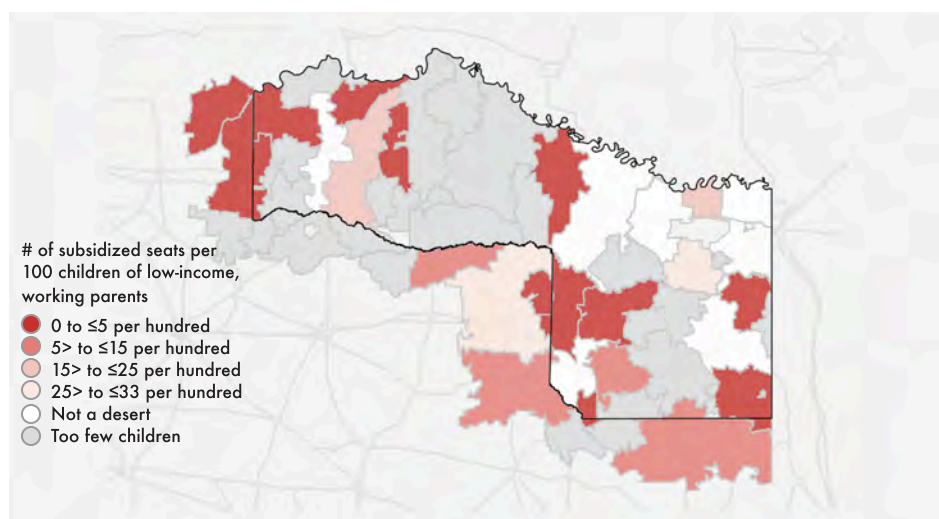


EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #1
Rep. Gary VanDeaver



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.

HD #1	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	18 (-45%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	78 (+4%)	-5%
Total capacity	6,842 (+10%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,722 (+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 HD #1, 2025 had **31.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **49.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #1

8,463 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,411 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.

1,722 children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #1

3,402 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,843 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.

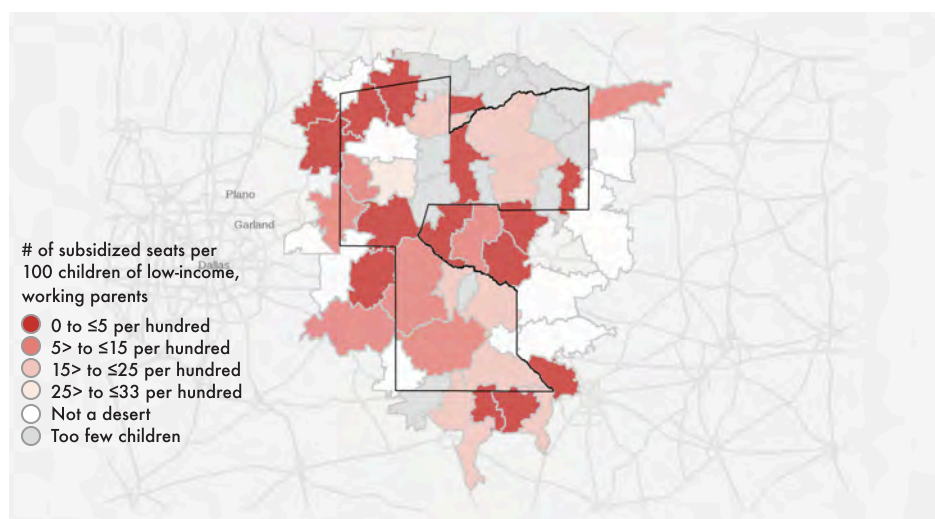
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #2
Rep. Brent Money



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.

HD #2	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	34 (-6%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	106 (+4%)	-5%
Total capacity	10,384 (+18%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,405 (+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 HD #2, 2025 had **17.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **46.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #2

14,791 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,204 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.

1,405 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #2

5,702 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,371 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.

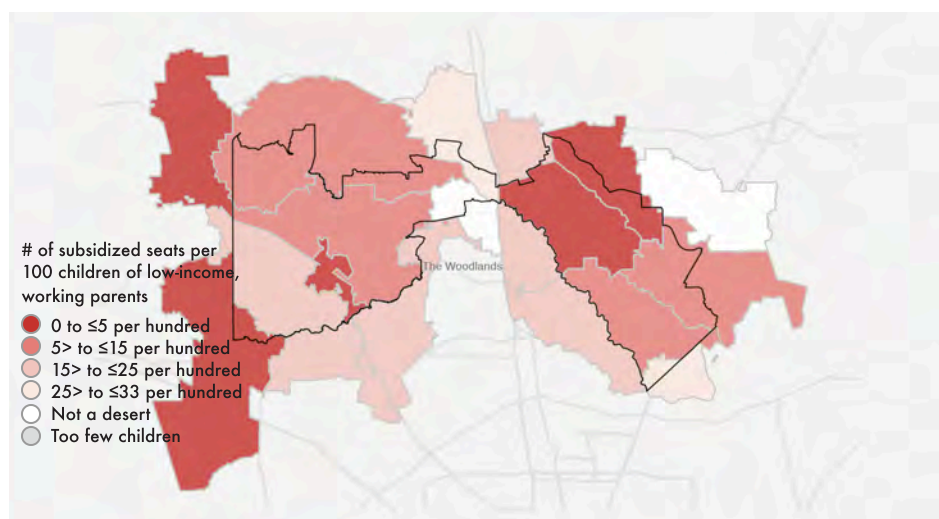
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #3
Rep. Cecil Bell Jr.



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.

HD #3	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	49 (+7%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	166 (+3%)	-5%
Total capacity	25,795 (+15%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,984 (+39%)	+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 HD #3, 2025 had **16.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **20.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #3

29,753 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,967 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.

1,984 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #3

10,716 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,852 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.

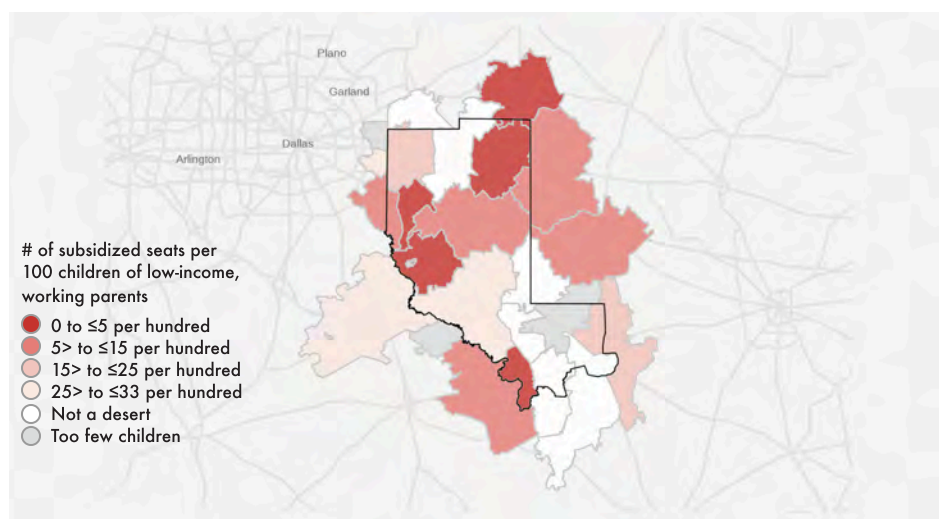
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #4
Rep. Keith Bell



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.

HD #4	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	82 (+71%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	115 (+26%)	-5%
Total capacity	15,196 (+35%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,166 (+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 HD #4, 2025 had **21.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **45.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #4

20,584 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,147 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.

2,166 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #4

5,170 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,881 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.

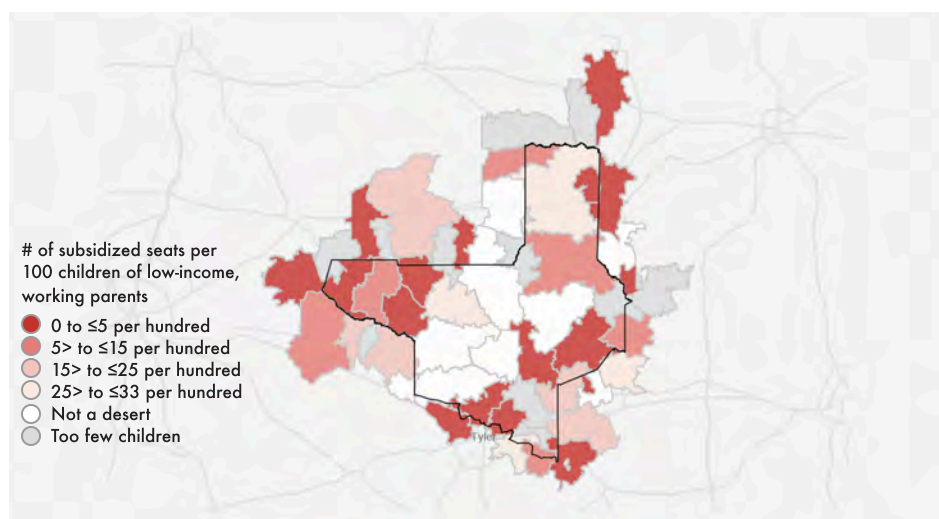
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #5
Rep. Cole Hefner



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.

HD #5	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	31 (-9%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	103 (+6%)	-5%
Total capacity	9,151 (+11%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,902 (+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 HD #5, 2025 had **21.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **35.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #5

14,772 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,859 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.

1,902 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #5

6,076 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,157 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.

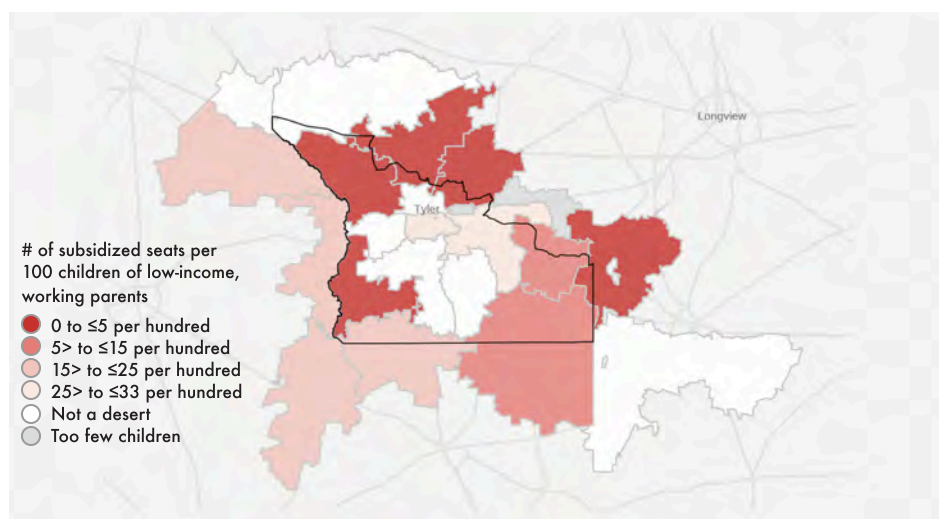
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #6
Rep. Daniel Alders



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.

HD #6	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	14 (-26%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	83 (-2%)	-5%
Total capacity	8,126 (+13%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,619 (+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 HD #6, 2025 had **27.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **33.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #6

10,210 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,974 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.

1,619 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #6

3,356 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,053 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.

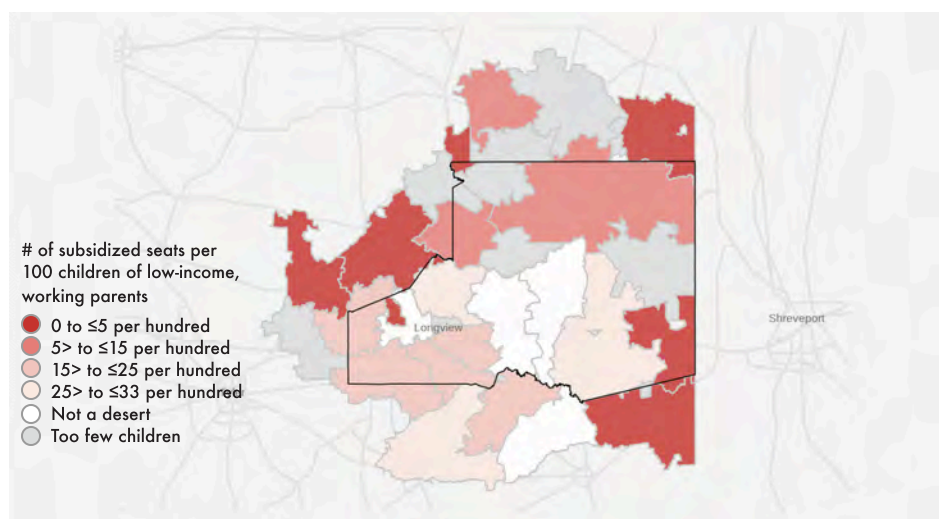
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #7
Rep. Jay Dean



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.

HD #7	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	20 (-29%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	82 (+11%)	-5%
Total capacity	7,800 (+14%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,066 (+36%)	+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 HD #7, 2025 had **36.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **39.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #7

9,581 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,736 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.

2,066 children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #7

3,562 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,506 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.

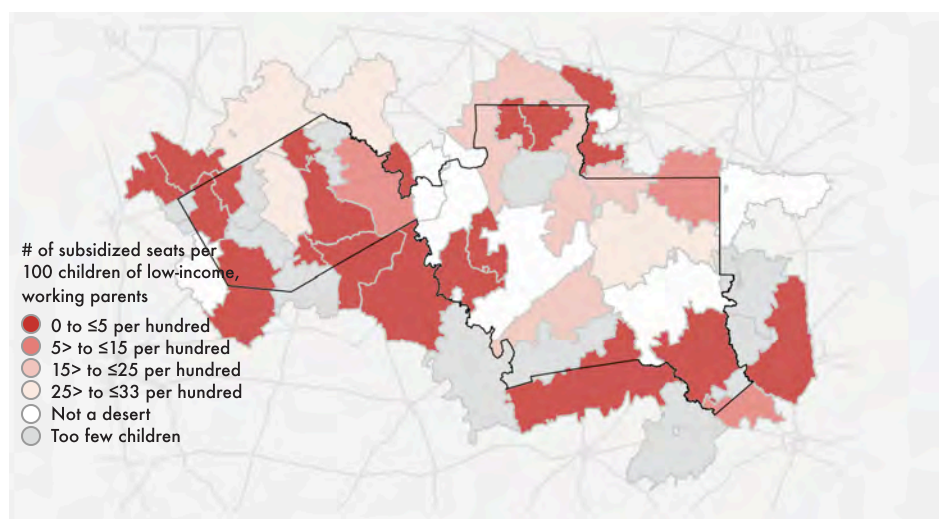
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #8
Rep. Cody Harris



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.

HD #8	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	21 (-30%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	93 (+21%)	-5%
Total capacity	7,730 (+12%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,727 (+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 HD #8, 2025 had **19.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **28.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #8

13,840 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,818 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.

1,727 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #8

4,696 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,908 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.

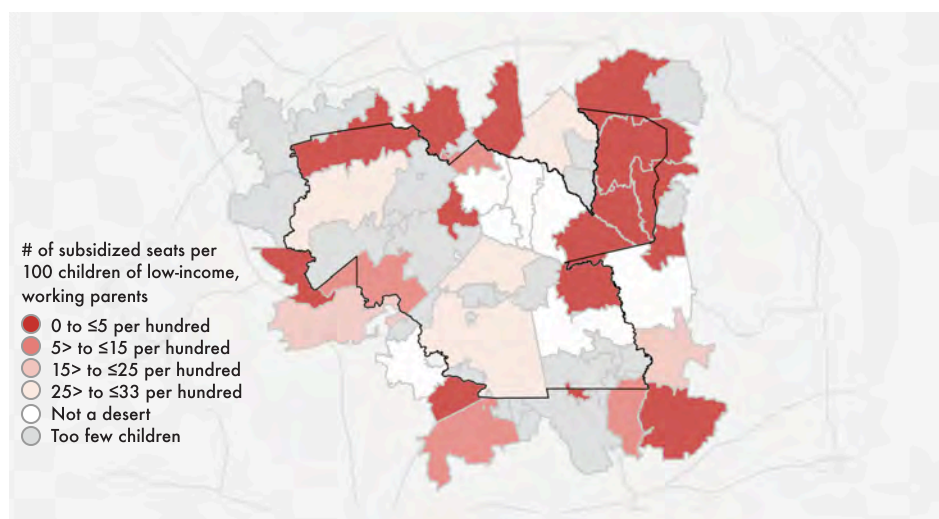
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #9
Rep. Trent Ashby



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.

HD #9	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	17 (-39%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	120 (+2%)	-5%
Total capacity	10,519 (+19%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,948 (+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 HD #9, 2025 had **32.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **49.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #9

13,913 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,125 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.

2,948 children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #9

3,386 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,333 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.

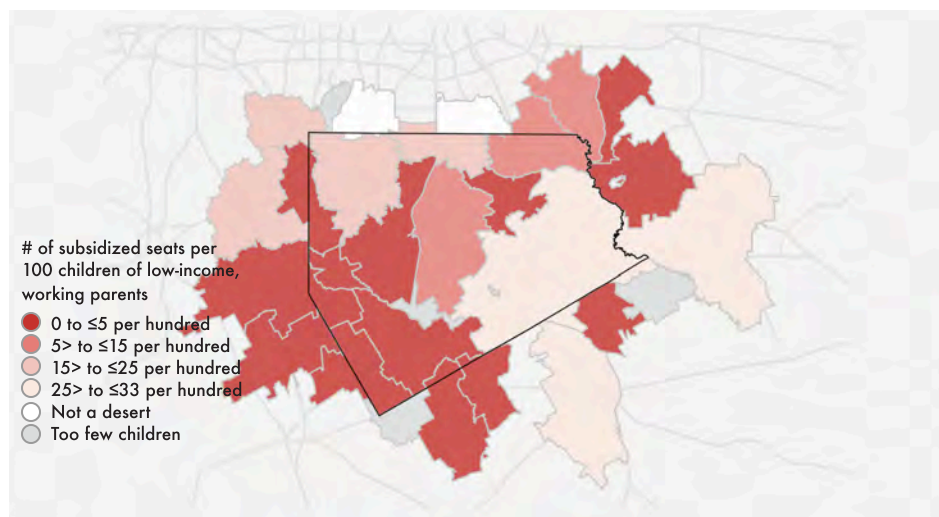
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #10
Rep. Brian Harrison



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.

HD #10	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	86 (-20%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	157 (-2%)	-5%
Total capacity	16,864 (+7%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,009 (+2%)	+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 HD #10, 2025 had **20.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **31.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #10

21,184 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,729 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.

2,009 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #10

3,246 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,173 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.

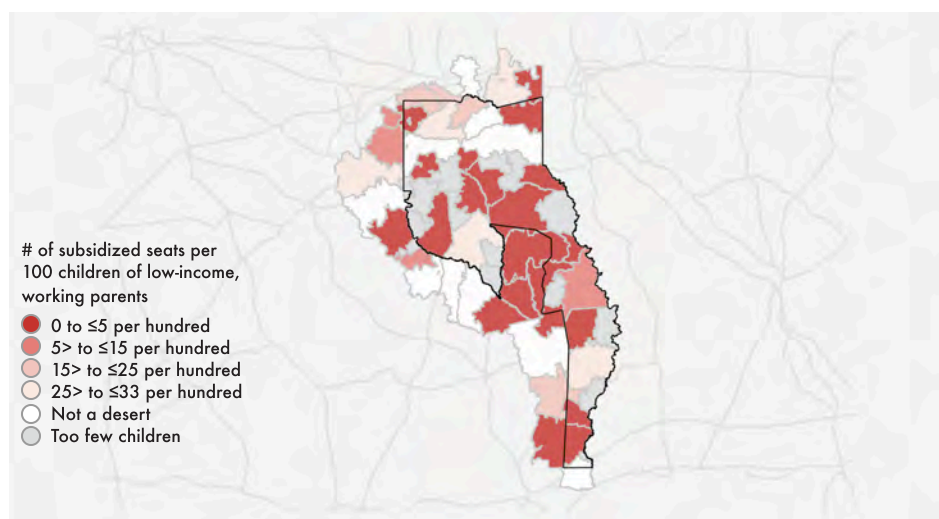
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #11
Rep. Joanne Shofner



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.

HD #11	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	25 (-24%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	132 (+6%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,864 (+14%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,604 (+36%)	+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 HD #11, 2025 had **35.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **46.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #11

15,935 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,173 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.

3,604 children are receiving subsidy, 35% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #11

3,394 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,477 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.

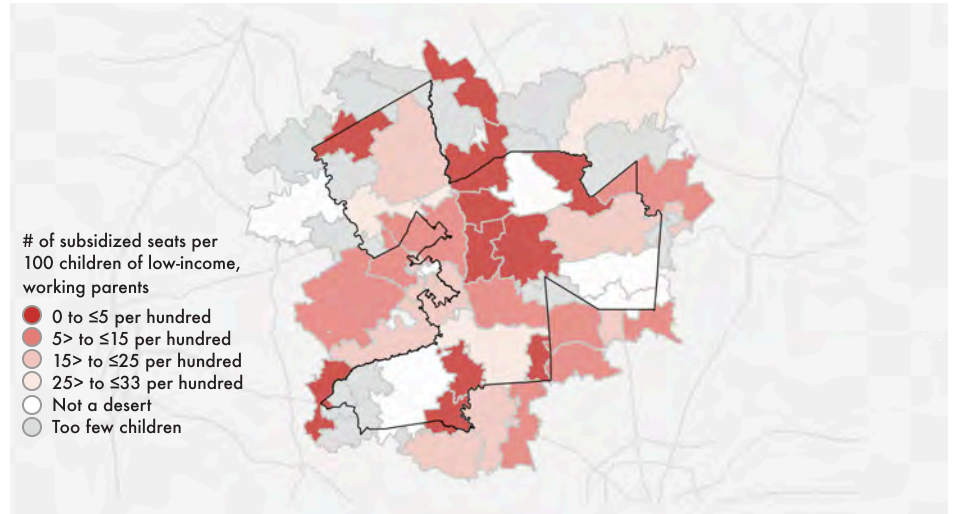
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #12
Rep. Trey Wharton



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.

HD #12	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	53 (-27%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	181 (+6%)	-5%
Total capacity	17,796 (+29%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,448 (+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 HD #12, 2025 had **22.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **31.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #12

22,734 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,683 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.

2,448 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #12

5,370 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,180 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.

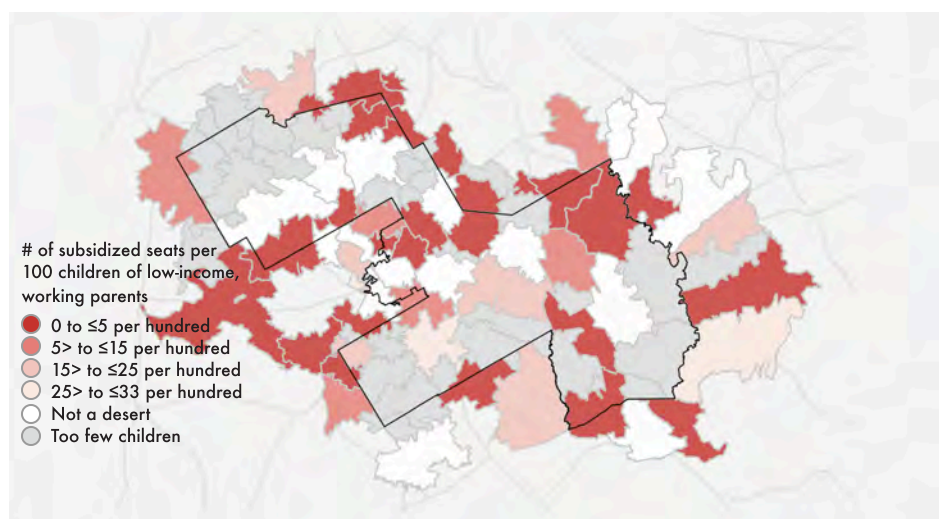
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #13
Rep. Angelia Orr



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.

HD #13	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	54 (-21%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	174 (-10%)	-5%
Total capacity	15,850 (+12%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,451 (+33%)	+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 HD #13, 2025 had **29.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **29.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #13

19,577 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,916 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.

3,451 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #13

5,448 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,301 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.

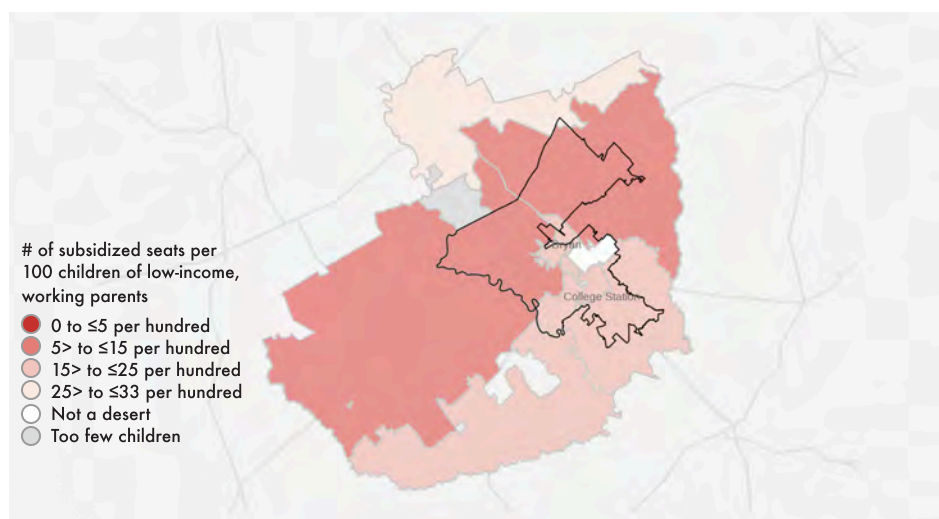
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #14
Rep. Paul Dyson



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.

HD #14	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	31 (-14%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	84 (+8%)	-5%
Total capacity	8,763 (+33%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,322 (+44%)	+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 HD #14, 2025 had **24.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **25.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #14

10,744 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,491 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.

1,322 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #14

2,824 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,035 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.

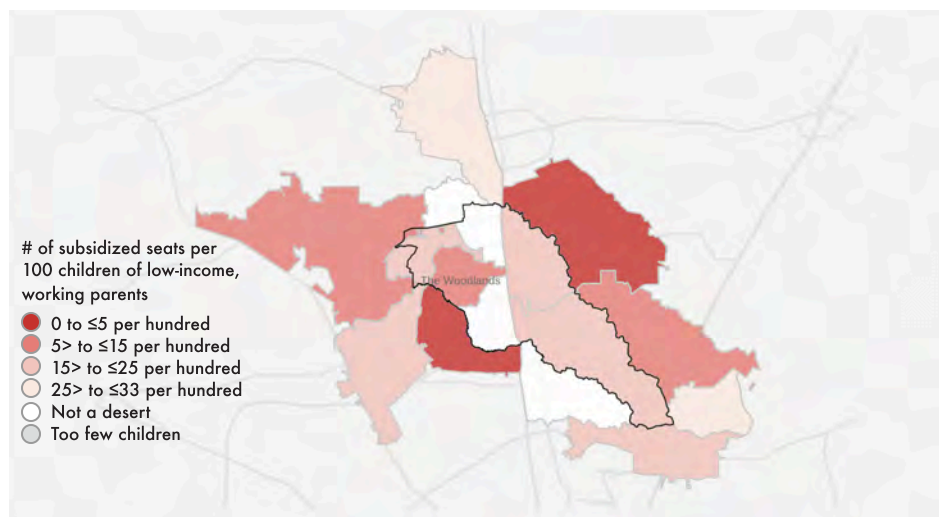
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #15
Rep. Steve Toth



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.

HD #15	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	49 (-36%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	222 (-2%)	-5%
Total capacity	31,665 (+12%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,586 (+26%)	+8%

In HD #15, 2025 had **20.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **28.9** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #15

29,100 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,374 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.

2,586 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #15

5,694 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,485 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.

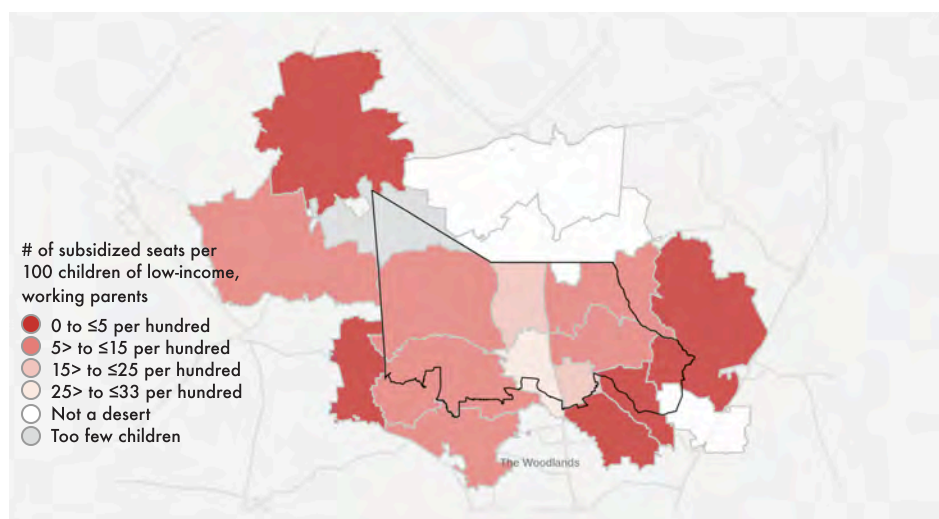
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #16
Rep. Will Metcalf



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.

HD #16	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	19 (-14%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	84 (+15%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,018 (+26%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,053 (+5%)	+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 HD #16, 2025 had **13.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **26.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #16

15,312 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,837 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.

1,053 children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #16

7,478 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,021 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.

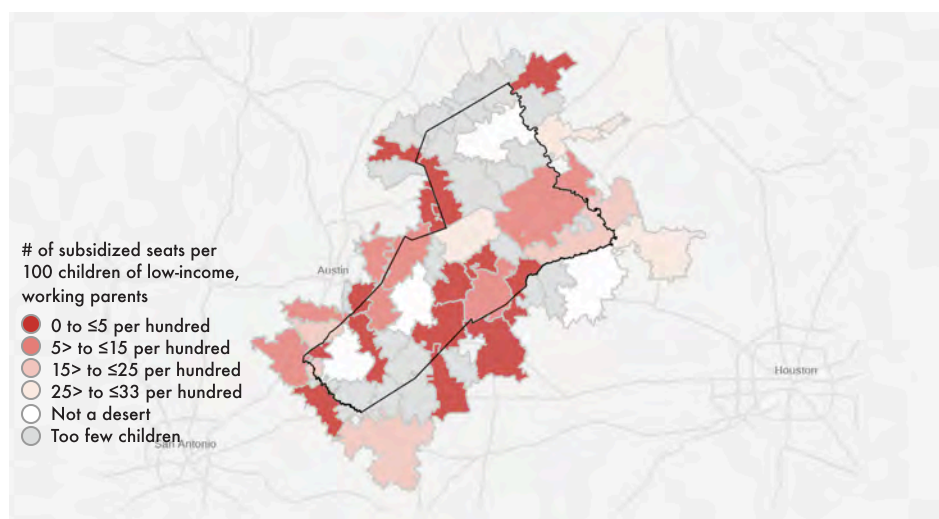
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #17
Rep. Stan Gerdes



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.

HD #17	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	79 (-2%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	225 (+7%)	-5%
Total capacity	20,662 (+24%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,461 (+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 HD #17, 2025 had **17.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **28.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #17

28,934 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,201 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.

2,461 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #17

5,430 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,996 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.

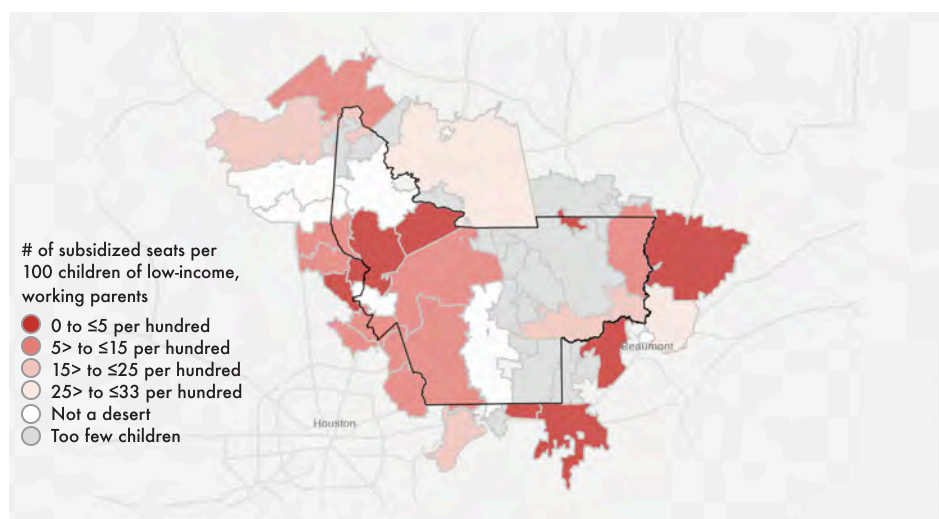
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #18
Rep. Janis Holt



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.

HD #18	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	39 (-11%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	143 (+6%)	-5%
Total capacity	15,898 (+22%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,240 (+46%)	+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 HD #18, 2025 had **16.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **20.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #18

22,877 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,812 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.

2,240 children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #18

7,508 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,499 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.

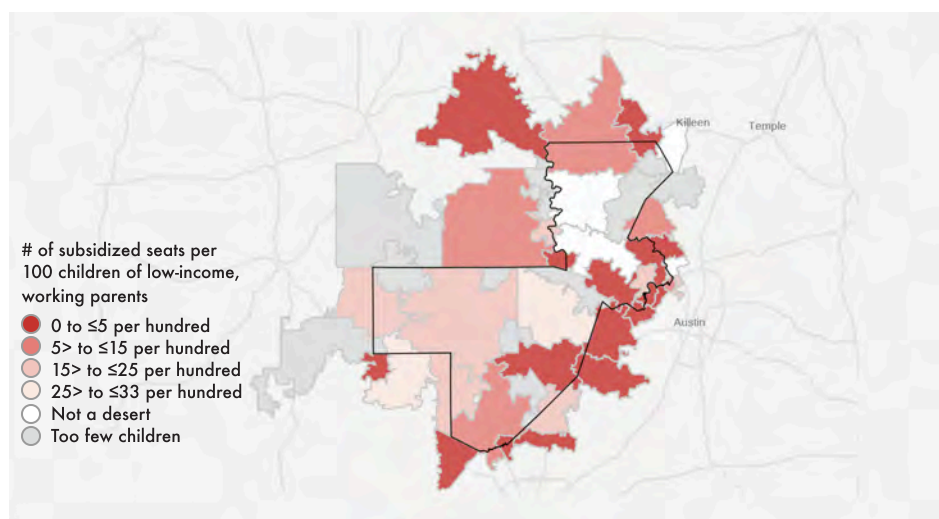
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #19
Rep. Ellen Troxclair



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.

HD #19	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	103 (-17%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	281 (+6%)	-5%
Total capacity	33,548 (+16%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,723 (+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 HD #19, 2025 had **18.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **27.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #19

27,604 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,311 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.

1,723 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #19

4,238 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,270 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.

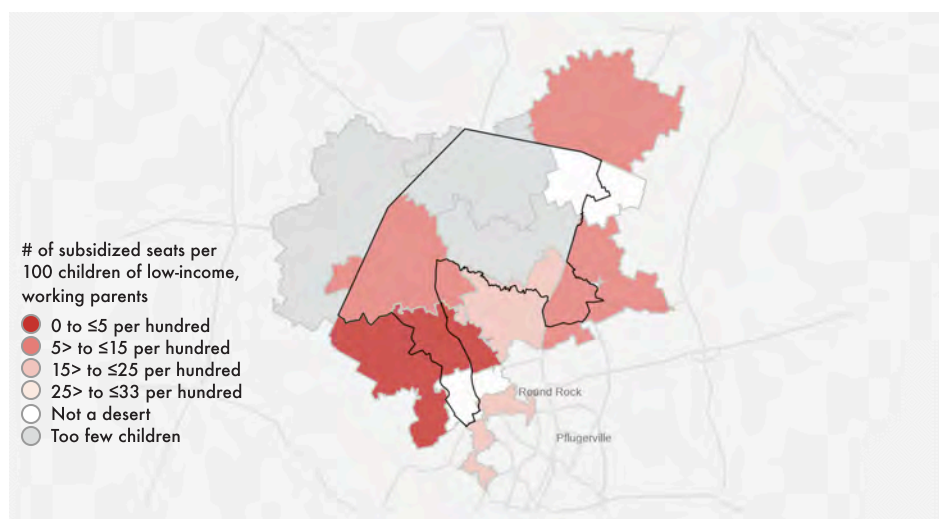
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #20
Rep. Terry M. Wilson



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.

HD #20	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	131 (-9%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	270 (+10%)	-5%
Total capacity	36,286 (+20%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,525 (+49%)	+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 HD #20, 2025 had **29.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **29.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #20

25,971 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,570 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.

2,525 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #20

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

1,056 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.

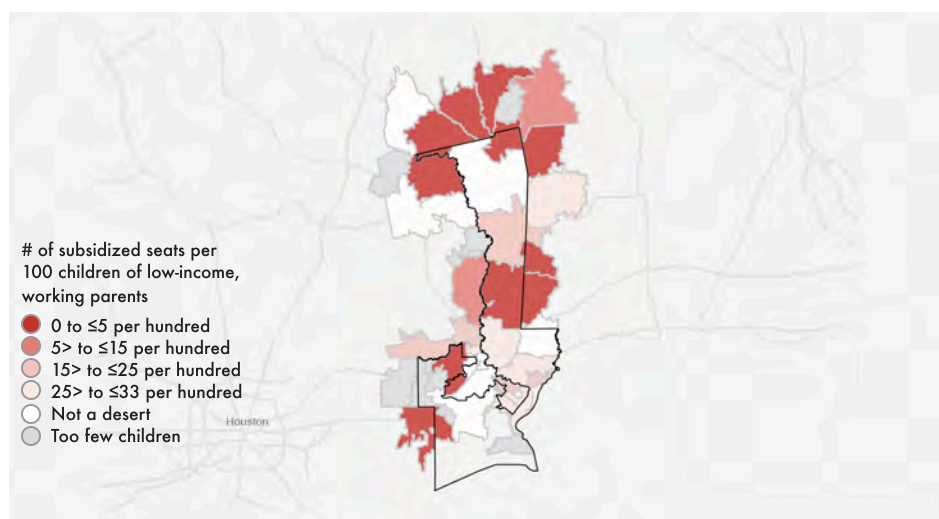
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #21
Rep. Dade Phelan



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.

HD #21	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	32 (-36%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	140 (+4%)	-5%
Total capacity	14,285 (+26%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,979 (+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 HD #21, 2025 had **33.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **38.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #21

14,783 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,003 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.

2,979 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #21

5,888 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,423 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.

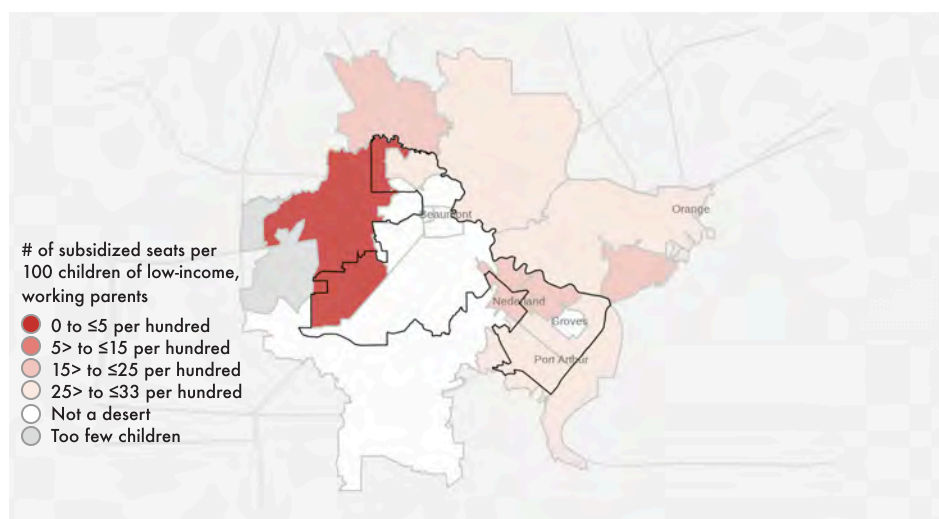
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #22
Rep. Christian Manuel



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.

HD #22	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	28 (-33%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	101 (-6%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,283 (+22%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,536 (+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 HD #22, 2025 had **38.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **45.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #22

11,175 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,524 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.

2,536 children are receiving subsidy, 39% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #22

3,780 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,599 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.

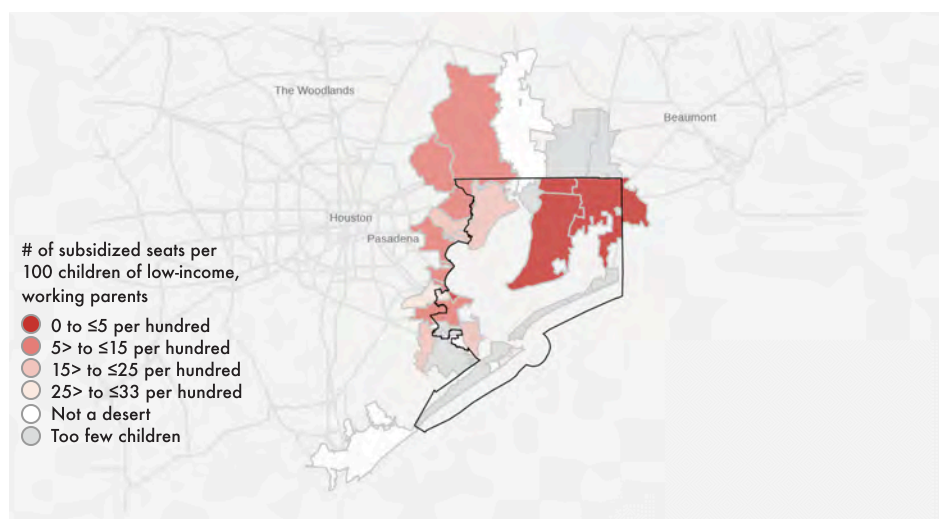
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #23
Rep. Terri Leo Wilson



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.

HD #23	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	34 (-48%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	179 (-11%)	-5%
Total capacity	21,400 (+1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,710 (+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 HD #23, 2025 had **21.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **31.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #23

24,026 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,613 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.

2,710 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #23

9,166 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,877 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.

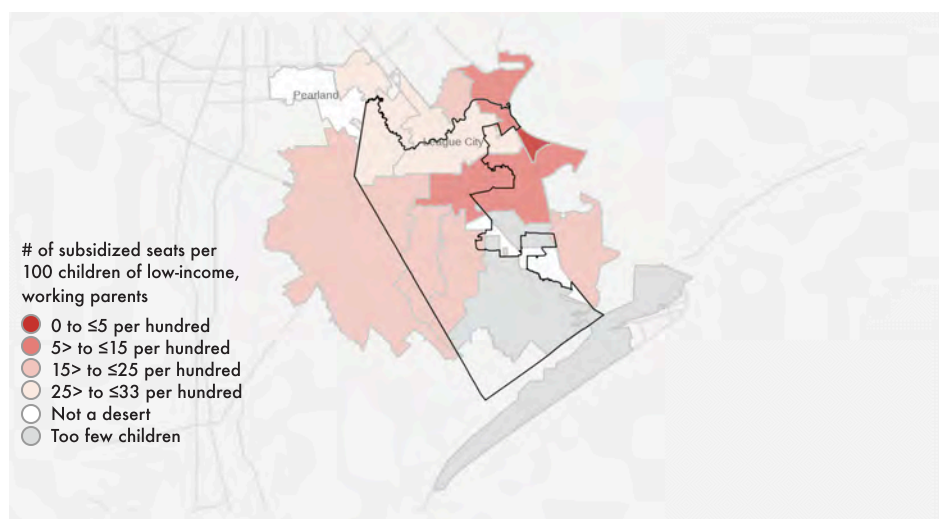
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #24
Rep. Greg Bonnen



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.

HD #24	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	51 (-54%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	202 (-1%)	-5%
Total capacity	24,118 (-1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,966 (+50%)	+8%

In HD #24, 2025 had **28.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **32.2** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #24

23,494 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,247 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.

2,966 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #24

4,988 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,530 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.

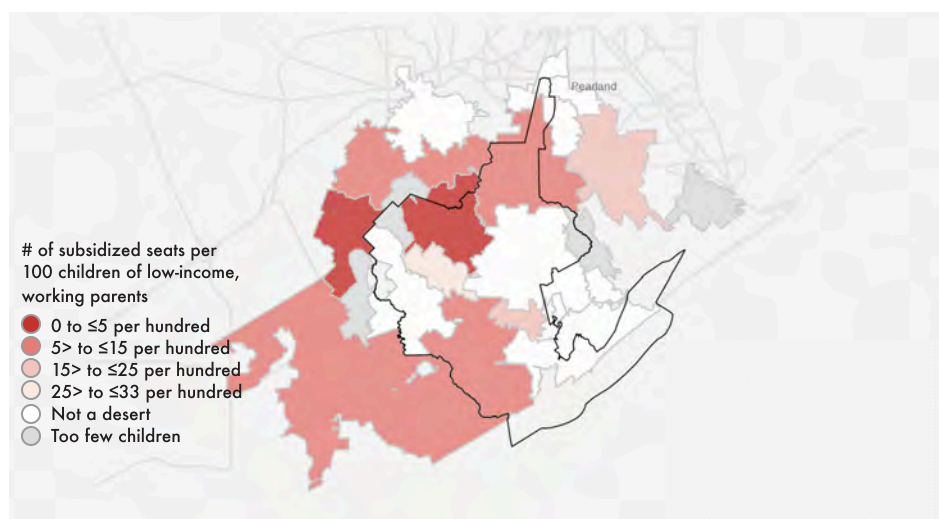
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #25
Rep. Cody Vasut



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.

HD #25	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	52 (-31%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	150 (+9%)	-5%
Total capacity	17,700 (+22%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,384 (+95%)	+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 HD #25, 2025 had **31.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **29.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #25

18,222 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,463 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.

2,384 children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #25

4,564 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,387 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.

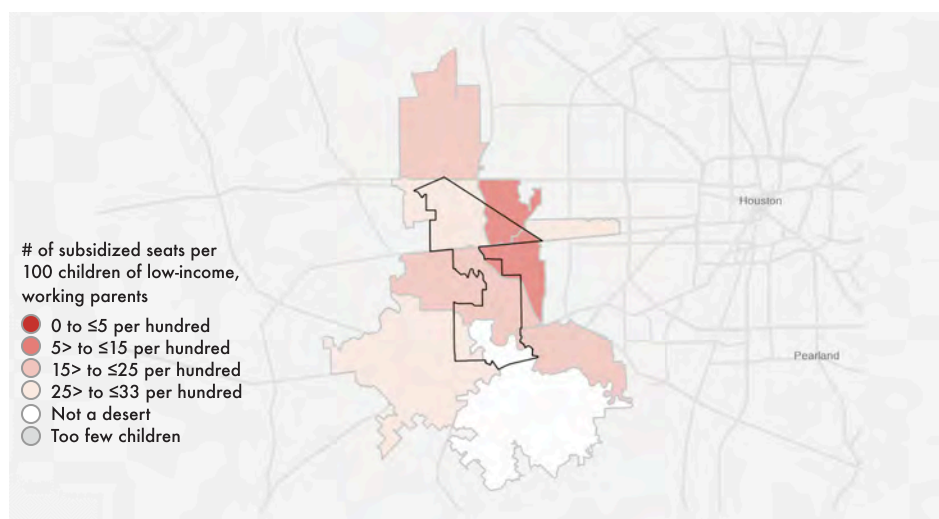
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #26
Rep. Matt Morgan



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.

HD #26	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	195 (-31%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	284 (+5%)	-5%
Total capacity	42,892 (+11%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,125 (+39%)	+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 HD #26, 2025 had **23.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #26

36,013 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,200 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.

3,125 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #26

11,346 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,862 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.

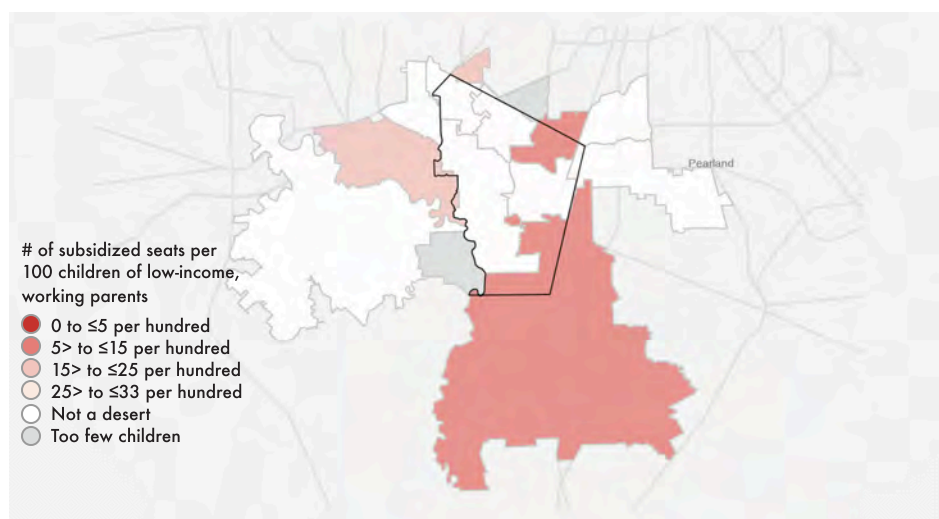
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #27
Rep. Ron Reynolds



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.

HD #27	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	103 (-36%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	205 (-8%)	-5%
Total capacity	29,077 (-6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,302 (+62%)	+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 HD #27, 2025 had **34.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **37.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #27

25,107 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,460 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.

3,302 children are receiving subsidy, 35% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #27

6,532 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,725 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.

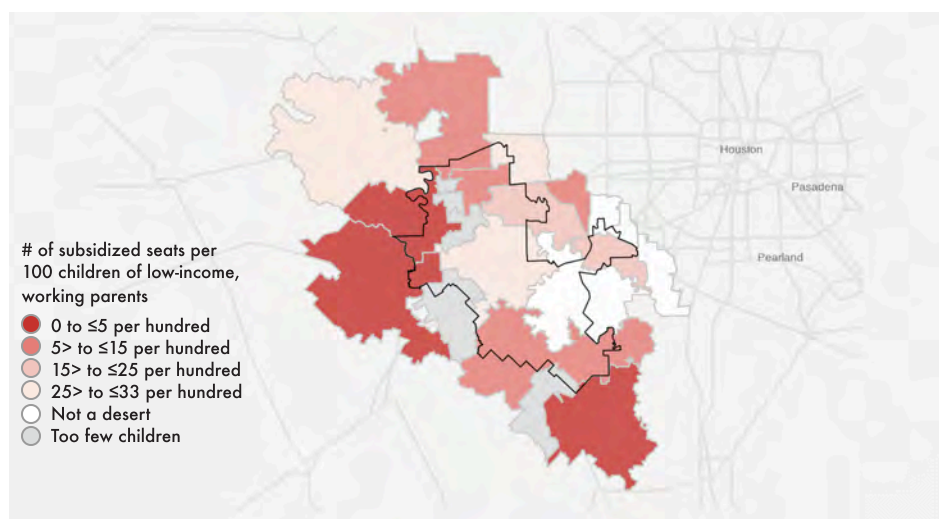
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #28
Rep. Gary Gates



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.

HD #28	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	79 (-32%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	231 (No change)	-5%
Total capacity	36,712 (+4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,431 (+62%)	+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 HD #28, 2025 had **28.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **35.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #28

25,069 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,429 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.

2,431 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #28

10,462 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,805 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.

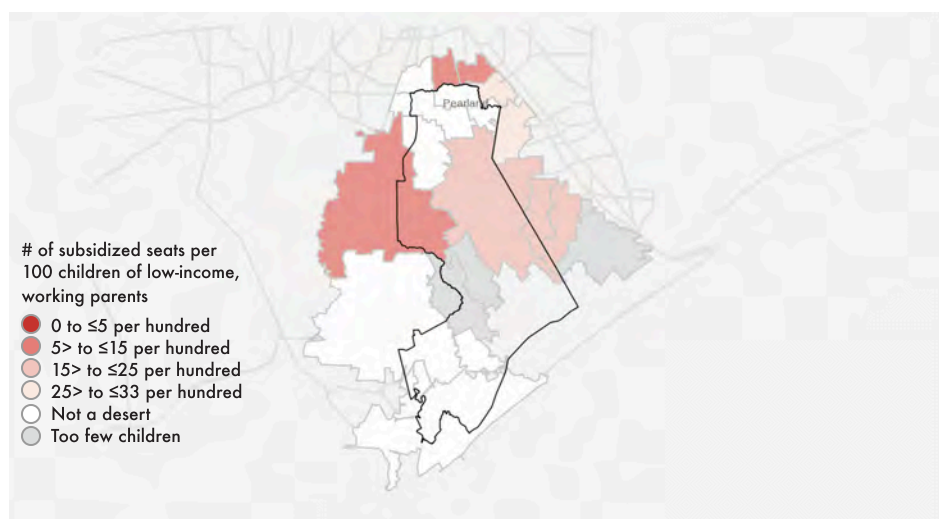
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #29
Rep. Jeff Barry



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.

HD #29	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	102 (-34%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	219 (+7%)	-5%
Total capacity	26,468 (+13%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,226 (+64%)	+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 HD #29, 2025 had **27.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **28.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #29

27,882 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,665 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.

3,226 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #29

5,340 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,572 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.

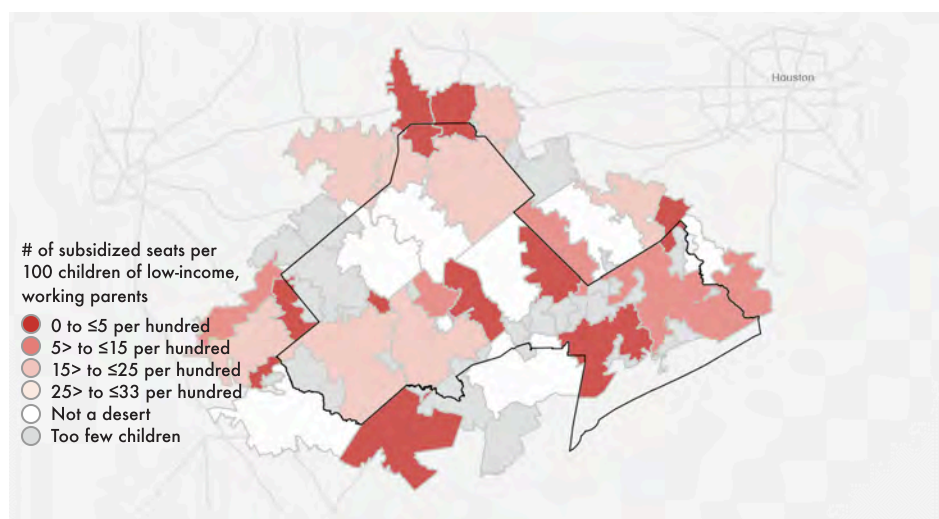
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #30
Rep. AJ Louderback



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.

HD #30	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	49 (-28%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	114 (+3%)	-5%
Total capacity	9,077 (-2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,073 (+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 HD #30, 2025 had **28.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **33.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #30

12,590 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,247 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.

2,073 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #30

3,108 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,366 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.

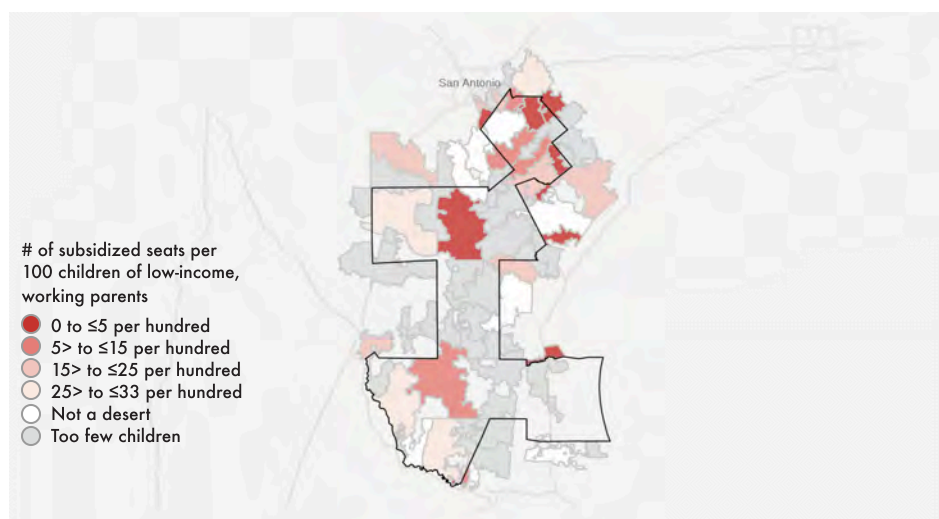
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #31
Rep. Ryan Guillen



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.

HD #31	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	40 (-53%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	190 (-12%)	-5%
Total capacity	10,508 (-13%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,721 (+13%)	+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 HD #31, 2025 had **31.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **37.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #31

19,056 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,799 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.

3,721 children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #31

4,632 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,801 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.

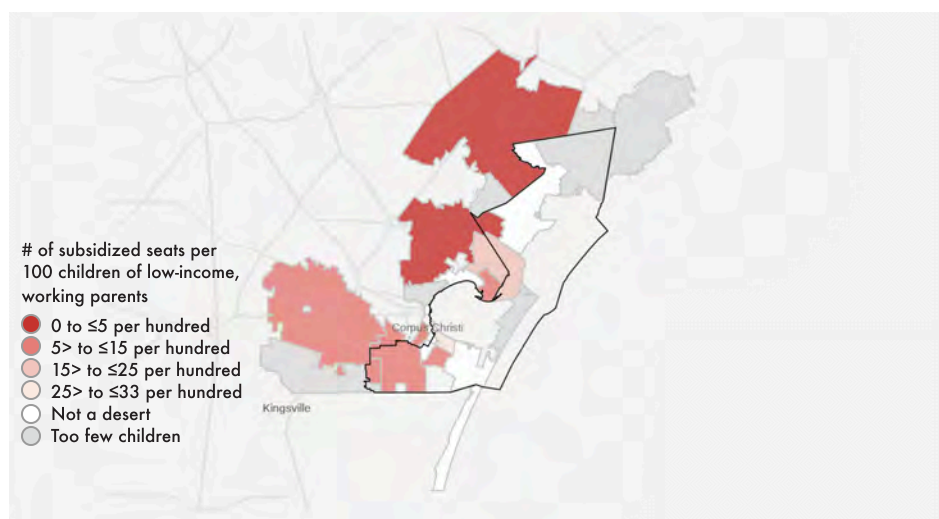
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #32
Rep. Todd Hunter



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.

HD #32	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	42 (-31%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	106 (-23%)	-5%
Total capacity	8,214 (+12%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,990 (0%)	+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 HD #32, 2025 had **28.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **39.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #32

12,743 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,927 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.

1,990 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #32

4,588 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,227 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.

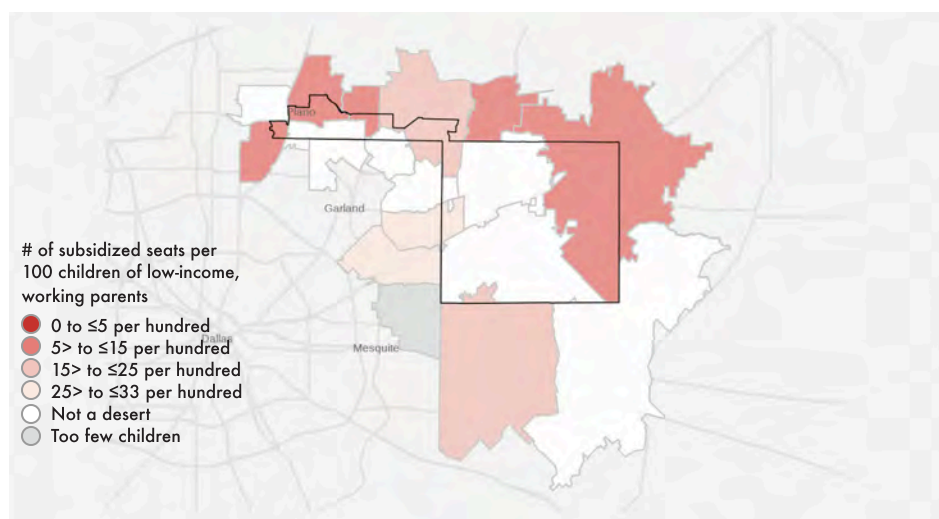
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #33
Rep. Katrina Pierson



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.

HD #33	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	131 (-10%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	215 (+10%)	-5%
Total capacity	30,416 (+20%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,787 (+2%)	+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 HD #33, 2025 had **24.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **43.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #33

31,704 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,251 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.

2,787 children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #33

6,230 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,360 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.

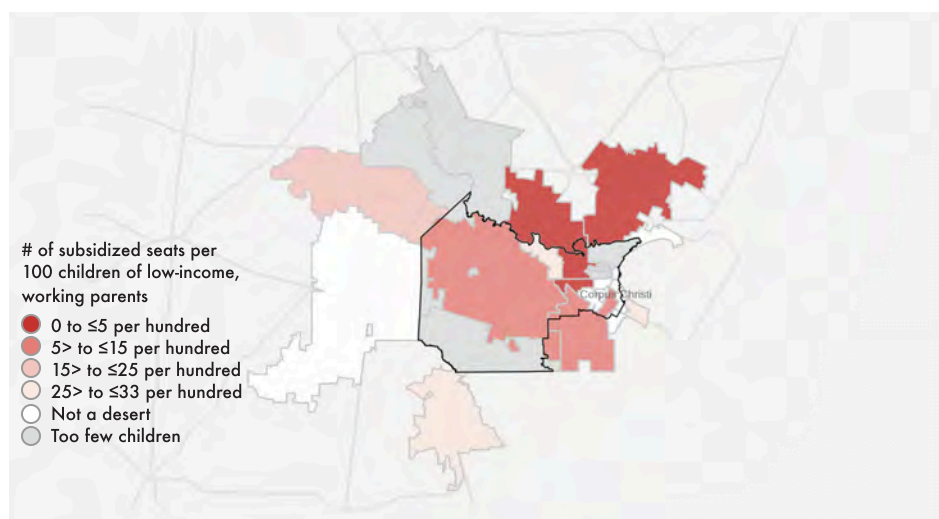
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #34
Rep. Denise Villalobos



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.

HD #34	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	34 (-40%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	141 (-19%)	-5%
Total capacity	8,815 (+8%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,404 (+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 HD #34, 2025 had **31.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **37.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #34

11,800 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,692 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.

2,404 children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #34

5,030 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,487 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.

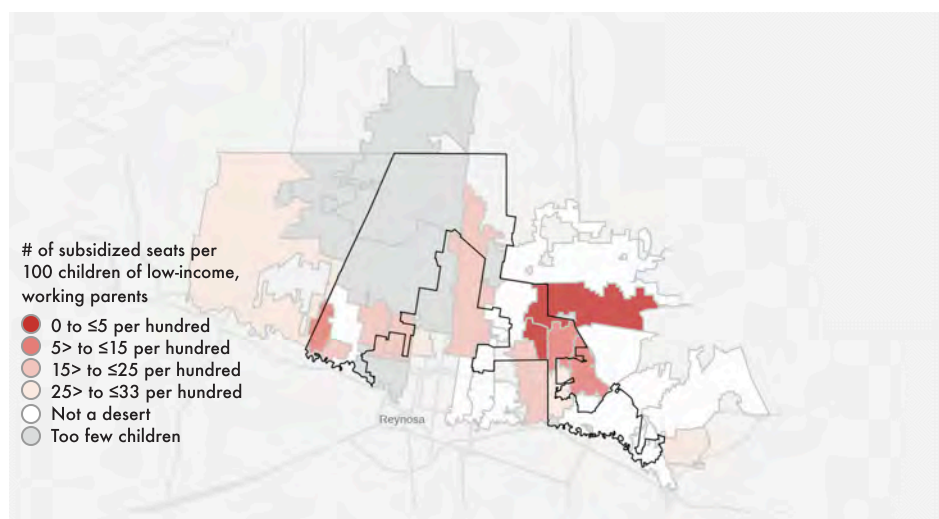
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #35
Rep. Oscar Longoria



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.

HD #35	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	44 (-60%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	393 (-2%)	-5%
Total capacity	23,071 (-4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	7,692 (-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 HD #35, 2025 had **35.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **48.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #35

31,078 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

21,776 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.

7,692 children are receiving subsidy, 35% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #35

18,558 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

12,697 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.

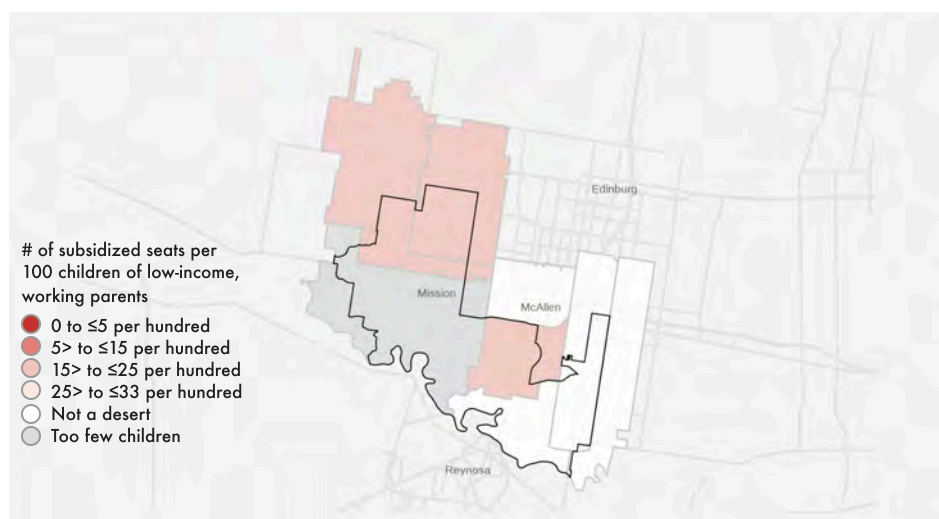
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #36
Rep. Sergio Muñoz Jr.



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.

HD #36	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	36 (-50%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	223 (+16%)	-5%
Total capacity	13,065 (+2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,839 (-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 HD #36, 2025 had **75.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **54.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #36

10,442 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,378 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.

4,839 children are receiving subsidy, 76% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #36

10,686 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

8,074 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.

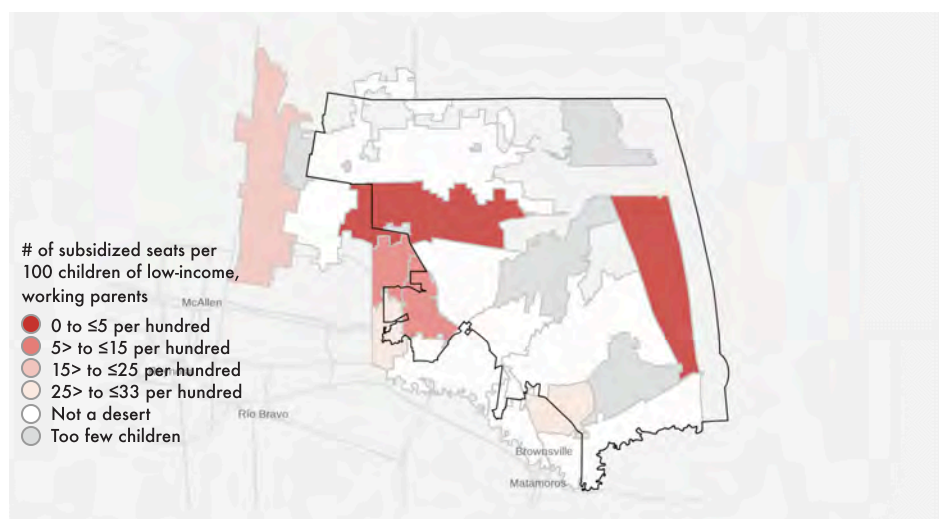
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #37
Rep. Janie Lopez



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.

HD #37	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	15 (-64%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	186 (-17%)	-5%
Total capacity	9,702 (-19%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,558 (-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 HD #37, 2025 had **38.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **50.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #37

13,542 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,311 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.

3,558 children are receiving subsidy, 38% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #37

9,154 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

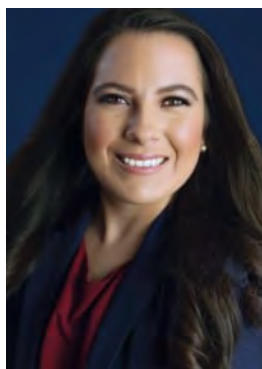
5,747 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* 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.

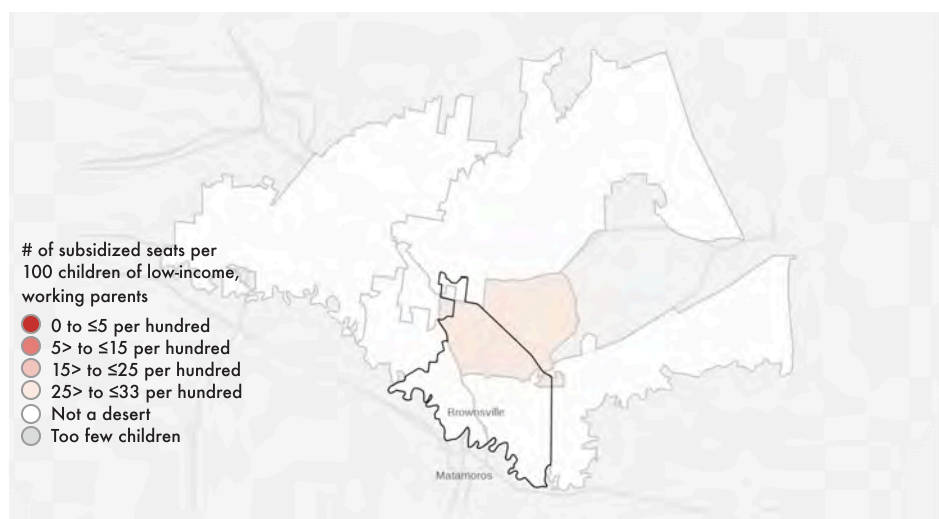
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #38 Rep. Erin Gámez



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.

HD #38	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	1 (-80%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	108 (-8%)	-5%
Total capacity	6,259 (-7%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,228 (-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 HD #38, 2025 had **48.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **55.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #38

7,136 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,586 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.

2,228 children are receiving subsidy, 49% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #38

4,342 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,015 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



House District #39 Rep. Armando "Mando" Martinez

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.



HD #39	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	29 (-46%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	191 (+10%)	-5%
Total capacity	10,294 (+6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,466 (-15%)	+8%

In HD #39, 2025 had **50.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **53.0** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #39

12,515 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,811 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.

4,466 children are receiving subsidy, 51% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #39

7,552 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,949 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.

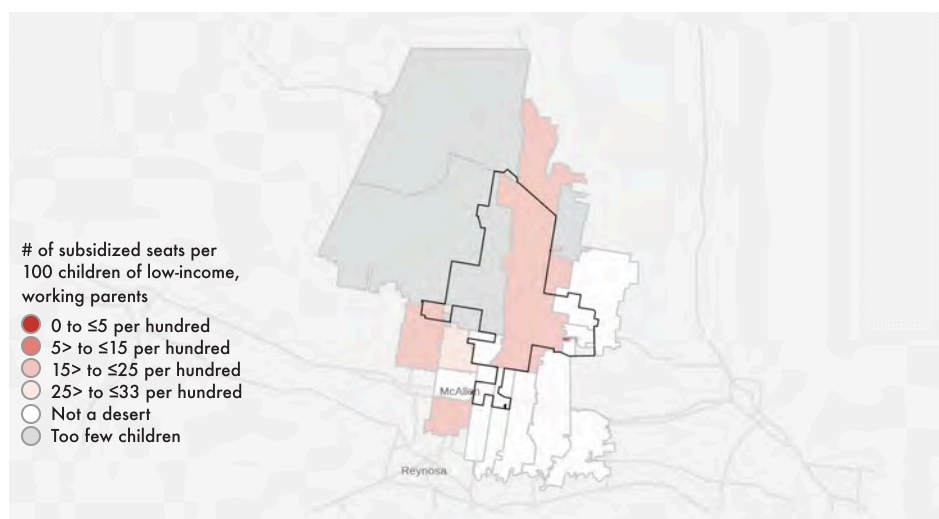
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #40
Rep. Terry Canales



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.

HD #40	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	49 (-46%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	304 (+13%)	-5%
Total capacity	18,495 (+3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	6,343 (-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 HD #40, 2025 had **47.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **63.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #40

19,543 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,478 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.

6,343 children are receiving subsidy, 47% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #40

7,484 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,220 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.

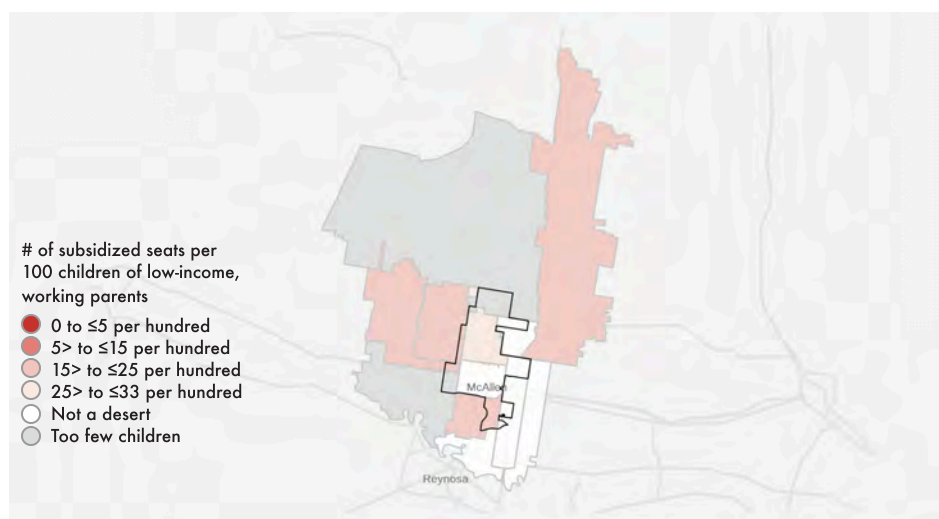
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #41
Rep. R.D. "Bobby" Guerra



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.

HD #41	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	52 (-46%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	316 (+13%)	-5%
Total capacity	20,795 (+2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	6,835 (-20%)	+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 HD #41, 2025 had **57.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **53.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #41

18,471 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,900 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.

6,835 children are receiving subsidy, 57% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #41

5,942 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,571 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

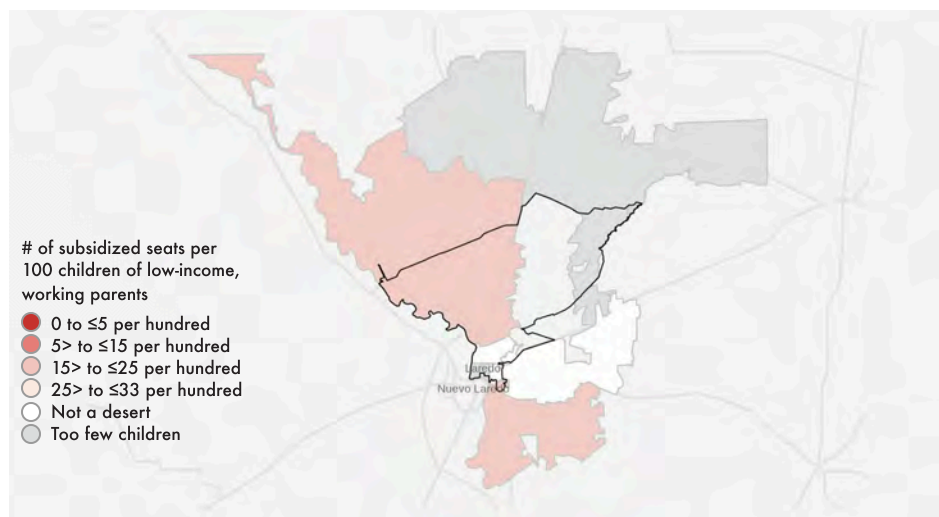
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #42 Rep. Richard Peña Raymond

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.



HD #42	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	25 (-53%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	110 (+10%)	-5%
Total capacity	6,273 (+5%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,693 (-6%)	+8%

In HD #42, 2025 had **40.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **41.3** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #42

9,597 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,580 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.

2,693 children are receiving subsidy, 41% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #42

7,658 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,912 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.

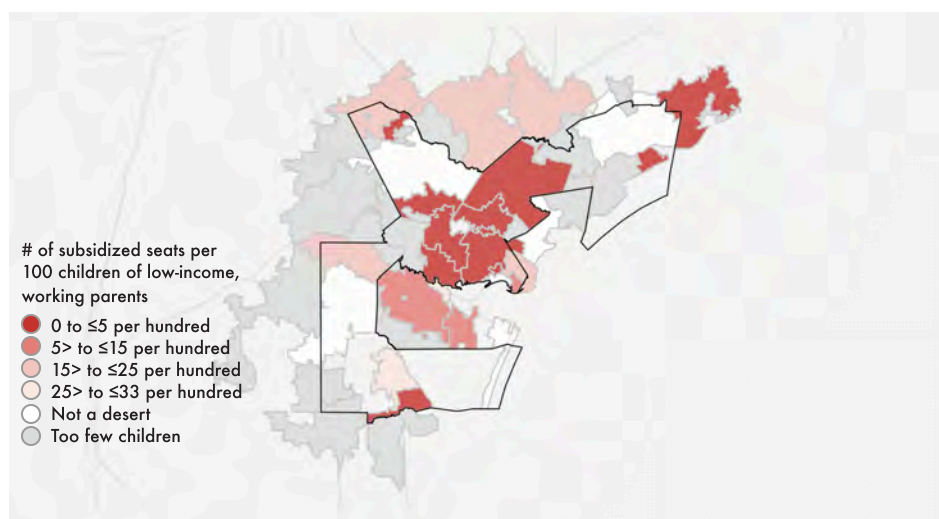
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #43
Rep. J. M. Lozano



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.

HD #43	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	39 (-34%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	117 (-19%)	-5%
Total capacity	6,324 (-1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,060 (+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 HD #43, 2025 had **25.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **32.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #43

13,051 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,944 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.

2,060 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #43

3,878 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,771 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.

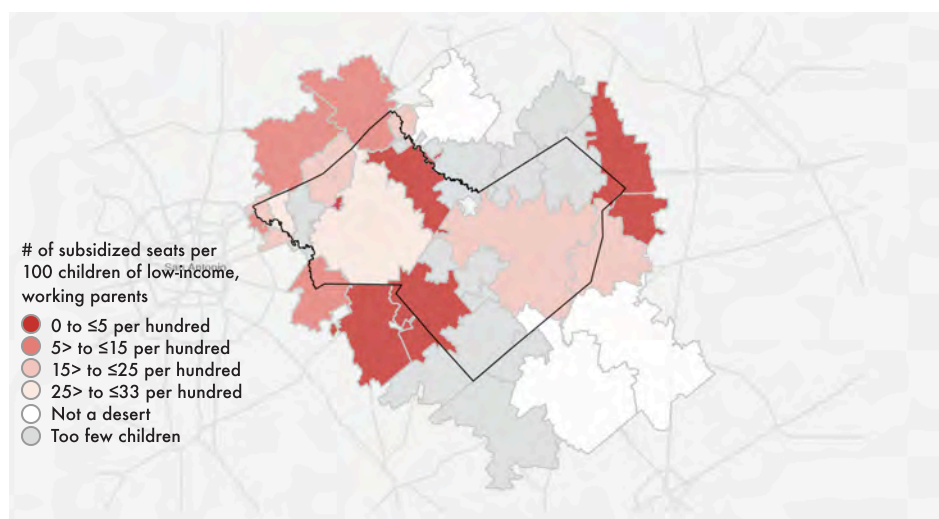
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #44
Rep. Alan Schoolcraft



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.

HD #44	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	58 (-24%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	134 (+1%)	-5%
Total capacity	12,267 (+10%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,763 (+40%)	+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 HD #44, 2025 had **19.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #44

20,040 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,008 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.

1,763 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #44

4,454 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,582 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.

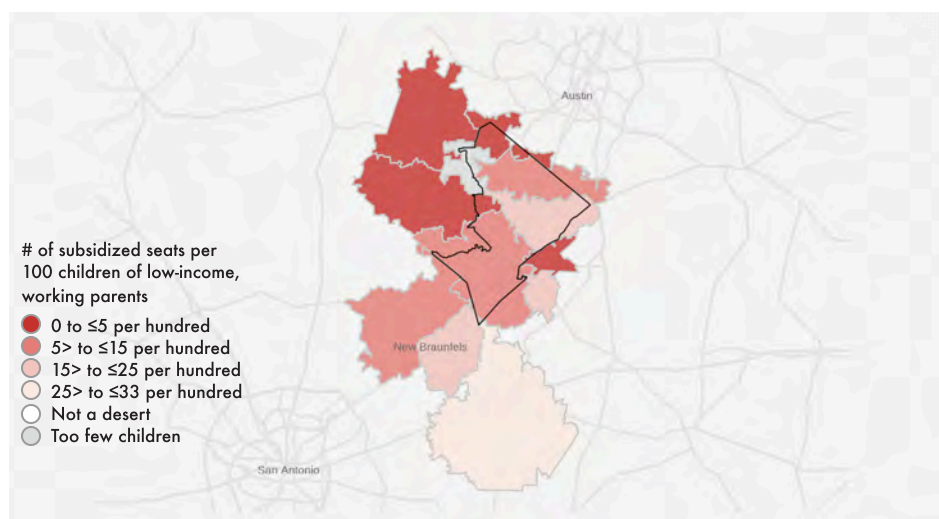
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #45
Rep. Erin Zwiener



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.

HD #45	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	65 (-7%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	173 (+5%)	-5%
Total capacity	17,071 (+18%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,432 (+20%)	+8%

In HD #45, 2025 had **16.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.0** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #45

23,610 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,940 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.

1,432 children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #45

3,084 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

950 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.

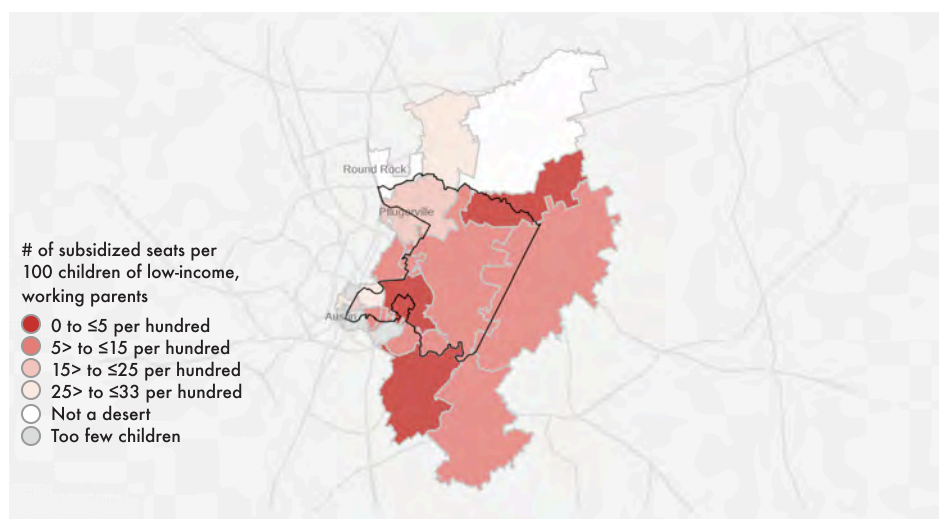
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #46
Rep. Sheryl Cole



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.

HD #46	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	80 (-21%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	226 (-3%)	-5%
Total capacity	23,896 (+11%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,226 (+14%)	+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 HD #46, 2025 had **20.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **27.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #46

25,802 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,116 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.

2,226 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #46

11,690 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,763 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.

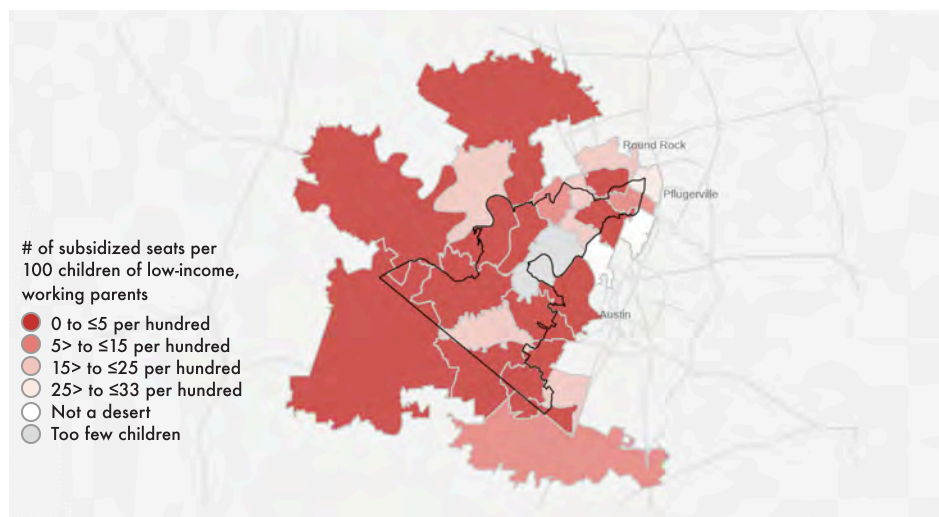
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #47
Rep. Vikki Goodwin



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.

HD #47	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	88 (-18%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	322 (+2%)	-5%
Total capacity	39,629 (+11%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	906 (-20%)	+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 HD #47, 2025 had **12.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **18.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #47

30,297 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,106 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.

906 children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #47

11,328 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,112 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.

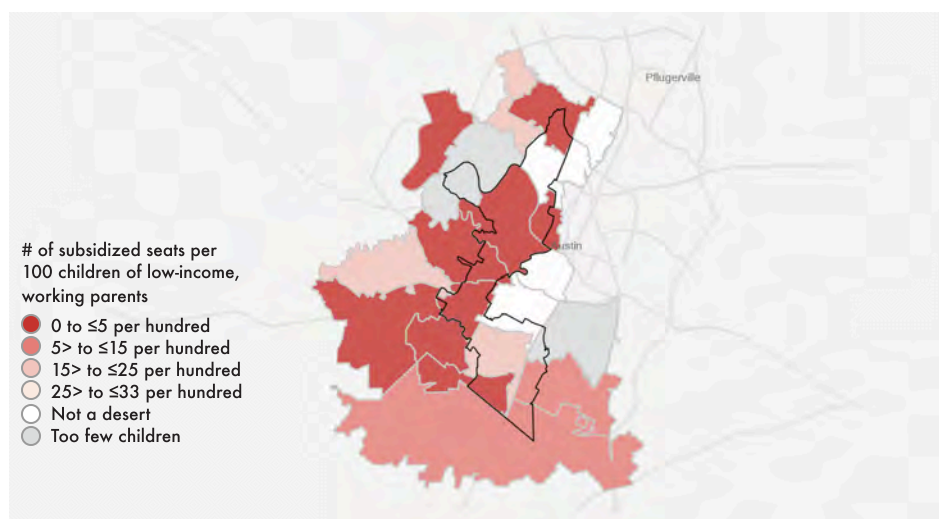
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #48
Rep. Donna Howard



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.

HD #48	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	46 (-55%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	268 (-7%)	-5%
Total capacity	27,228 (0%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,259 (-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 HD #48, 2025 had **29.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **22.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #48

21,858 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,333 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.

1,259 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #48

6,022 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,832 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.

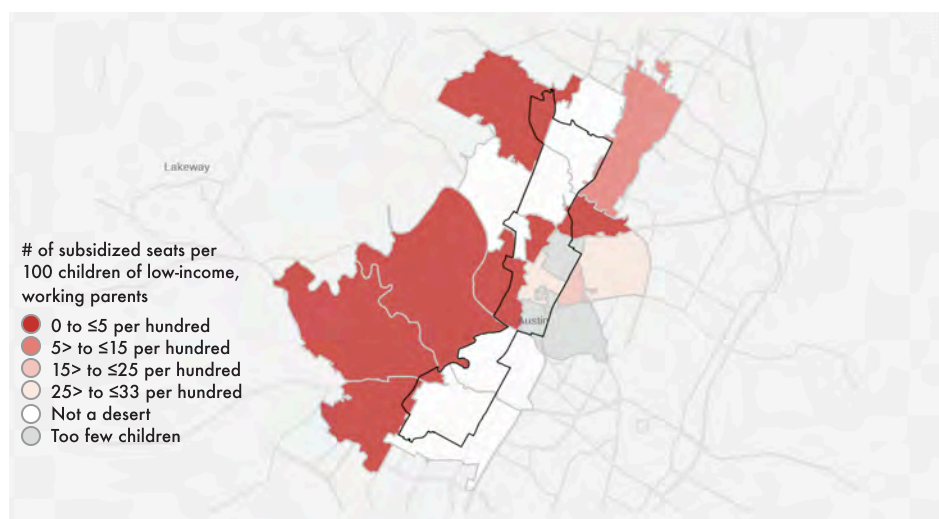
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #49
Rep. Gina 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.

HD #49	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	28 (-59%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	276 (-8%)	-5%
Total capacity	25,753 (-3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,601 (-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 HD #49, 2025 had **34.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **23.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #49

17,458 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,645 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.

1,601 children are receiving subsidy, 34% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #49

6,022 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,832 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.

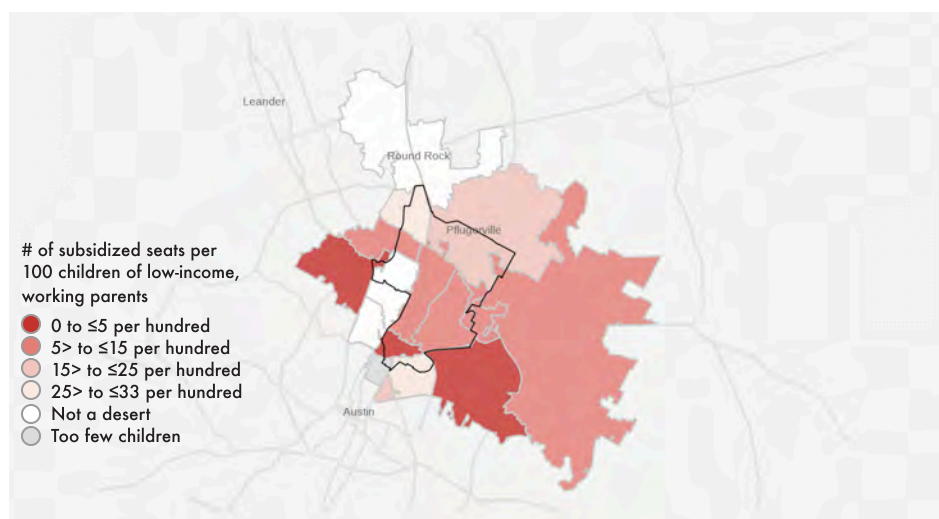
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #50
Rep. James Talarico



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.

HD #50	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	75 (-39%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	259 (-6%)	-5%
Total capacity	26,160 (-1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,409 (-2%)	+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 HD #50, 2025 had **21.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **25.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #50

28,513 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,343 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.

2,409 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #50

9,480 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,921 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.

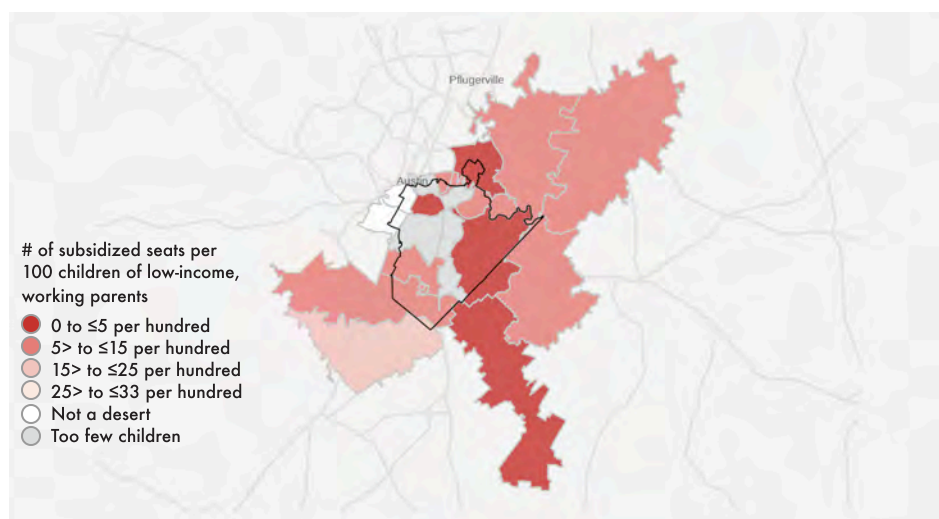
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #51
Rep. Lulu 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.

HD #51	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	60 (-28%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	197 (-6%)	-5%
Total capacity	16,639 (+15%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,969 (+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 HD #51, 2025 had **17.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **18.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #51

23,679 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,003 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.

1,969 children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #51

7,426 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,395 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

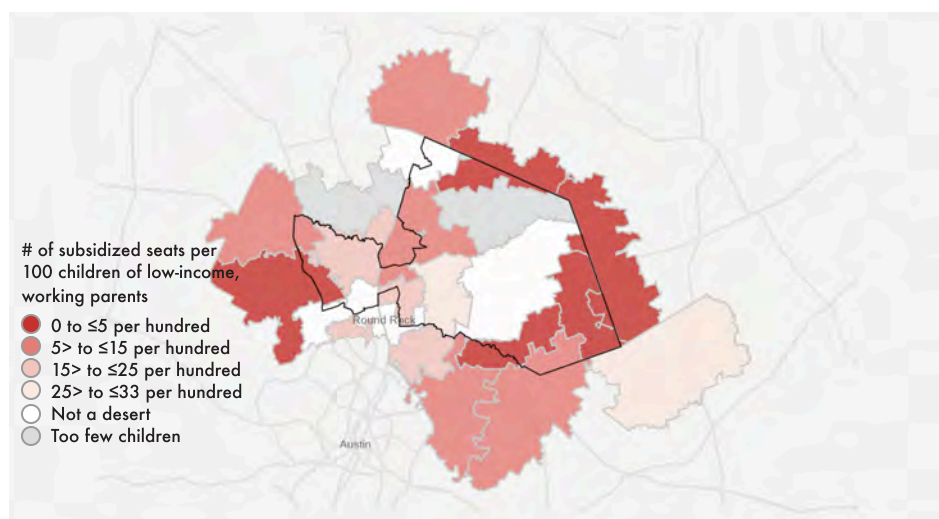
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #52 Rep. Caroline Harris Davila

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.



HD #52	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	168 (+2%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	343 (+12%)	-5%
Total capacity	46,113 (+28%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,656 (+38%)	+8%

In HD #52, 2025 had **22.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **29.6** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #52

39,157 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,025 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.

2,656 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #52

8,270 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,175 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.

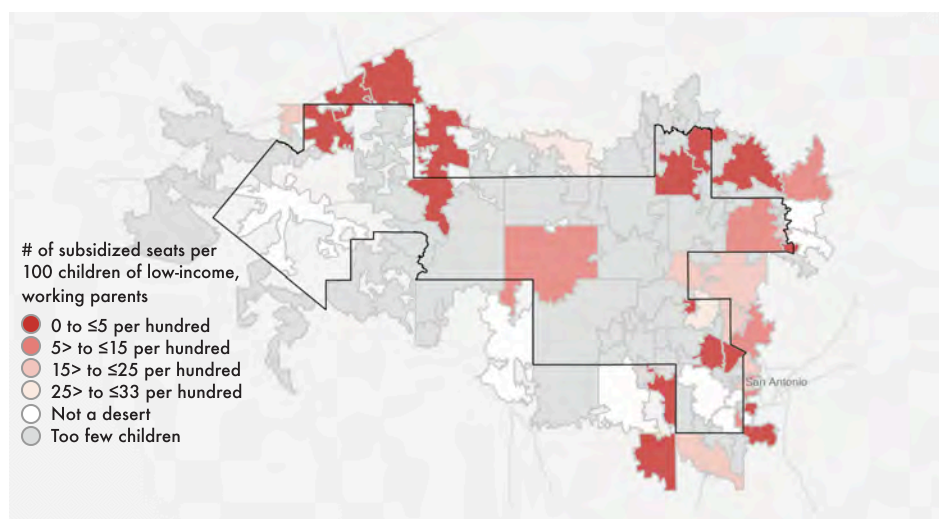
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #53
Rep. Wes Virdell



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.

HD #53	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	107 (-26%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	186 (-12%)	-5%
Total capacity	17,665 (+2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,867 (+20%)	+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 HD #53, 2025 had **17.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **29.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #53

32,206 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

16,546 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.

2,867 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #53

13,434 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,845 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.

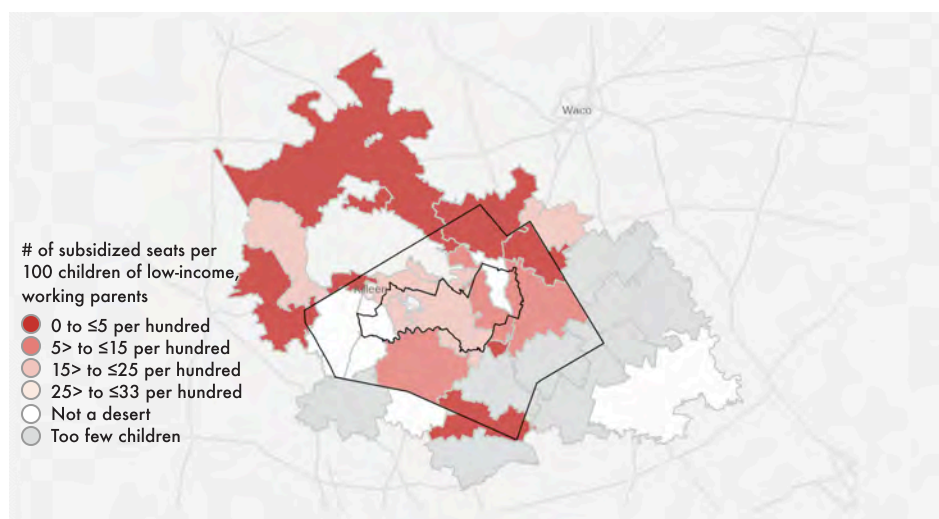
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #54
Rep. Brad Buckley



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.

HD #54	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	84 (-38%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	182 (-5%)	-5%
Total capacity	17,374 (-5%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,808 (+36%)	+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 HD #54, 2025 had **26.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **34.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #54

22,109 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,638 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.

3,808 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #54

8,944 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

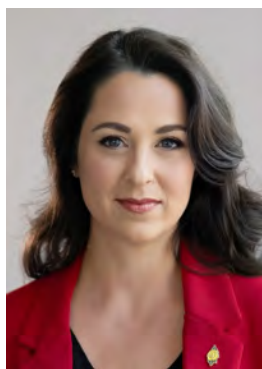
2,788 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* 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.

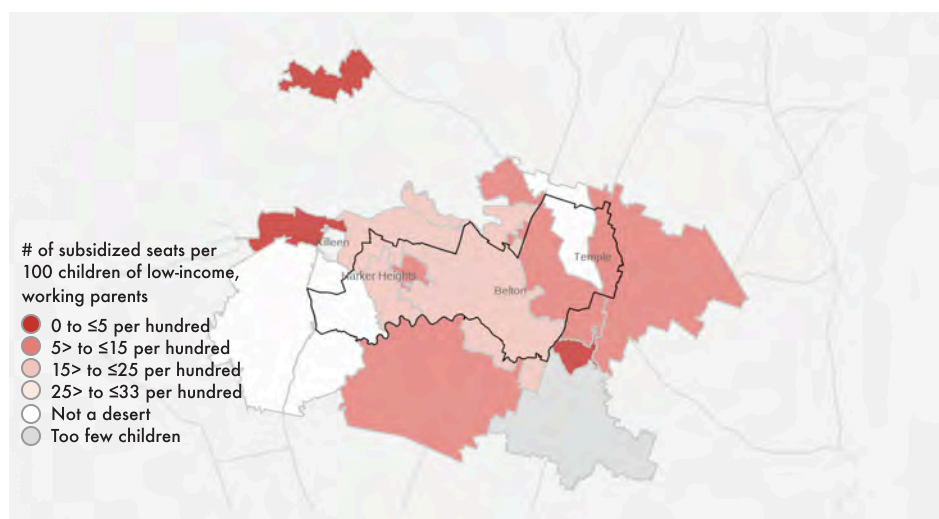
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #55
Rep. Hillary Hickland



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.

HD #55	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	69 (-39%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	127 (-6%)	-5%
Total capacity	13,330 (-6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,178 (+45%)	+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 HD #55, 2025 had **28.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **36.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #55

16,699 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,996 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.

3,178 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #55

7,436 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,350 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.

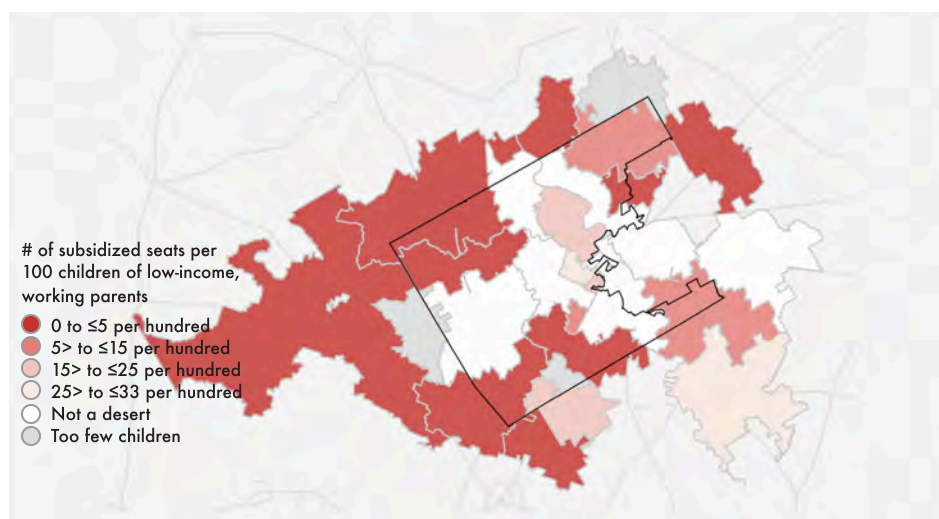
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #56
Rep. Pat Curry



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.

HD #56	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	40 (-17%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	107 (-13%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,157 (+13%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,325 (+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 HD #56, 2025 had **37.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **35.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #56

10,495 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,192 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.

2,325 children are receiving subsidy, 38% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #56

3,884 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,537 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.

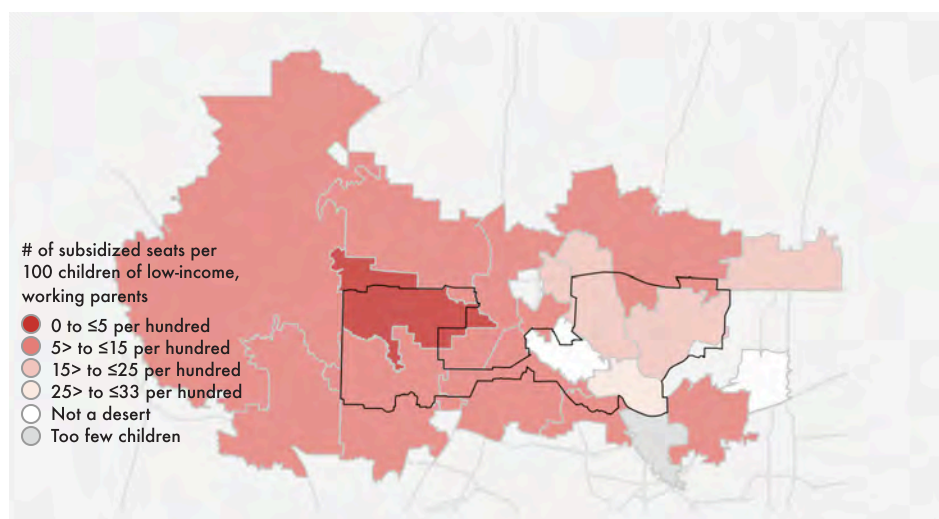
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #57
Rep. Richard Hayes



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.

HD #57	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	131 (-13%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	228 (+27%)	-5%
Total capacity	25,549 (+19%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,156 (-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 HD #57, 2025 had **12.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **22.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #57

30,441 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,443 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.

1,156 children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #57

9,246 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,536 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.

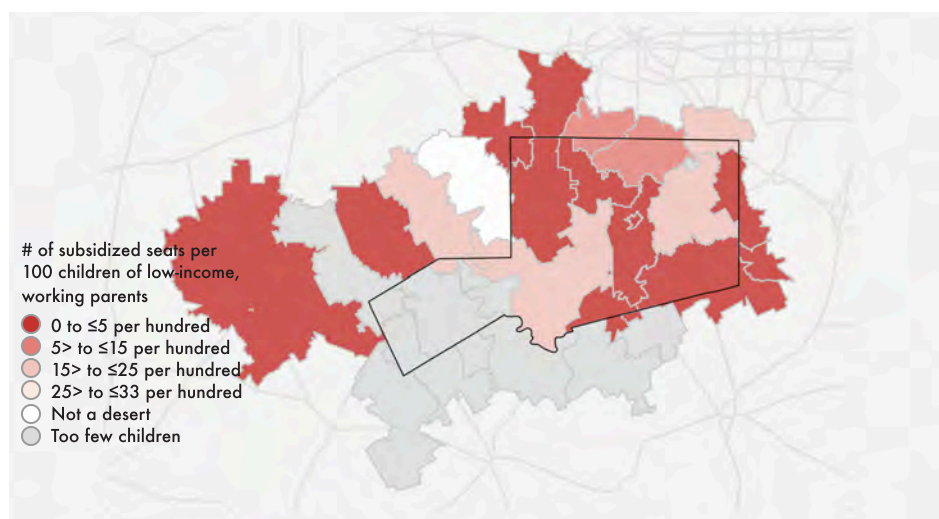
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #58
Rep. Helen Kerwin



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.

HD #58	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	54 (-13%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	117 (+1%)	-5%
Total capacity	13,925 (+9%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	872 (-20%)	+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 HD #58, 2025 had **10.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **21.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #58

18,949 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,044 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.

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #58

5,910 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,554 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.

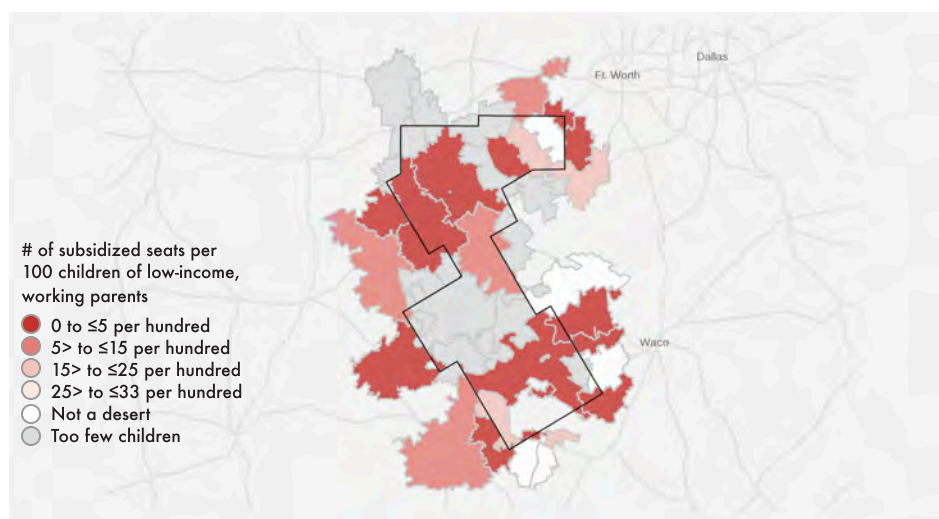
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #59
Rep. Shelby Slawson



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.

HD #59	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	56 (-51%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	120 (No change)	-5%
Total capacity	10,689 (-4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,453 (+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 HD #59, 2025 had **17.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **22.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #59

15,467 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,512 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.

1,453 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #59

8,292 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,622 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.

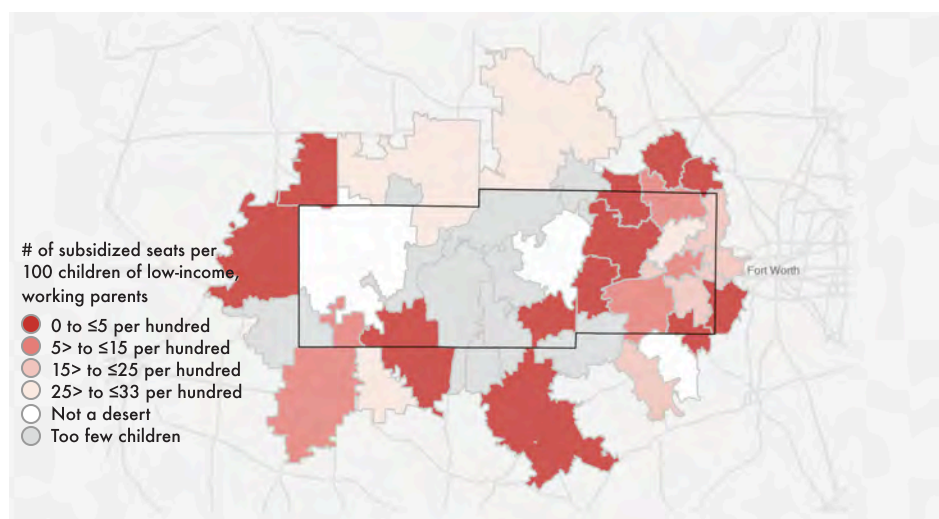
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #60
Rep. Mike Olcott



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.

HD #60	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	28 (-47%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	127 (+15%)	-5%
Total capacity	12,970 (+21%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,398 (+23%)	+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 HD #60, 2025 had **17.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **31.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #60

18,328 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,091 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.

1,398 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #60

2,806 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

846 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.

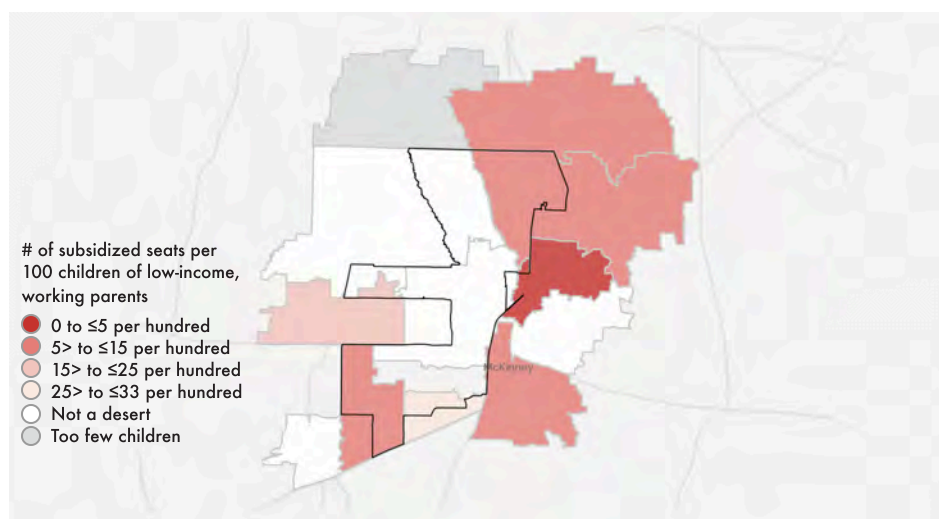
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #61
Rep. Keresa Richardson



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.

HD #61	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	110 (-10%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	265 (+32%)	-5%
Total capacity	32,712 (+34%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	943 (+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 HD #61, 2025 had **15.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **42.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #61

26,373 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,088 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.

943 children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #61

7,774 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

981 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.

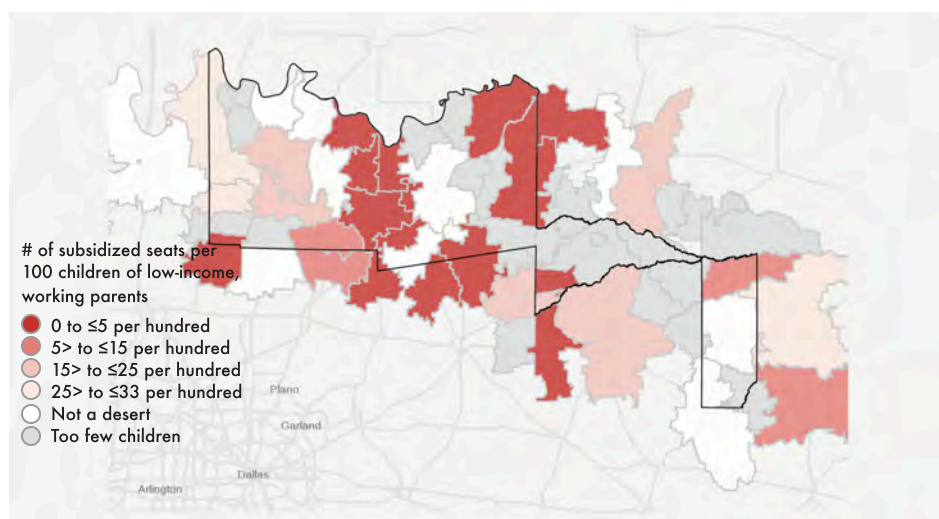
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #62
Rep. Shelley Luther



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.

HD #62	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	54 (-10%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	137 (+15%)	-5%
Total capacity	13,258 (+33%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,260 (+36%)	+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 HD #62, 2025 had **26.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **47.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #62

16,322 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,593 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.

2,260 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #62

3,312 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,250 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.

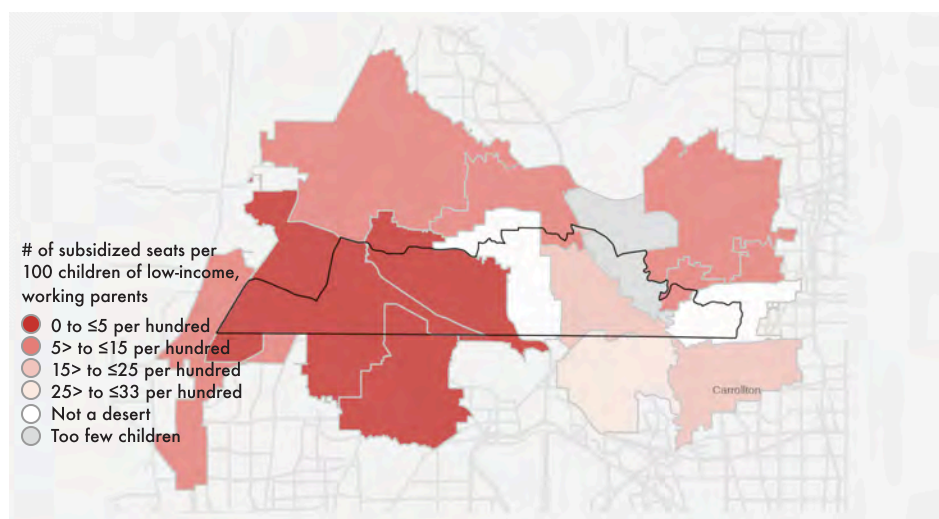
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #63
Rep. Benjamin Bumgarner



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.

HD #63	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	84 (-34%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	216 (-10%)	-5%
Total capacity	32,572 (-8%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,367 (-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 HD #63, 2025 had **19.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **31.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #63

24,300 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,124 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.

1,367 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #63

8,076 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,041 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.

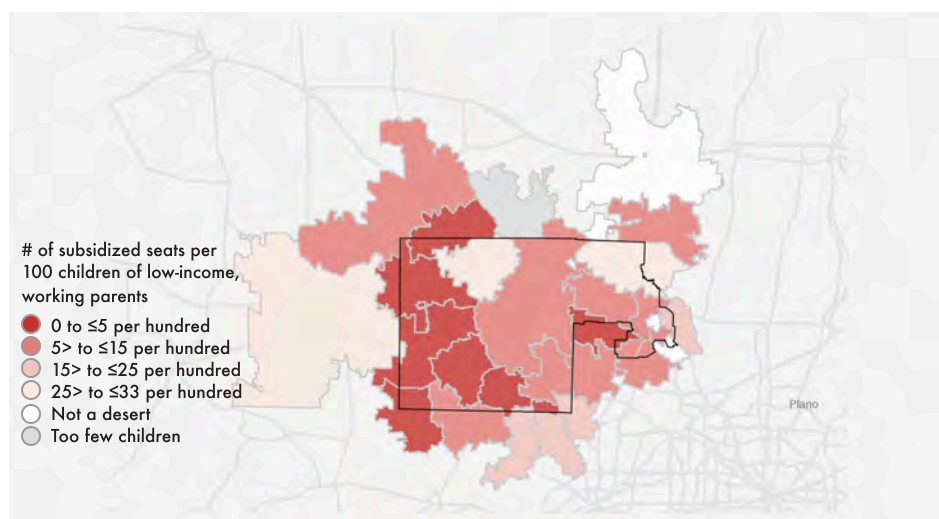
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #64
Rep. Andy Hopper



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.

HD #64	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	63 (-31%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	164 (+15%)	-5%
Total capacity	18,612 (+28%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,851 (+44%)	+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 HD #64, 2025 had **17.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **24.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #64

25,640 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,729 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.

1,851 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #64

6,592 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,973 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.

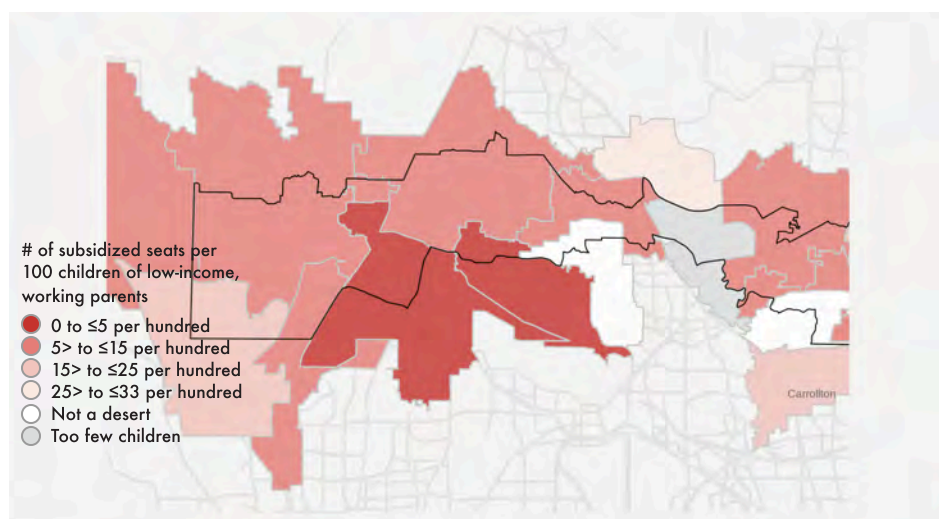
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #65
Rep. Mitch Little



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.

HD #65	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	100 (-31%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	256 (+2%)	-5%
Total capacity	39,390 (+4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,717 (-22%)	+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 HD #65, 2025 had **16.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **28.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #65

31,014 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,266 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.

1,717 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #65

8,338 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,053 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.

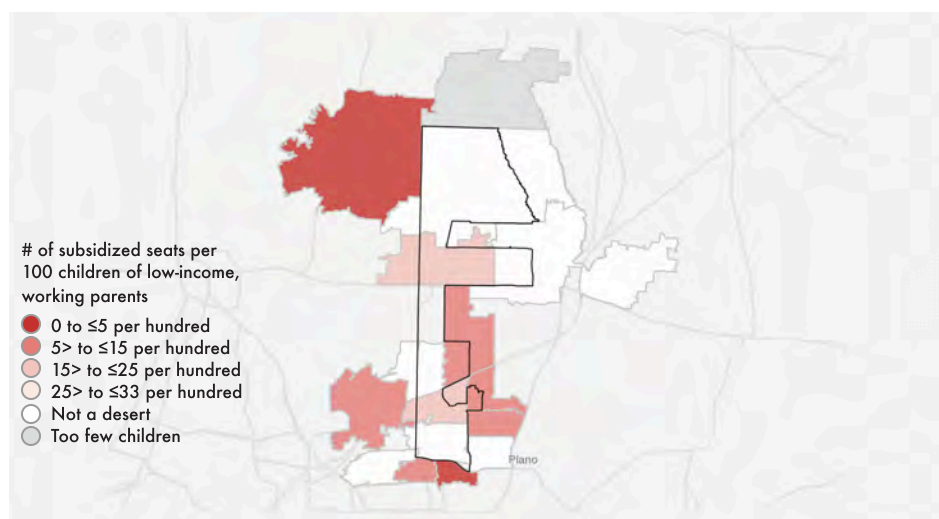
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #66
Rep. Matt Shaheen



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.

HD #66	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	146 (-33%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	324 (+10%)	-5%
Total capacity	49,472 (+17%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,662 (-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 HD #66, 2025 had **20.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **36.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #66

32,150 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,325 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.

1,662 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #66

8,674 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,145 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.

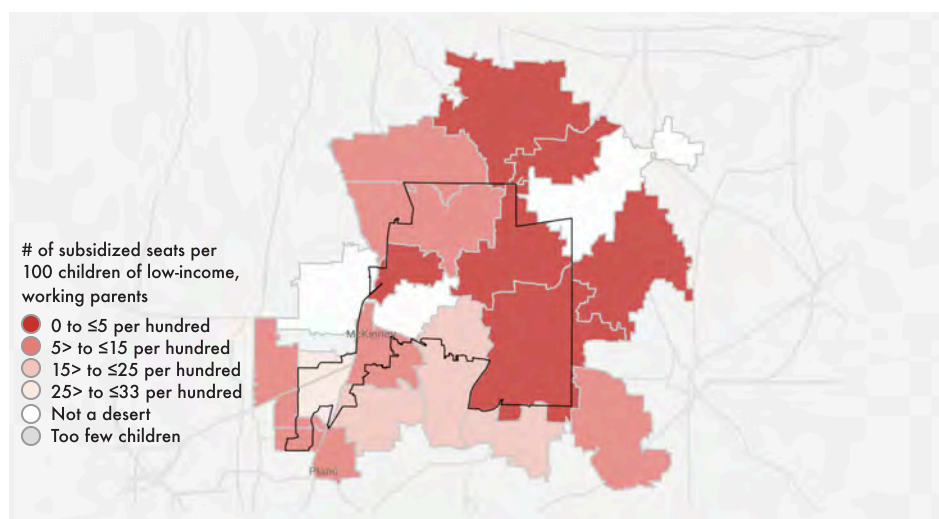
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #67
Rep. Jeff Leach



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.

HD #67	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	148 (-20%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	276 (+13%)	-5%
Total capacity	39,393 (+20%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,533 (-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 HD #67, 2025 had **16.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **37.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #67

32,652 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,221 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.

1,533 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #67

8,518 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,820 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.

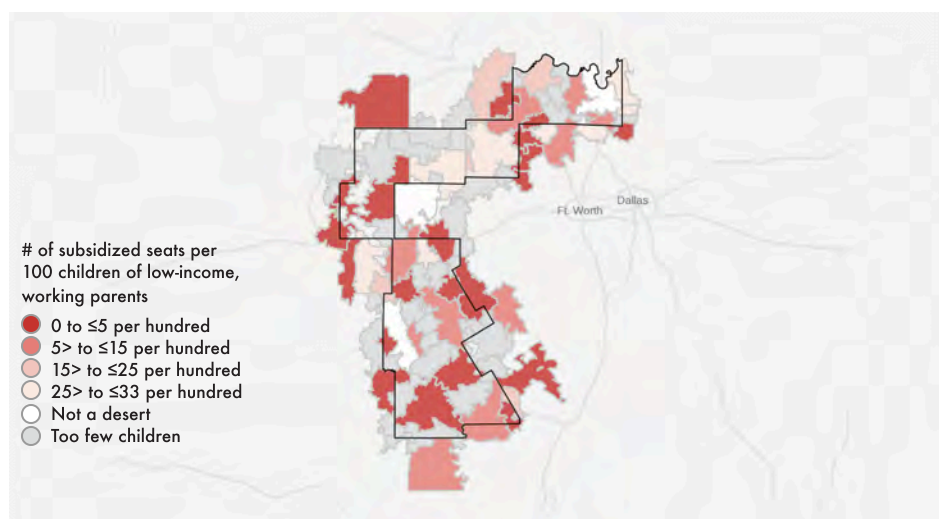
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #68
Rep. David Spiller



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.

HD #68	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	48 (-49%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	134 (-3%)	-5%
Total capacity	9,718 (+2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,603 (+36%)	+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 HD #68, 2025 had **17.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **27.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #68

15,211 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,952 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.

1,603 children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #68

3,490 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,457 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.

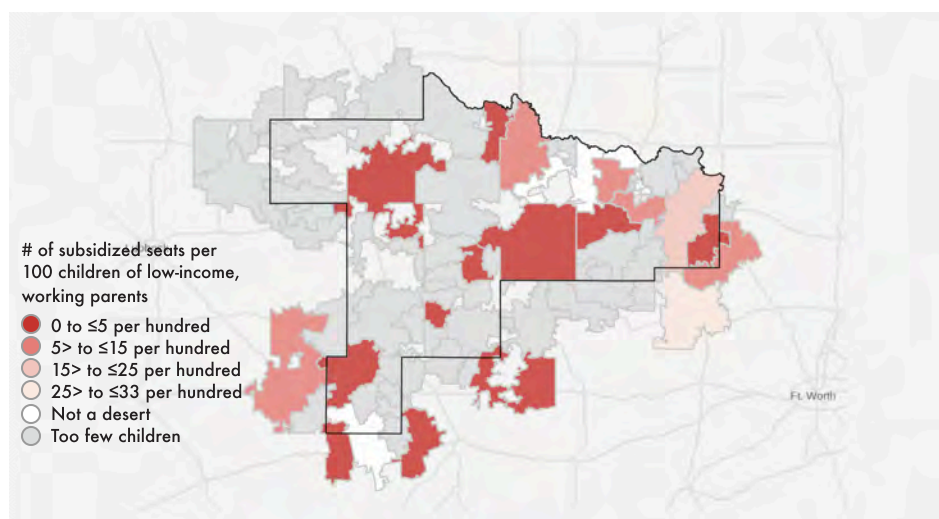
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #69
Rep. James Frank



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.

HD #69	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	42 (-40%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	83 (-19%)	-5%
Total capacity	5,379 (-18%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,376 (+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 HD #69, 2025 had **29.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **46.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #69

7,967 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,641 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.

1,376 children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #69

6,260 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,567 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.

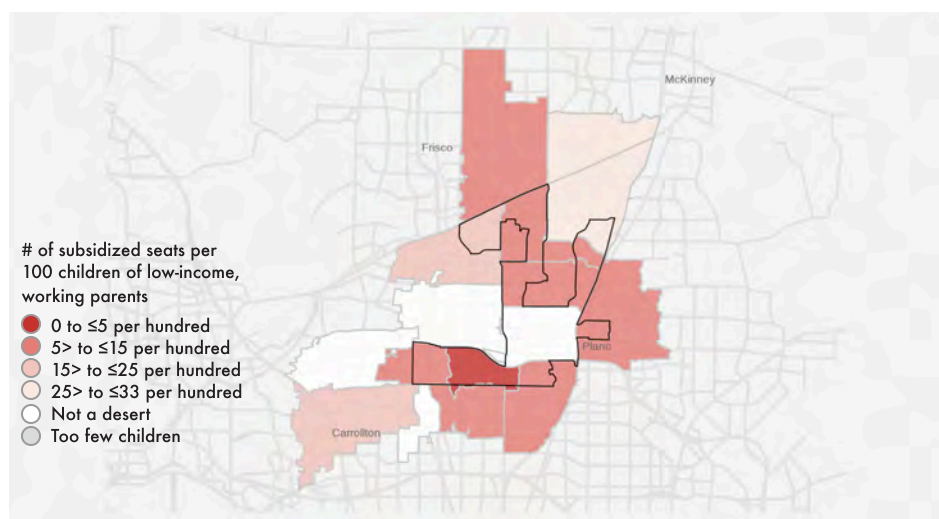
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #70
Rep. Mihaela Plesa



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.

HD #70	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	128 (-41%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	316 (-8%)	-5%
Total capacity	54,446 (+6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,148 (-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 HD #70, 2025 had **20.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #70

33,546 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,465 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.

2,148 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #70

7,662 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,169 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.

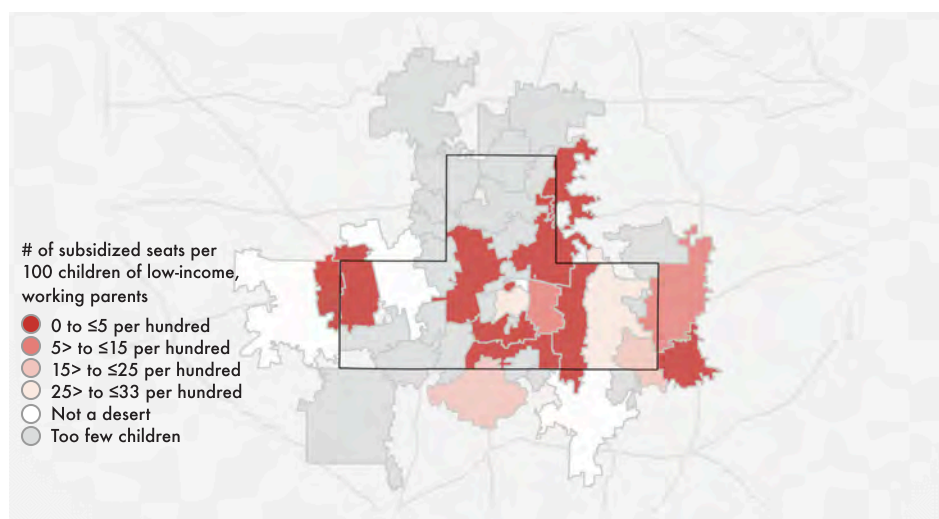
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #71
Rep. Stan Lambert



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.

HD #71	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	32 (-41%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	53 (-22%)	-5%
Total capacity	4,525 (+0%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,134 (-20%)	+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 HD #71, 2025 had **24.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **55.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #71

8,389 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,723 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.

1,134 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #71

5,888 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,143 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.

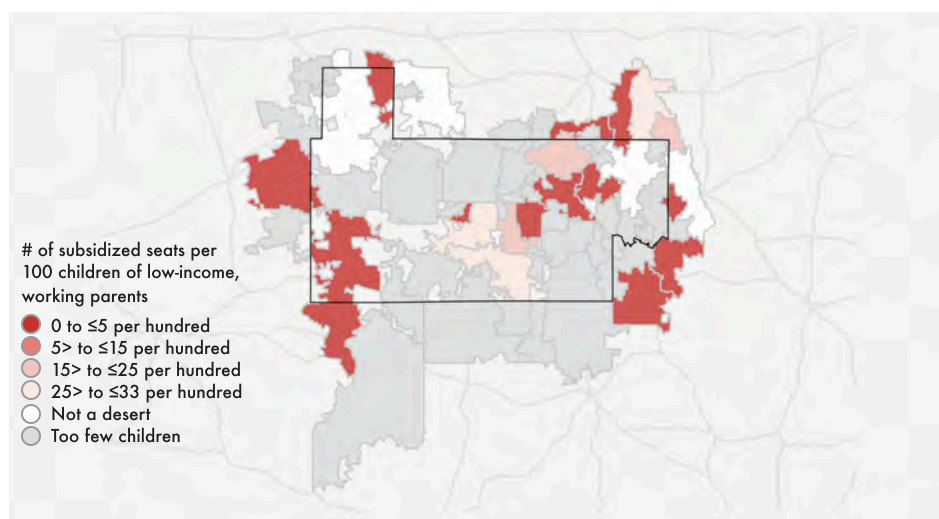
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #72
Rep. Drew Darby



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.

HD #72	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	31 (-40%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	66 (-31%)	-5%
Total capacity	6,226 (-11%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,598 (+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 HD #72, 2025 had **25.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **40.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #72

11,216 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,249 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.

1,598 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #72

2,762 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

760 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.

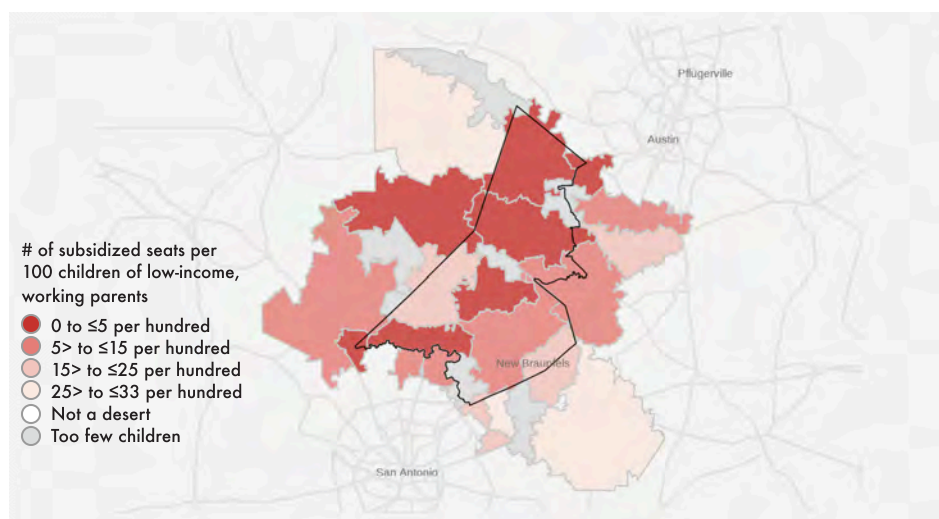
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #73
Rep. Carrie Isaac



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.

HD #73	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	92 (-11%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	211 (+2%)	-5%
Total capacity	22,779 (+20%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,856 (+35%)	+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 HD #73, 2025 had **15.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **26.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #73

32,410 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,066 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.

1,856 children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #73

3,250 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

863 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.

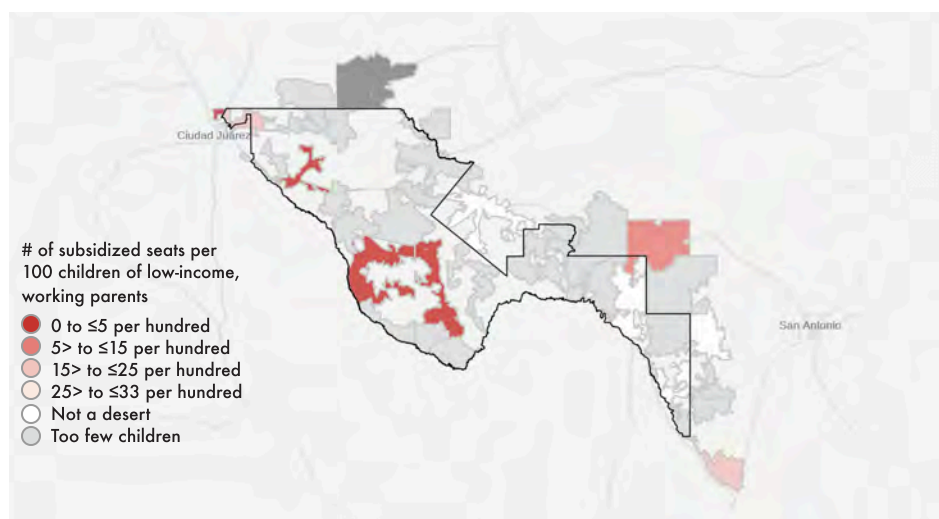
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #74
Rep. Eddie Morales



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.

HD #74	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	98 (-31%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	146 (-20%)	-5%
Total capacity	10,173 (-28%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	5,097 (+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 HD #74, 2025 had **36.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **40.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #74

22,426 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,145 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.

5,097 children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #74

14,550 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,735 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.

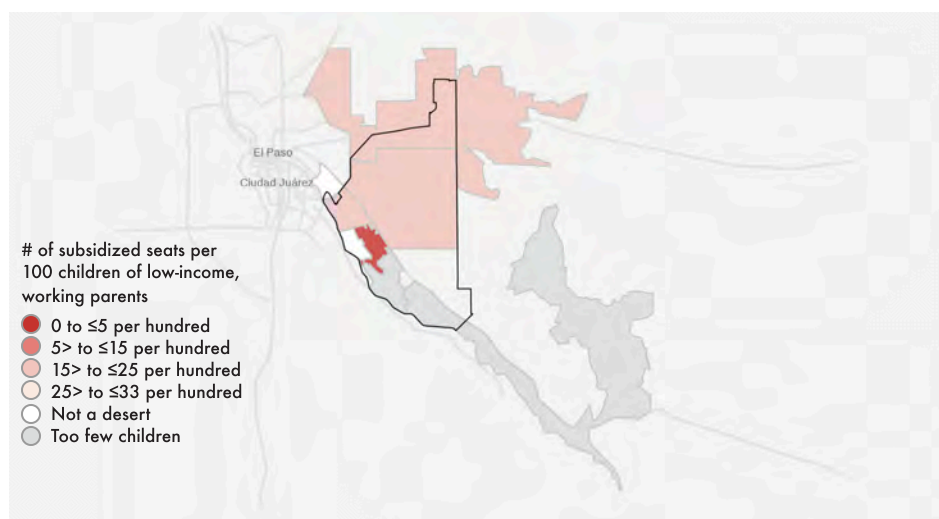
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #75
Rep. Mary E. González



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.

HD #75	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	71 (-34%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	70 (-33%)	-5%
Total capacity	5,396 (-37%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,826 (+48%)	+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 HD #75, 2025 had **36.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **35.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #75

15,625 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,594 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.

3,826 children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #75

9,918 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,695 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.

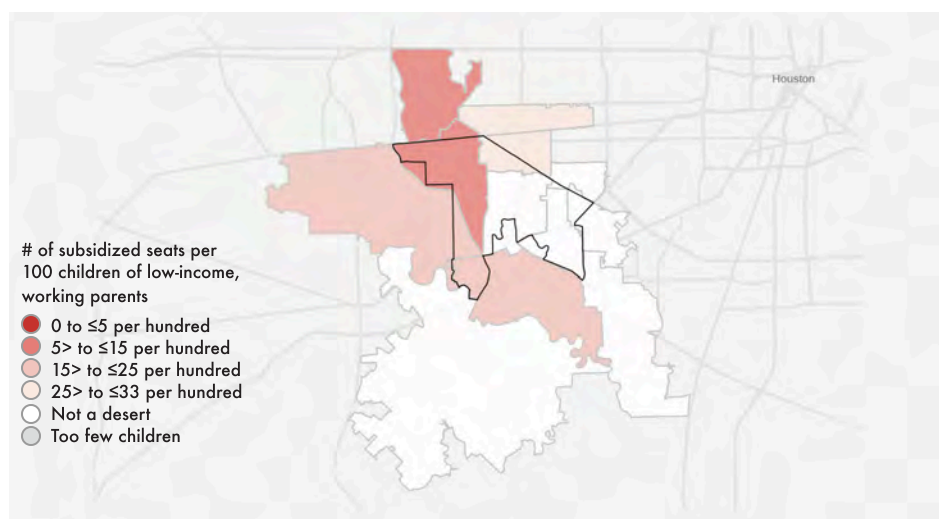
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #76
Rep. Suleman Lalani



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.

HD #76	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	211 (-44%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	291 (-5%)	-5%
Total capacity	43,258 (-3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,689 (+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 HD #76, 2025 had **28.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #76

33,600 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,837 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.

3,689 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #76

6,532 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,725 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



House District #77
Rep. Vincent Perez



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.

HD #77	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	62 (-49%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	134 (-32%)	-5%
Total capacity	10,151 (-33%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	5,683 (+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 HD #77, 2025 had **57.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **42.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #77

13,975 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,892 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.

5,683 children are receiving subsidy, 57% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #77

8,878 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,200 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.

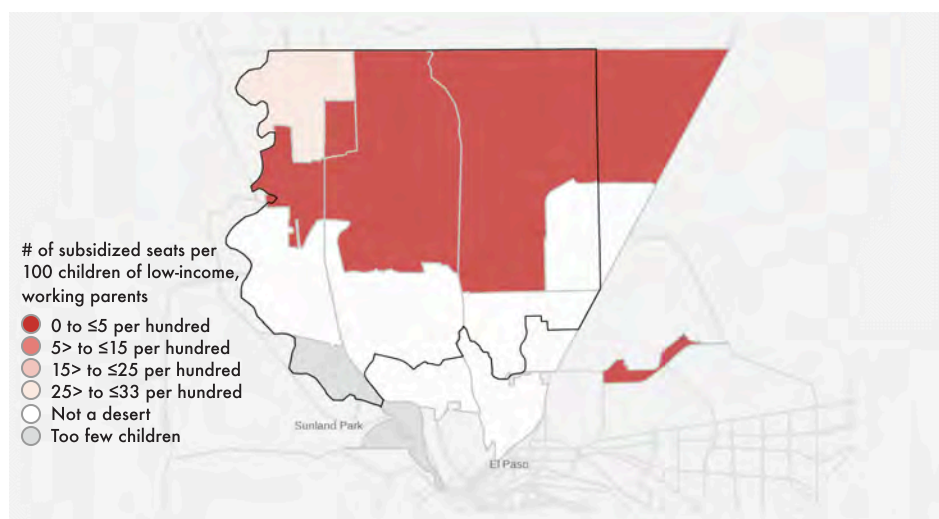
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #78
Rep. Joe Moody



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.

HD #78	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	23 (-44%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	69 (-29%)	-5%
Total capacity	5,075 (-32%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,313 (+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 HD #78, 2025 had **40.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **28.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #78

9,658 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,752 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.

2,313 children are receiving subsidy, 40% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #78

5,946 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,277 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.

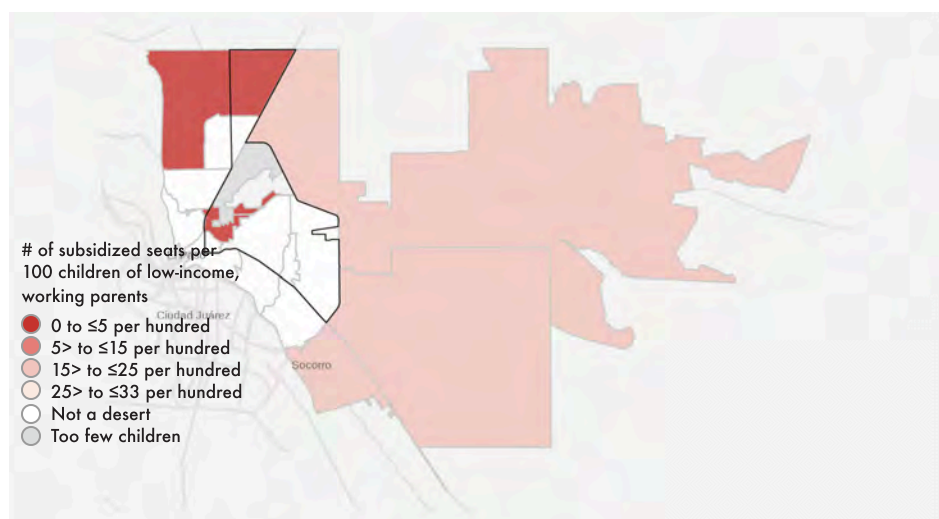
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #79
Rep. Claudia Ordaz



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.

HD #79	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	93 (-42%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	144 (-27%)	-5%
Total capacity	10,316 (-35%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	6,984 (+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 HD #79, 2025 had **45.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **41.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #79

22,436 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

15,463 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.

6,984 children are receiving subsidy, 45% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #79

13,396 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,123 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.

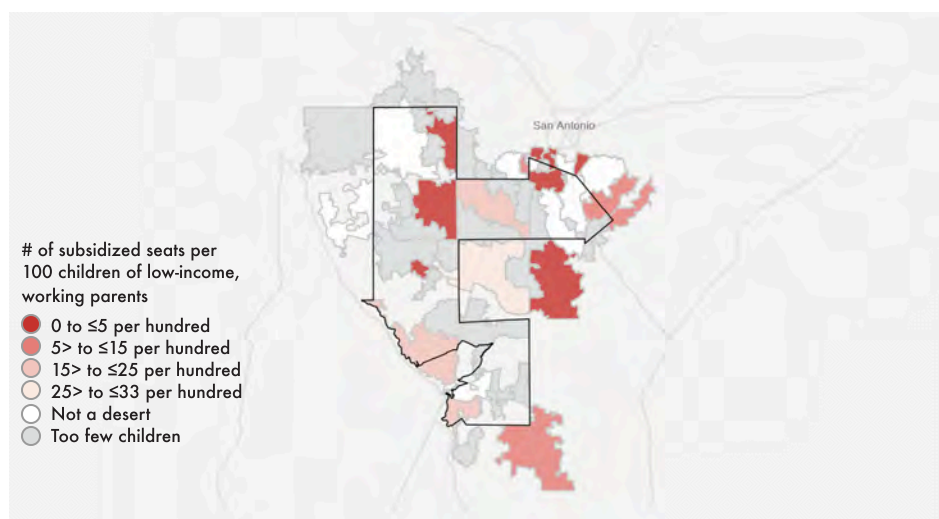
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #80
Rep. Don McLaughlin



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.

HD #80	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	53 (-38%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	200 (+5%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,281 (+6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,742 (+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 HD #80, 2025 had **40.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **42.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #80

18,101 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,718 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.

4,742 children are receiving subsidy, 40% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #80

10,796 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,437 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.

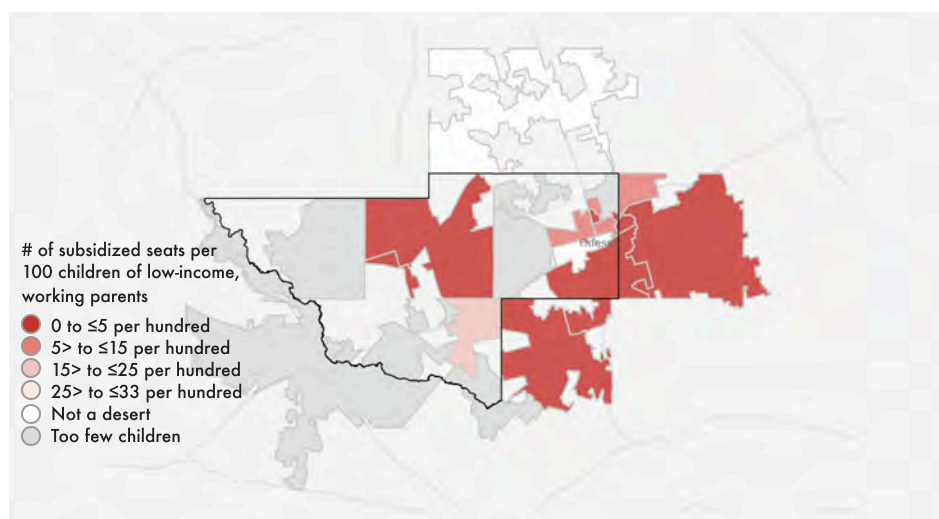
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #81
Rep. Brooks Landgraf



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.

HD #81	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	11 (-39%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	52 (-21%)	-5%
Total capacity	5,758 (+1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,794 (+67%)	+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 HD #81, 2025 had **31.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **36.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #81

9,910 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,787 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.

1,794 children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #81

5,066 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,347 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.

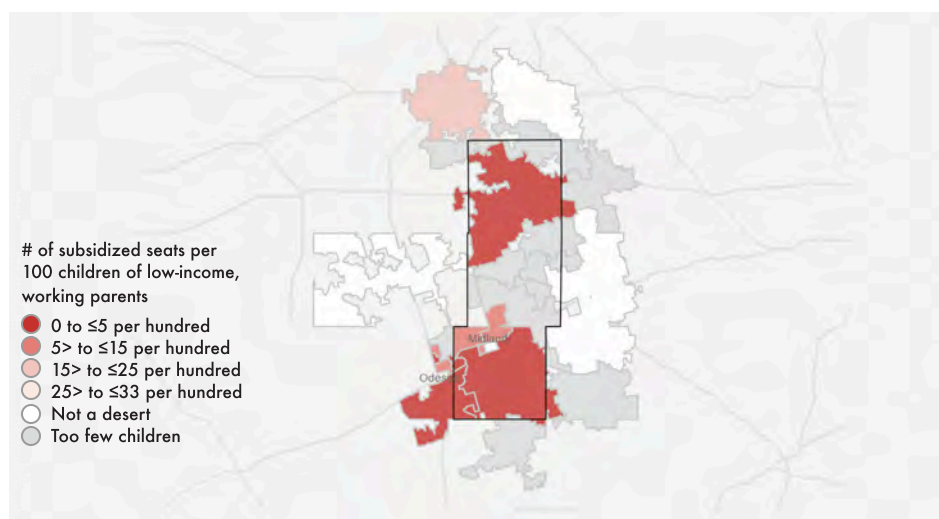
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #82
Rep. Tom Craddick



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.

HD #82	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	19 (-44%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	91 (-7%)	-5%
Total capacity	10,640 (+7%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,519 (+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 HD #82, 2025 had **19.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **35.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #82

14,791 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,709 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.

1,519 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #82

3,746 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,235 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.

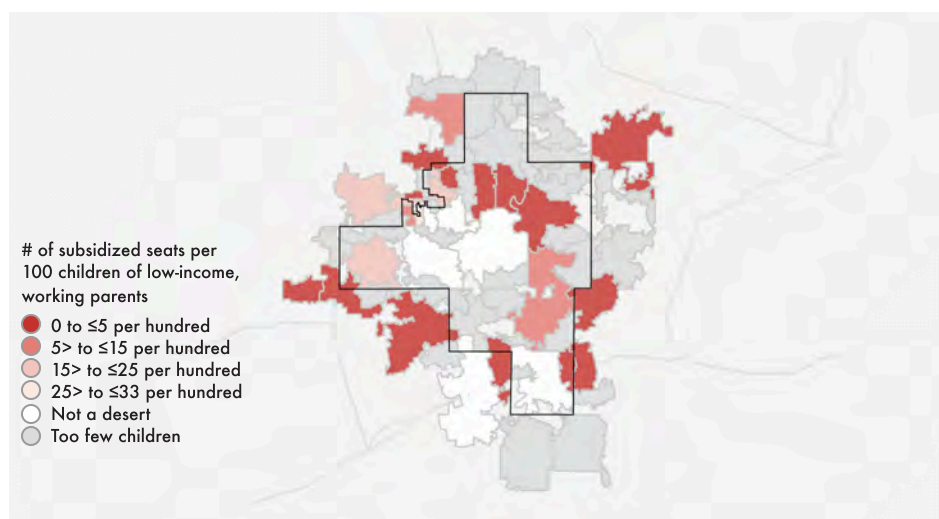
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #83
Rep. Dustin Burrows



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.

HD #83	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	50 (-44%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	115 (-32%)	-5%
Total capacity	10,034 (-29%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,025 (+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 HD #83, 2025 had **27.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **41.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #83

18,066 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,877 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.

3,025 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #83

5,696 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,162 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.

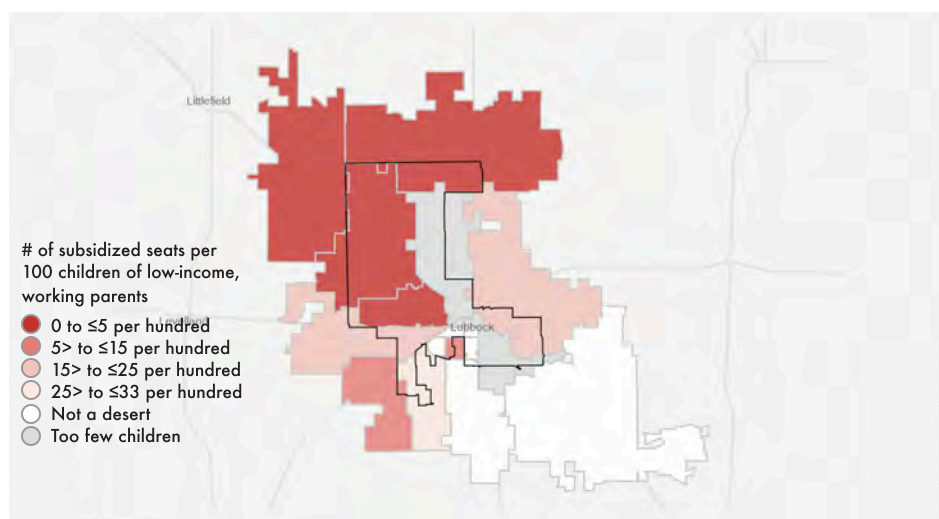
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #84
Rep. Carl H. Tepper



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.

HD #84	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	33 (-49%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	71 (-42%)	-5%
Total capacity	7,917 (-33%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,439 (+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 HD #84, 2025 had **32.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **45.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #84

12,974 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,494 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.

2,439 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #84

4,038 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,392 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.

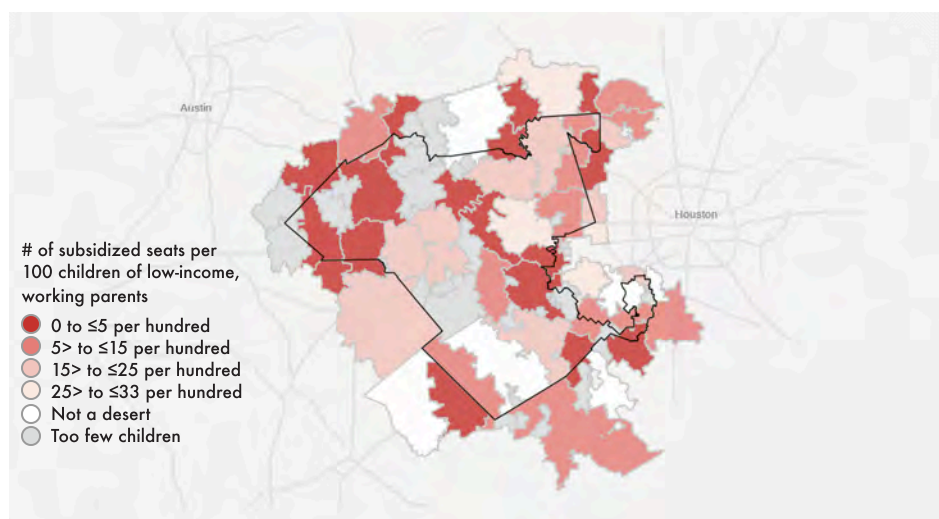
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #85
Rep. Stan Kitzman



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.

HD #85	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	117 (-10%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	346 (+14%)	-5%
Total capacity	44,682 (+12%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,546 (+61%)	+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 HD #85, 2025 had **21.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **28.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #85

42,232 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

16,354 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.

3,546 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #85

21,254 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,749 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.

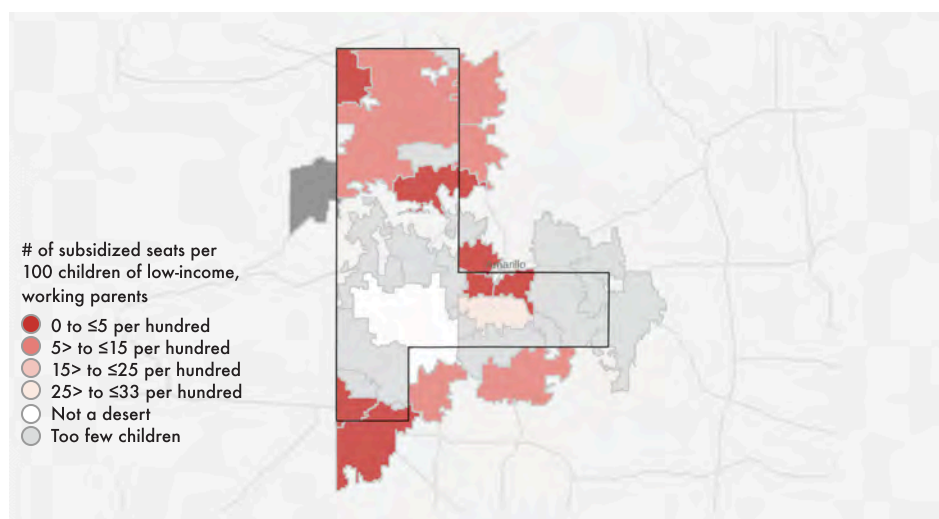
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #86
Rep. John T. Smithee



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.

HD #86	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	44 (-19%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	68 (No change)	-5%
Total capacity	6,767 (-4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,779 (+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 HD #86, 2025 had **27.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **34.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #86

12,020 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,369 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.

1,779 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #86

4,964 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,171 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.

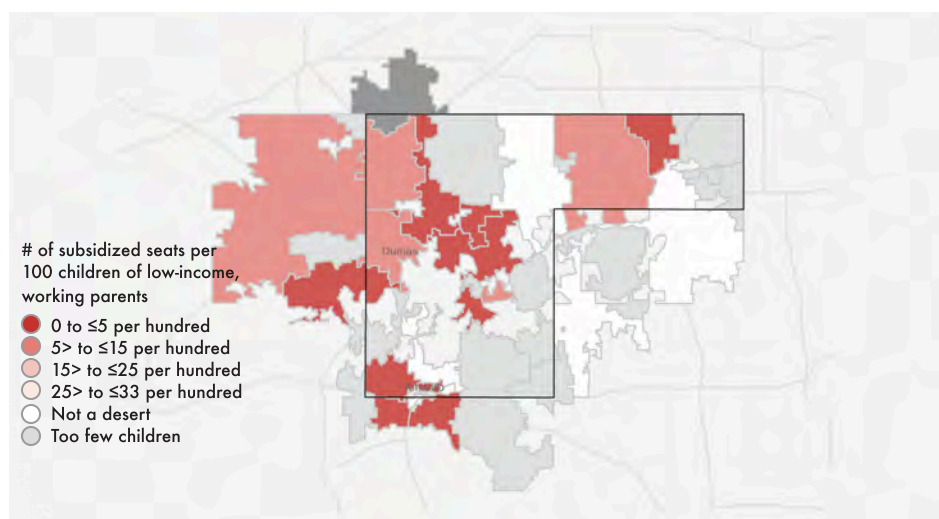
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #87
Rep. Caroline Fairly



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.

HD #87	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	51 (-26%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	81 (-5%)	-5%
Total capacity	7,839 (-9%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,489 (+14%)	+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 HD #87, 2025 had **30.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **36.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #87

13,683 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,238 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.

2,489 children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #87

4,768 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,060 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.

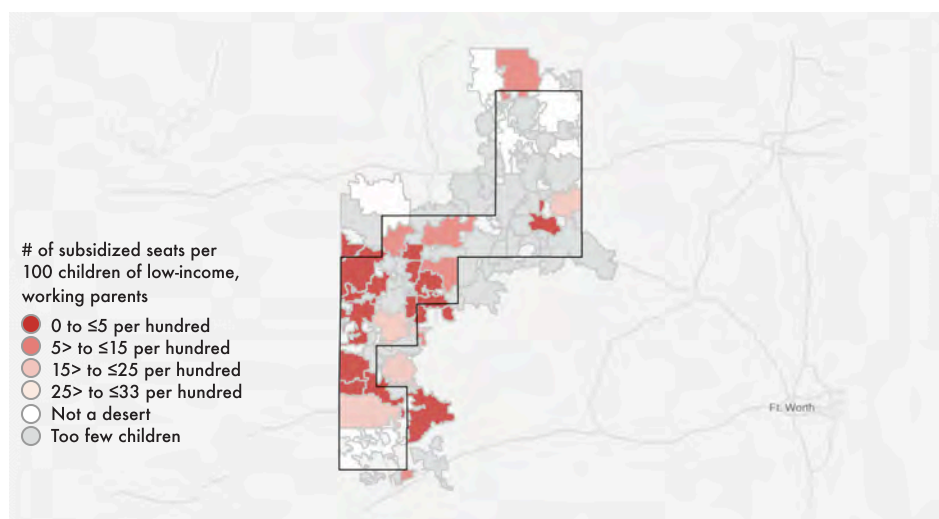
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #88
Rep. Ken 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.

HD #88	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	35 (-33%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	84 (-10%)	-5%
Total capacity	5,766 (+18%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,259 (+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 HD #88, 2025 had **17.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #88

11,963 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,269 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.

1,259 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #88

3,958 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,782 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.

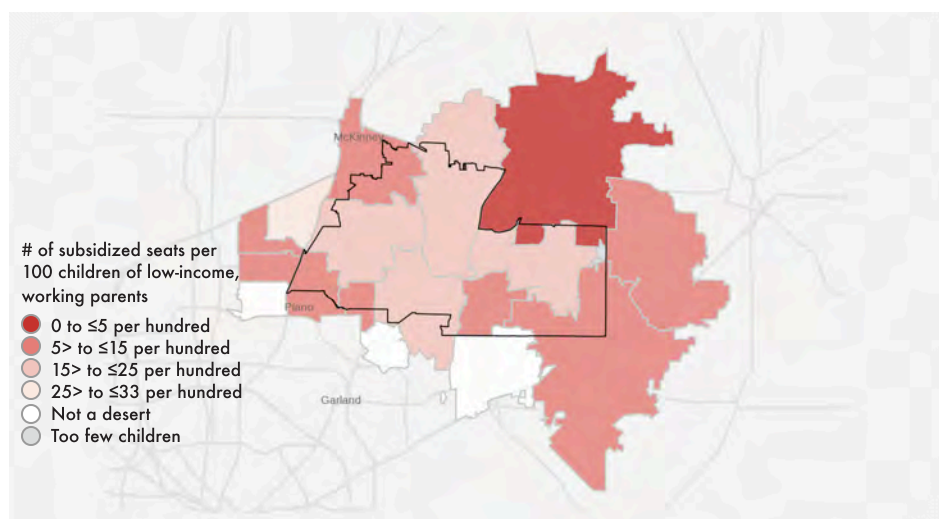
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #89
Rep. Candy Noble



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.

HD #89	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	101 (-21%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	198 (+9%)	-5%
Total capacity	28,855 (+12%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,204 (-22%)	+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 HD #89, 2025 had **14.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **35.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #89

25,470 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,276 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.

1,204 children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #89

9,406 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,037 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.

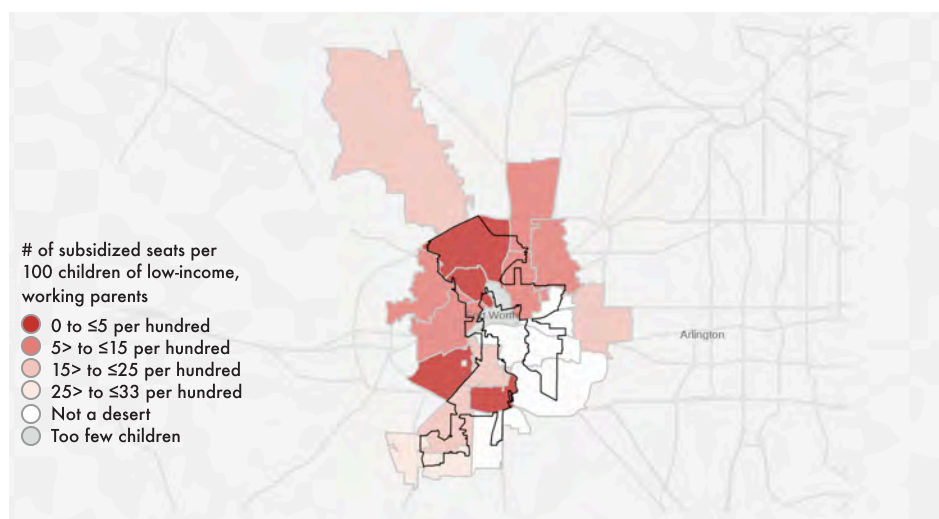
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #90
Rep. Ramon Romero Jr.



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.

HD #90	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	95 (-46%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	184 (-10%)	-5%
Total capacity	18,756 (-1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,405 (+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 HD #90, 2025 had **19.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **20.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #90

30,645 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

17,807 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.

3,405 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #90

8,904 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,820 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.

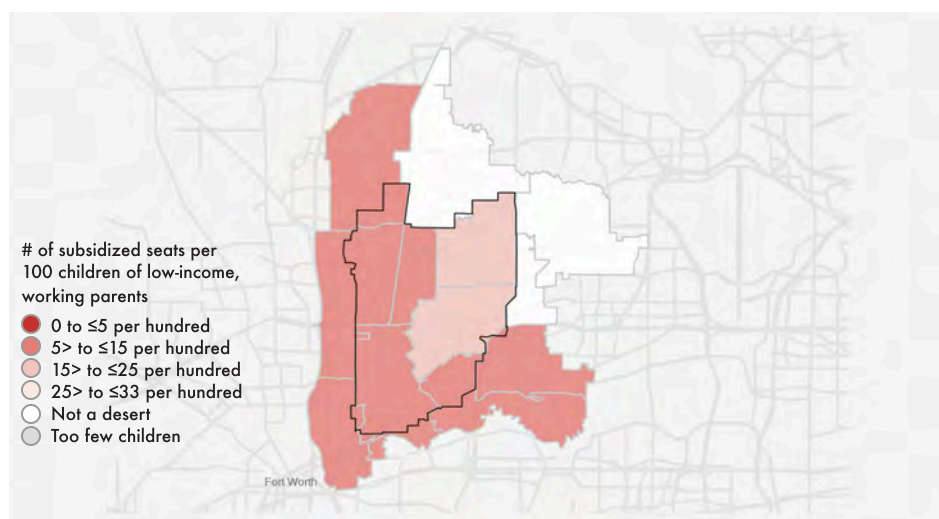
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #91
Rep. David Lowe



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.

HD #91	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	43 (-58%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	100 (-24%)	-5%
Total capacity	14,288 (-14%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,060 (+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 HD #91, 2025 had **14.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **15.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #91

18,011 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,551 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.

1,060 children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #91

3,880 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,135 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.

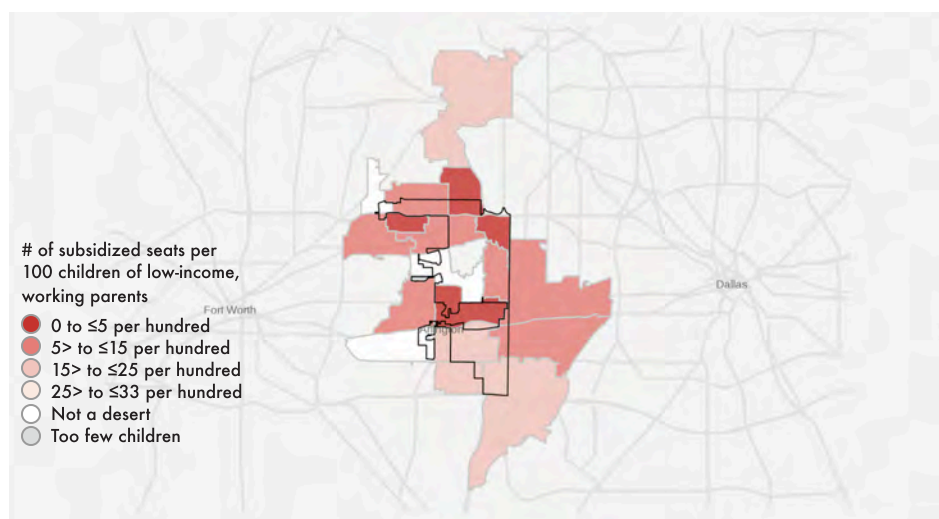
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #92
Rep. Salman Bhojani



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.

HD #92	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	90 (-63%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	127 (-23%)	-5%
Total capacity	14,115 (-25%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,391 (-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 HD #92, 2025 had **15.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **18.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #92

26,054 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

15,200 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.

2,391 children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #92

8,148 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,818 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.

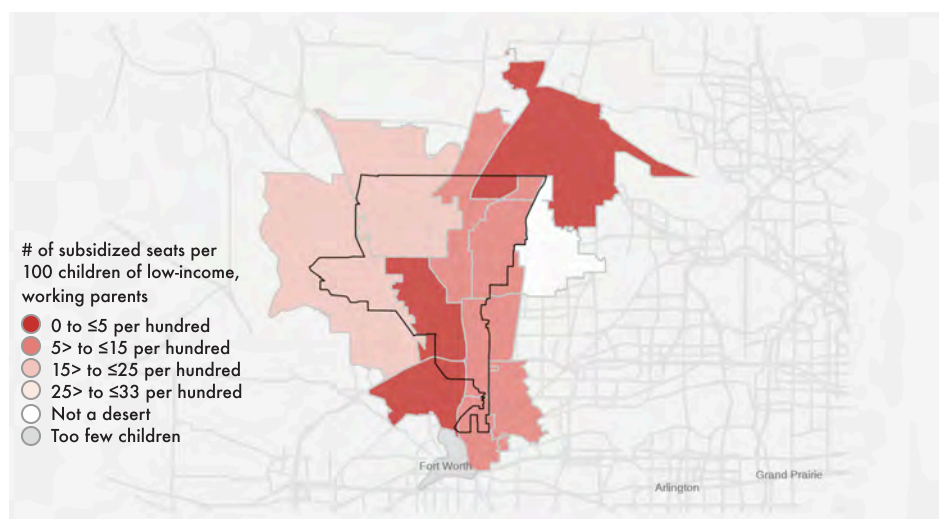
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #93
Rep. Nate Schatzline



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.

HD #93	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	64 (-38%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	124 (-10%)	-5%
Total capacity	18,177 (+1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,190 (+64%)	+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 HD #93, 2025 had **11.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **12.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #93

26,048 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,252 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.

1,190 children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #93

5,608 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,447 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.

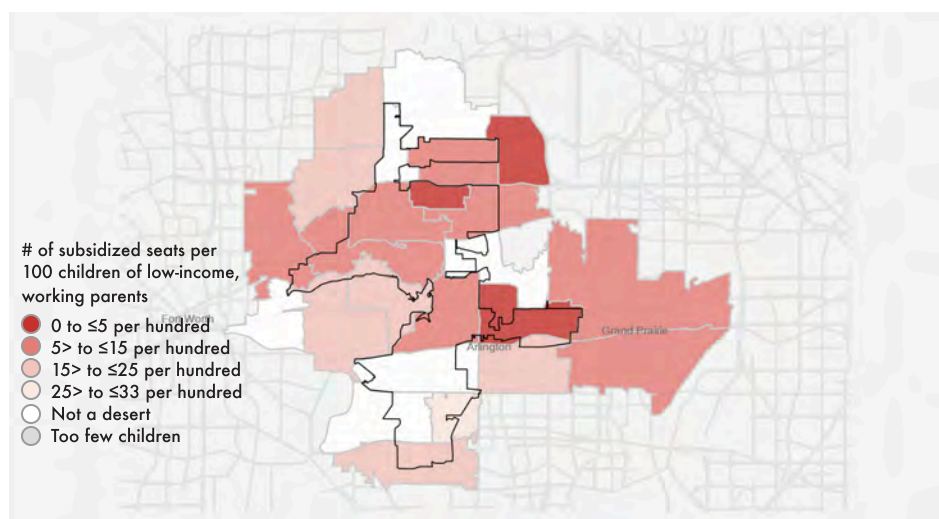
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #94
Rep. Tony Tinderholt



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.

HD #94	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	80 (-61%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	173 (-24%)	-5%
Total capacity	19,962 (-19%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,963 (-13%)	+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 HD #94, 2025 had **17.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **21.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #94

30,069 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

16,663 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.

2,963 children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #94

10,168 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,516 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.

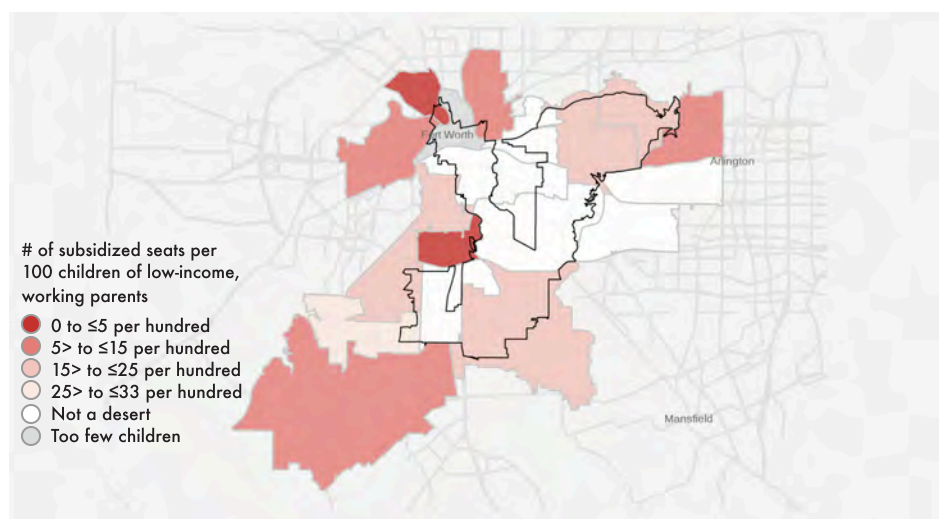
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #95
Rep. Nicole Collier



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.

HD #95	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	87 (-41%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	172 (-9%)	-5%
Total capacity	16,189 (-7%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,403 (+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 HD #95, 2025 had **24.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **25.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #95

23,313 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,926 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.

3,403 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #95

11,048 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,828 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.

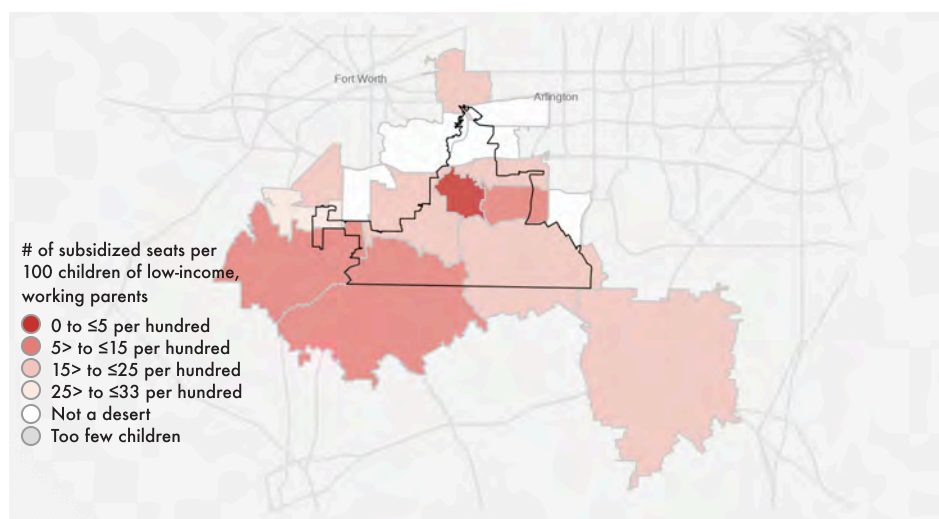
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #96
Rep. David 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.

HD #96	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	137 (-35%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	167 (-20%)	-5%
Total capacity	20,760 (0%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,378 (+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 HD #96, 2025 had **23.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **25.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #96

27,317 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,409 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.

3,378 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #96

12,044 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,084 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.

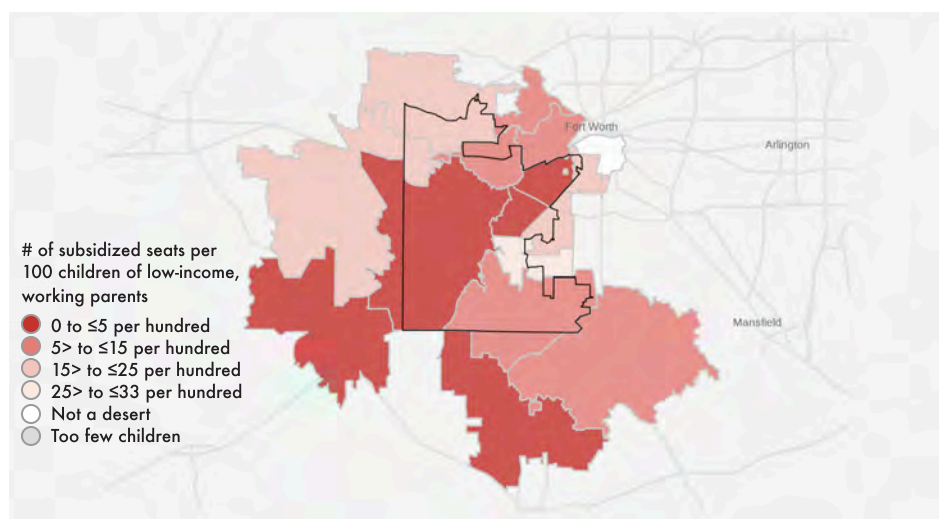
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #97
Rep. John McQueeney



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.

HD #97	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	53 (-23%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	149 (-2%)	-5%
Total capacity	17,839 (+8%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,568 (-2%)	+8%

In HD #97, 2025 had **14.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **17.4** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #97

24,727 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,083 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.

1,568 children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #97

11,244 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,885 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.

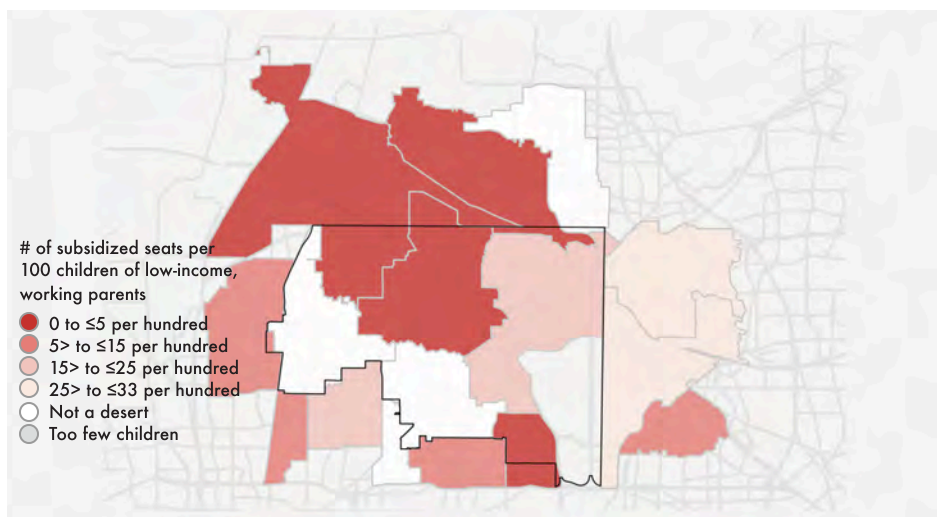
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #98
Rep. Giovanni Capriglione



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.

HD #98	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	63 (-44%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	199 (-18%)	-5%
Total capacity	30,515 (-16%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,300 (-21%)	+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 HD #98, 2025 had **15.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **28.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #98

27,157 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,548 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.

1,300 children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #98

4,882 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,323 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.

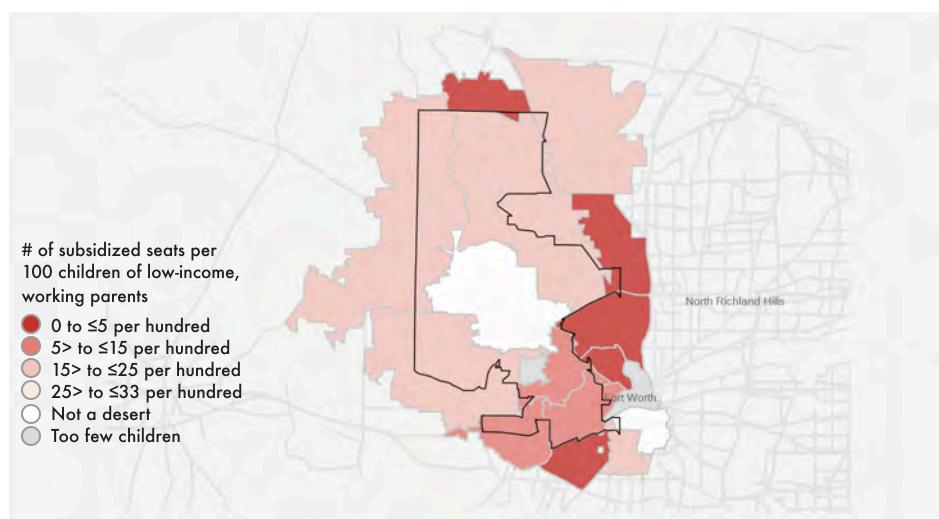
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #99
Rep. Charlie Geren



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.

HD #99	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	44 (-30%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	133 (-11%)	-5%
Total capacity	16,130 (+2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,633 (+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 HD #99, 2025 had **14.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **16.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #99

24,633 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,334 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.

1,633 children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #99

12,484 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,910 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.

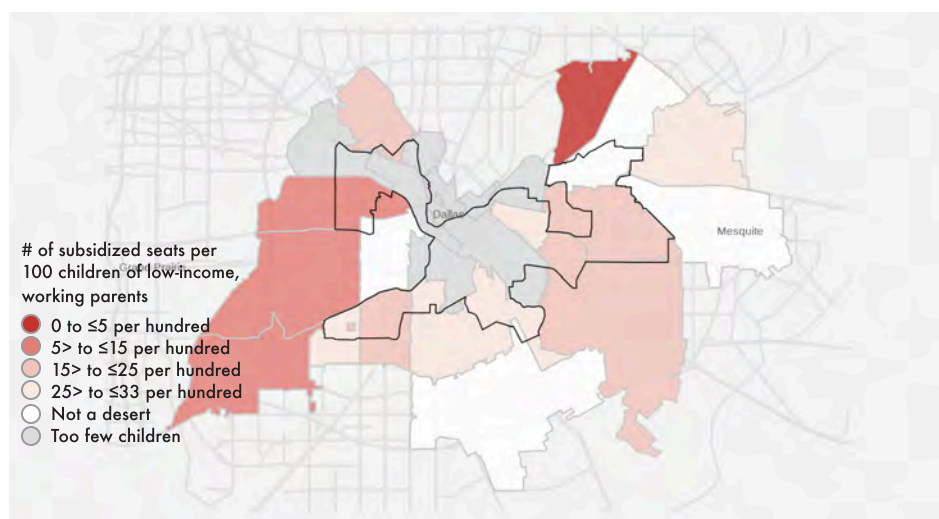
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #100
Rep. Venton Jones



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.

HD #100	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	61 (-41%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	200 (-6%)	-5%
Total capacity	19,552 (+0%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,572 (-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 HD #100, 2025 had **28.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **35.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #100

24,596 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

16,179 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.

4,572 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #100

18,700 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

9,828 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.

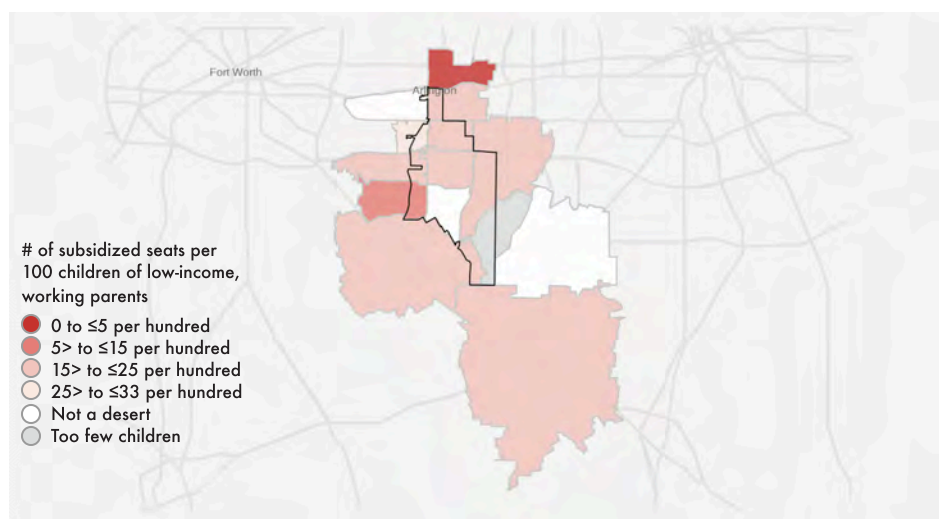
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #101
Rep. Chris Turner



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.

HD #101	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	137 (-58%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	149 (-28%)	-5%
Total capacity	20,047 (-13%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,682 (-2%)	+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 HD #101, 2025 had **21.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **26.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #101

24,283 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,403 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.

2,682 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #101

8,444 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,675 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.

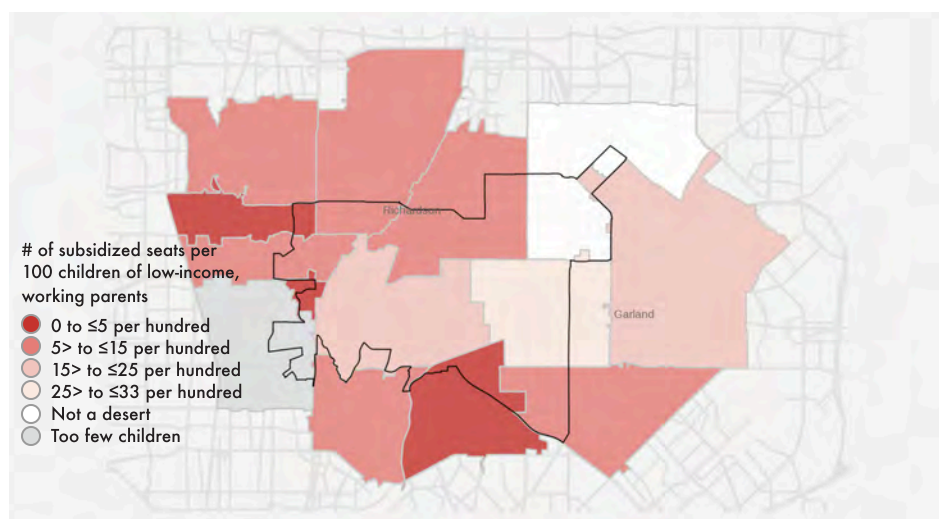
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #102 Rep. Ana-Maria Rodriguez Ramos



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.

HD #102	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	51 (-61%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	147 (-10%)	-5%
Total capacity	18,770 (+3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,034 (-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 HD #102, 2025 had **14.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **22.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #102

24,278 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,656 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.

2,034 children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #102

8,920 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,043 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.

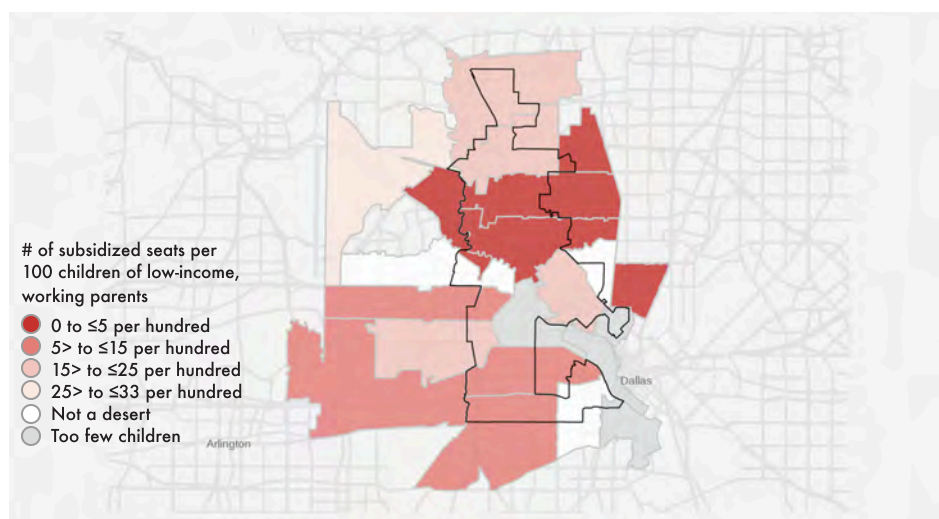
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #103
Rep. Rafael Anchía



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.

HD #103	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	34 (-53%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	185 (-1%)	-5%
Total capacity	20,426 (+6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,381 (-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 HD #103, 2025 had **17.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **16.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #103

25,703 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,661 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.

2,381 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #103

25,598 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

12,503 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.

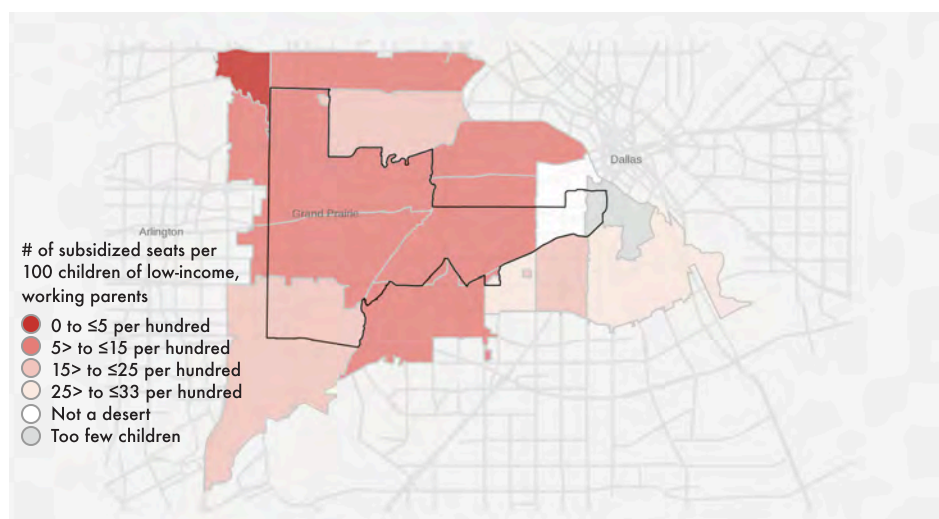
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #104
Rep. Jessica González



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.

HD #104	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	51 (-56%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	124 (-16%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,634 (-8%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,756 (-22%)	+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 HD #104, 2025 had **18.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **21.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #104

21,135 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,576 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.

2,756 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #104

2,688 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,231 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.

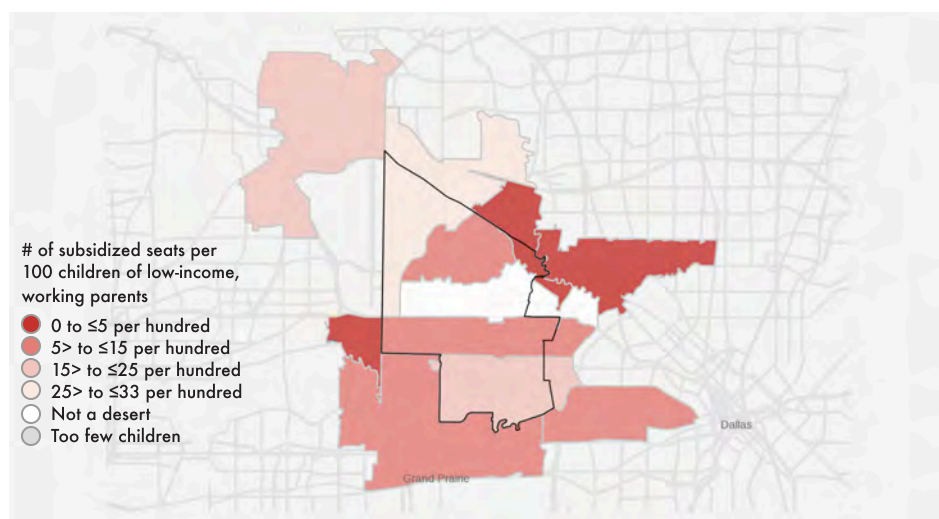
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #105
Rep. Terry Meza



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.

HD #105	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	25 (-55%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	100 (-3%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,574 (0%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,410 (-10%)	+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 HD #105, 2025 had **14.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **15.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #105

18,012 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,854 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.

1,410 children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #105

7,586 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,714 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.

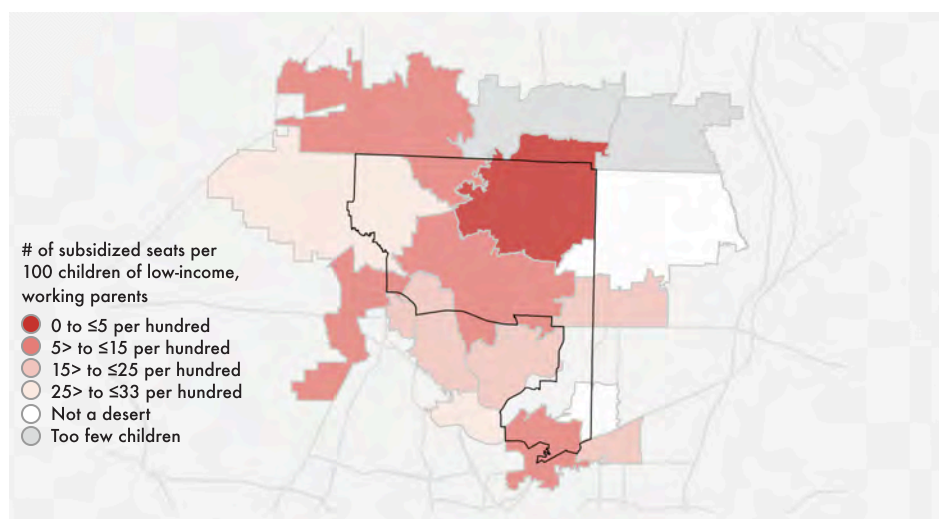
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #106
Rep. Jared Patterson



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.

HD #106	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	110 (-9%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	227 (+19%)	-5%
Total capacity	32,194 (+24%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,206 (+26%)	+8%

In HD #106, 2025 had **15.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **24.6** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #106

26,405 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,827 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.

1,206 children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #106

12,596 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,503 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.

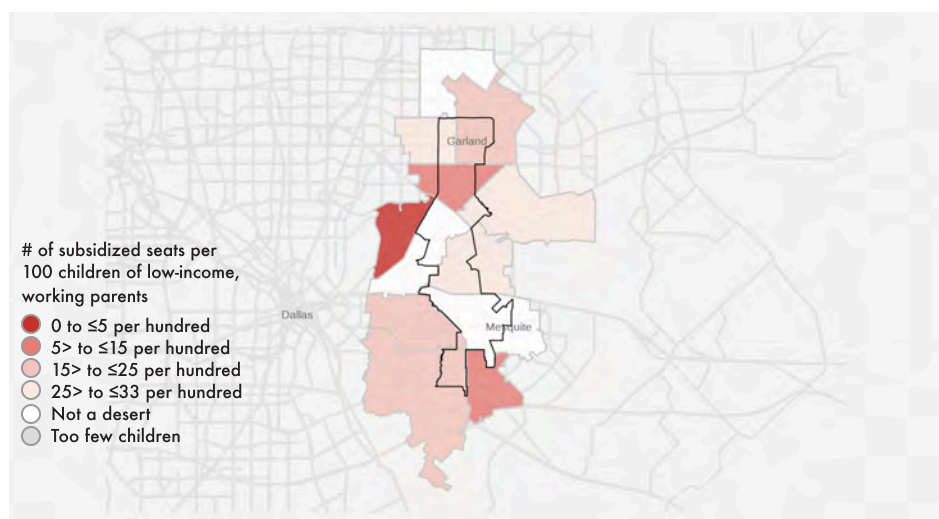
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #107
Rep. Linda Garcia



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.

HD #107	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	78 (-49%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	143 (-3%)	-5%
Total capacity	16,334 (-1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,759 (-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 HD #107, 2025 had **27.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **35.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #107

21,816 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,538 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.

3,759 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #107

9,874 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,252 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.

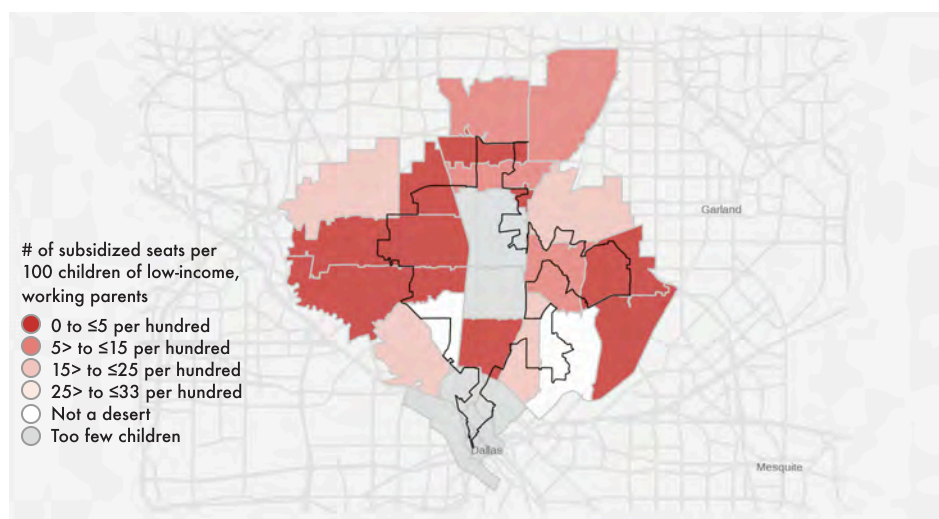
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #108
Rep. Morgan Meyer



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.

HD #108	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	18 (-68%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	189 (-7%)	-5%
Total capacity	23,118 (+8%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,495 (-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 HD #108, 2025 had **11.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **16.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #108

30,040 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,956 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.

1,495 children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #108

22,026 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,085 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.

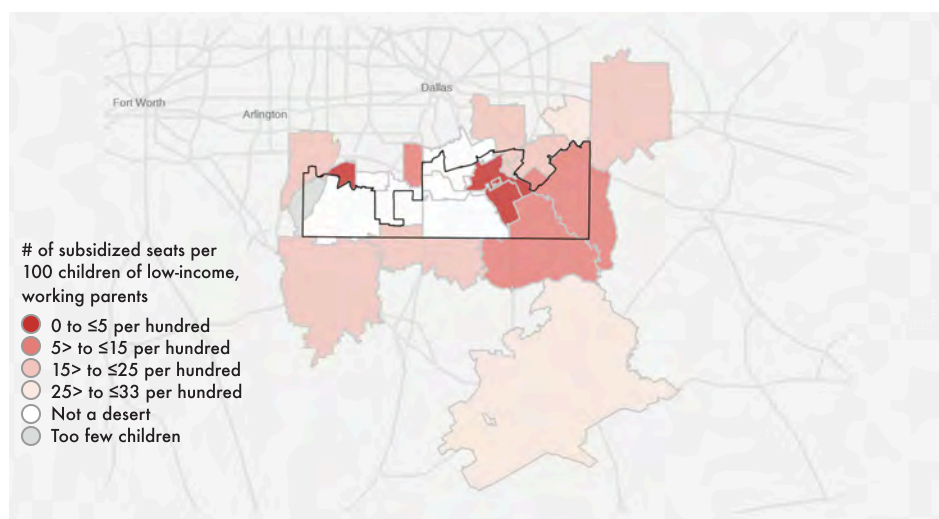
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #109
Rep. Aicha Davis



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.

HD #109	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	169 (-30%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	190 (-2%)	-5%
Total capacity	23,248 (+6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,490 (-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 HD #109, 2025 had **27.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **45.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #109

31,801 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

16,533 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.

4,490 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #109

23,072 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

12,118 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.

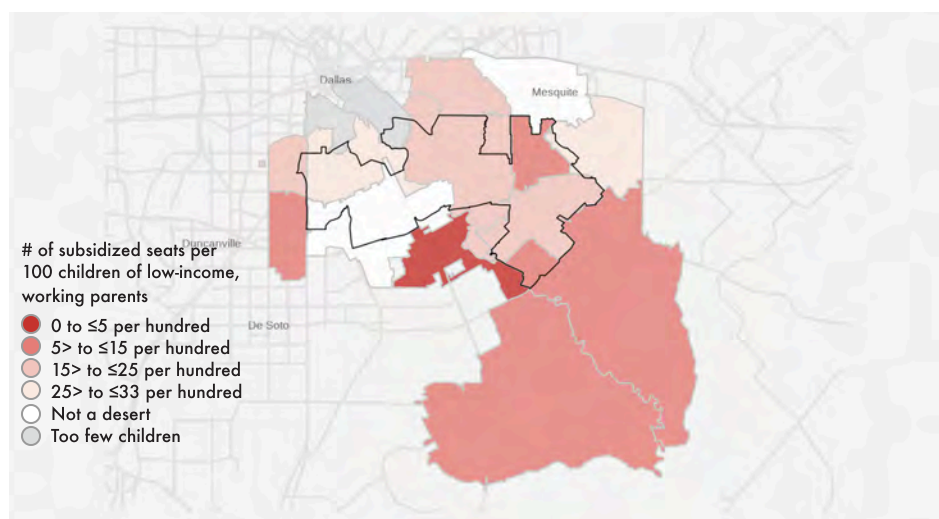
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #110
Rep. Toni Rose



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.

HD #110	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	70 (-28%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	129 (-7%)	-5%
Total capacity	12,516 (+3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,239 (-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 HD #110, 2025 had **25.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **34.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #110

18,454 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,507 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.

3,239 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #110

22,968 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,294 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.

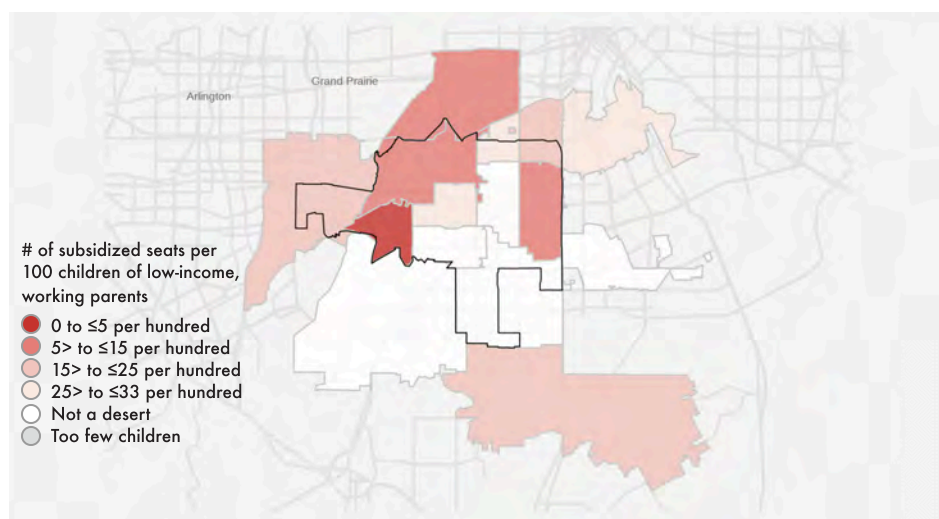
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #111
Rep. Yvonne Davis



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.

HD #111	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	119 (-43%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	176 (-11%)	-5%
Total capacity	18,901 (-9%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,108 (-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 HD #111, 2025 had **27.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **39.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #111

23,559 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,985 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.

4,108 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #111

22,928 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,972 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.

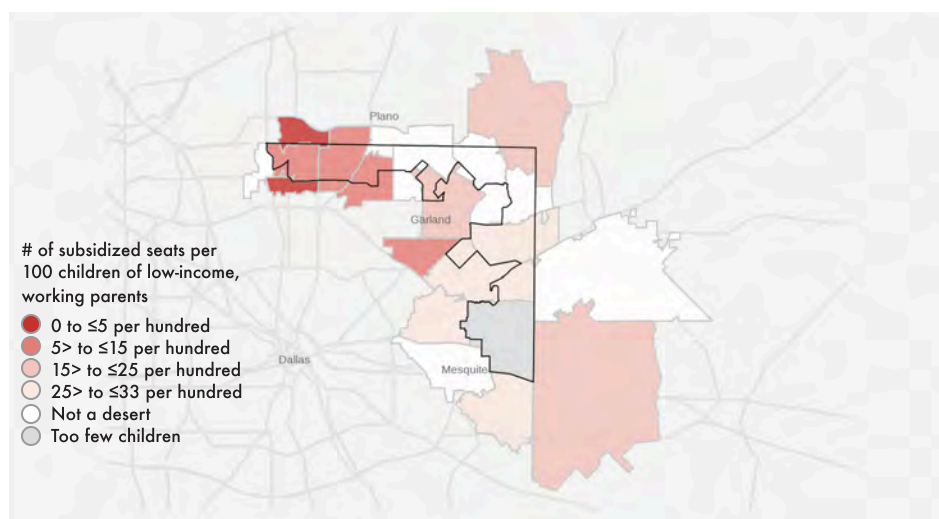
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #112
Rep. Angie Chen Button



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.

HD #112	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	155 (-28%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	252 (+10%)	-5%
Total capacity	35,340 (+18%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,470 (-5%)	+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 HD #112, 2025 had **21.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **32.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #112

43,790 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

20,564 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.

4,470 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #112

8,996 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,064 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

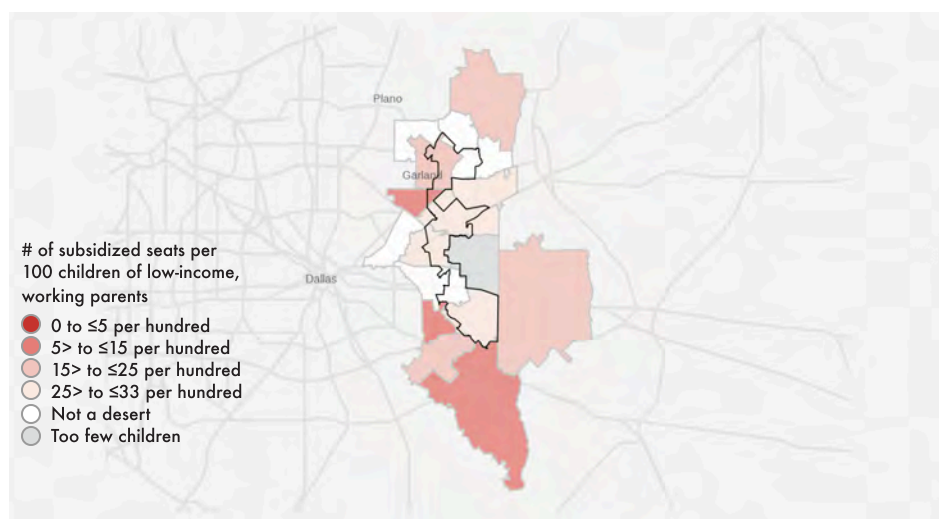
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #113 Rep. Rhetta Andrews Bowers

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.



HD #113	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	133 (-21%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	162 (+8%)	-5%
Total capacity	22,589 (+6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,313 (-6%)	+8%

In HD #113, 2025 had **28.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **37.0** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #113

29,374 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

15,164 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.

4,313 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #113

9,874 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,252 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.

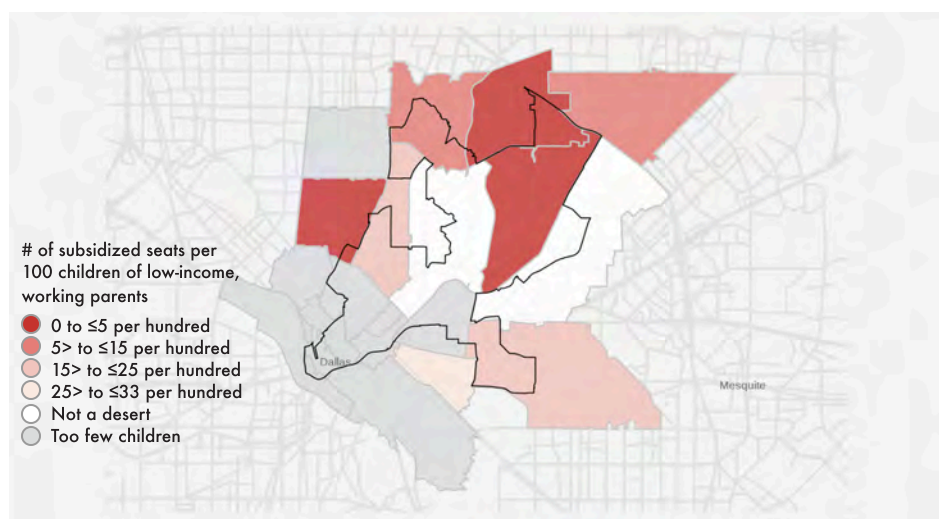
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #114
Rep. John Bryant



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.

HD #114	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	19 (-46%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	136 (-1%)	-5%
Total capacity	14,917 (+9%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,453 (-38%)	+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 HD #114, 2025 had **23.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #114

16,198 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,237 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.

1,453 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #114

18,700 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

9,828 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

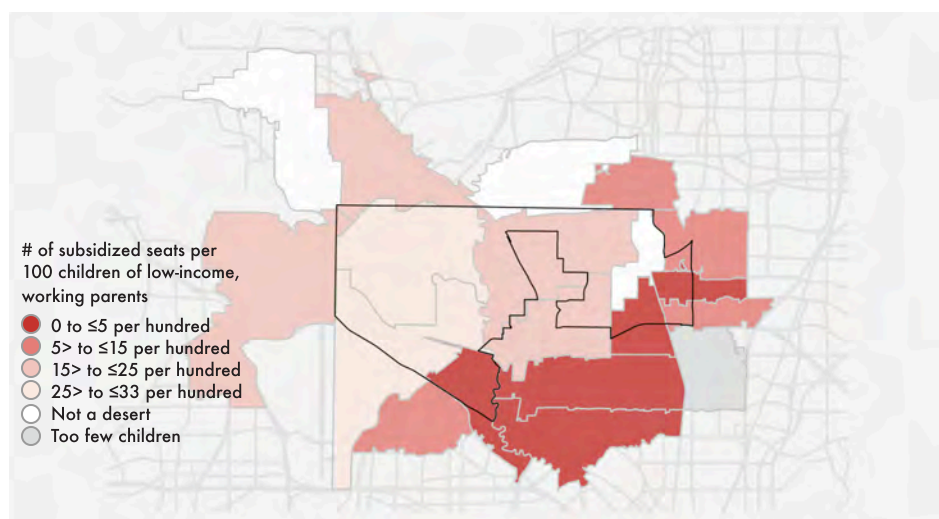
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #115 Rep. Cassandra Garcia Hernandez

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.



HD #115	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	64 (-49%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	208 (-8%)	-5%
Total capacity	28,122 (-4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,666 (-26%)	+8%

In HD #115, 2025 had **12.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **19.2** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #115

32,456 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,877 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.

1,666 children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #115

3,492 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

765 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.

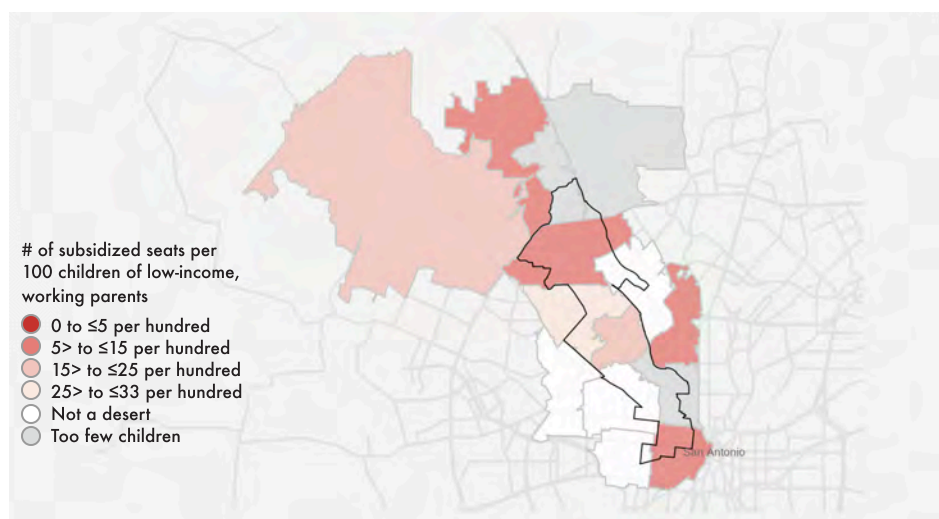
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #116
Rep. Trey Martinez Fischer



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.

HD #116	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	30 (-45%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	141 (-7%)	-5%
Total capacity	13,156 (-7%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,003 (+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 HD #116, 2025 had **39.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **36.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #116

13,952 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,661 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.

3,003 children are receiving subsidy, 39% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #116

14,054 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,098 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.

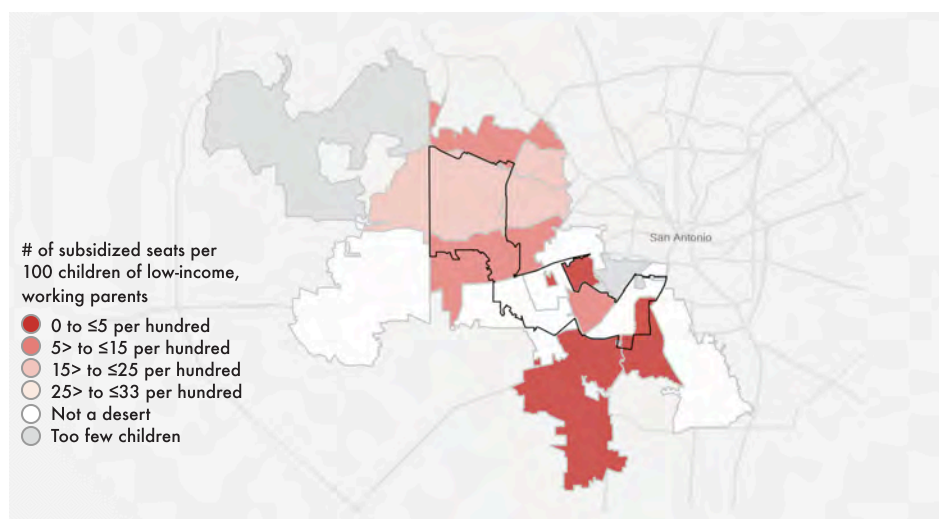
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #117
Rep. Philip Cortez



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.

HD #117	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	102 (-28%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	114 (-25%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,874 (-14%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,263 (+46%)	+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 HD #117, 2025 had **22.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **23.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #117

25,197 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,679 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.

3,263 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #117

12,826 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,389 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.

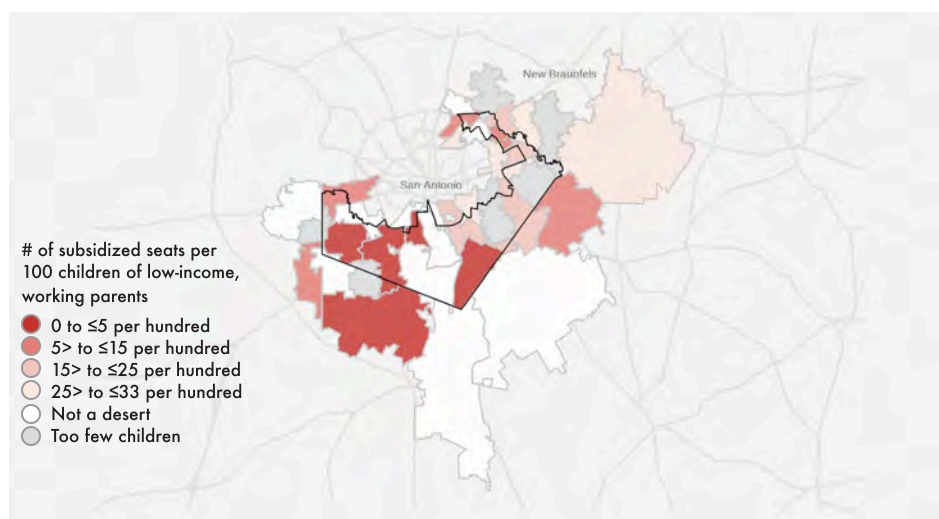
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #118
Rep. John Lujan



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.

HD #118	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	101 (-33%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	181 (-18%)	-5%
Total capacity	15,332 (-21%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,087 (+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 HD #118, 2025 had **24.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **28.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #118

31,931 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

16,516 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.

4,087 children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #118

14,970 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,559 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

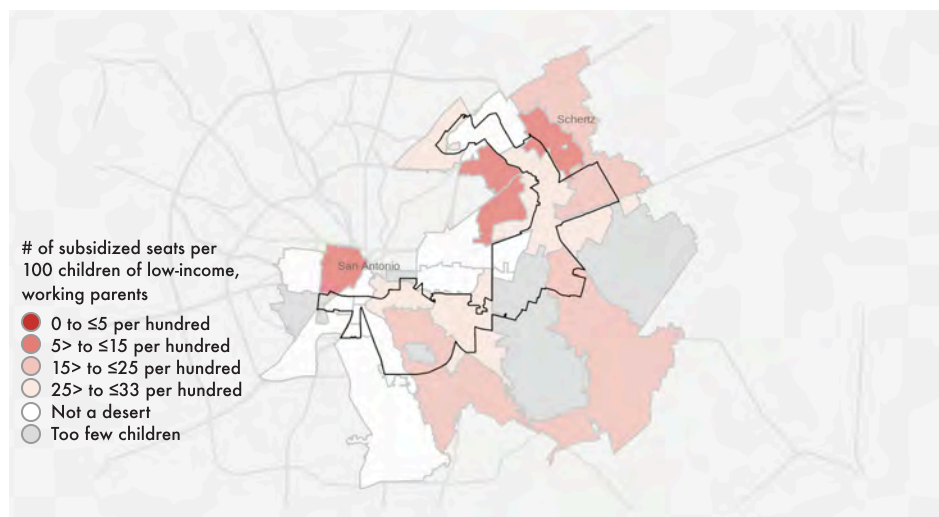
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #119 Rep. Elizabeth "Liz" Campos

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.



HD #119	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	59 (-46%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	167 (-19%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,560 (-20%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,390 (+26%)	+8%

In HD #119, 2025 had **31.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **28.9** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #119

22,298 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,936 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.

4,390 children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #119

16,300 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

7,714 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

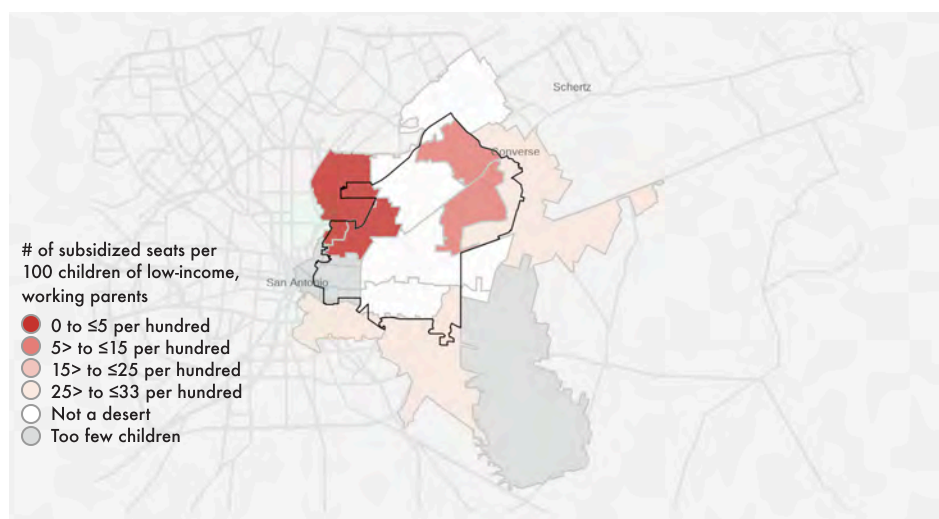
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #120 Rep. Barbara Gervin-Hawkins

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.



HD #120	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	41 (-49%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	119 (-8%)	-5%
Total capacity	9,440 (-18%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,755 (+33%)	+8%

In HD #120, 2025 had **29.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **28.3** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #120

15,946 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,397 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.

2,755 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #120

13,326 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,291 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.

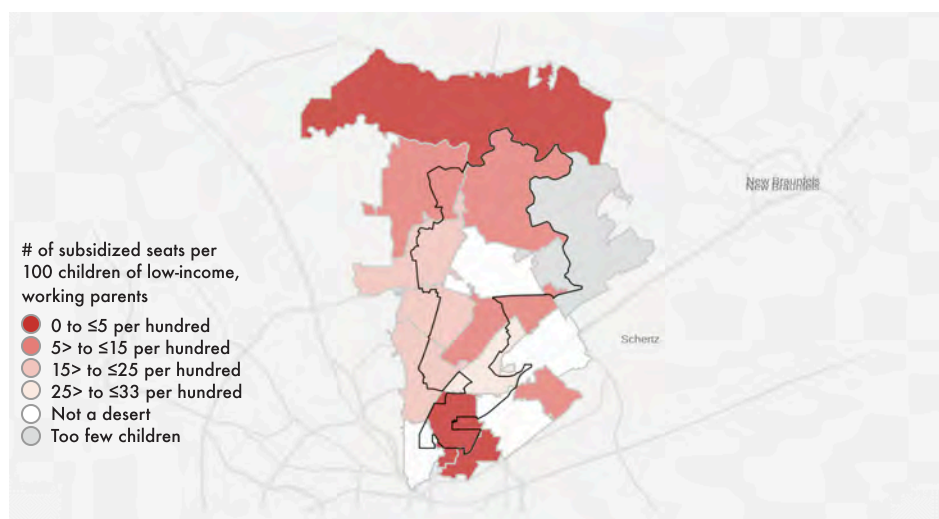
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #121
Rep. Marc LaHood



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.

HD #121	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	49 (-44%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	143 (-11%)	-5%
Total capacity	17,711 (-11%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,011 (+20%)	+8%

In HD #121, 2025 had **22.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, unchanged from **22.9** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #121

19,933 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,770 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.

2,011 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #121

7,648 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,567 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.

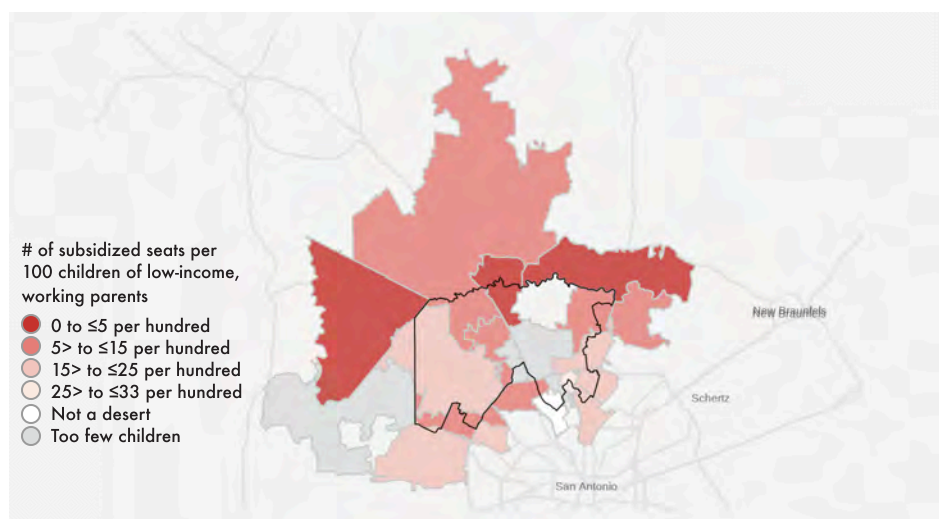
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #122
Rep. Mark Dorazio



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.

HD #122	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	77 (-23%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	142 (-4%)	-5%
Total capacity	22,273 (+1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,083 (+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 HD #122, 2025 had **18.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **26.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #122

26,944 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,024 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.

2,083 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #122

13,746 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,845 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.

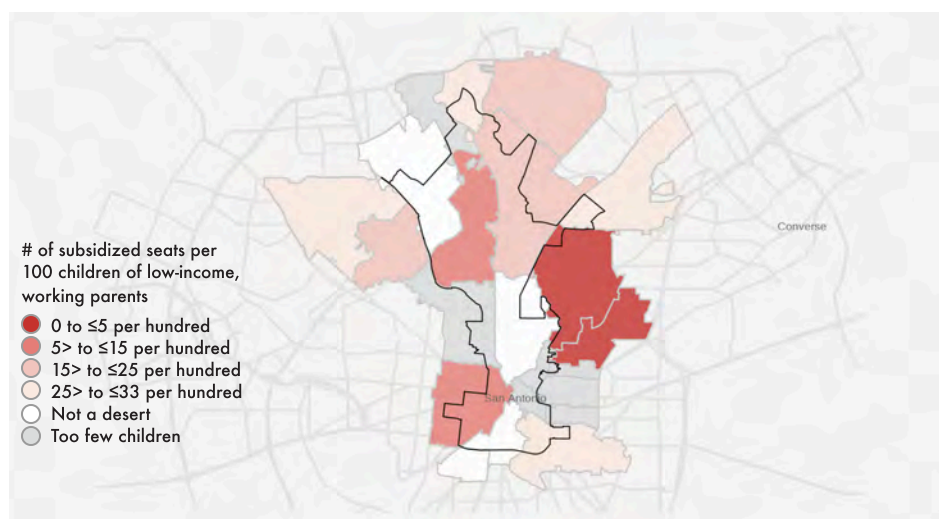
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #123
Rep. Diego M. Bernal



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.

HD #123	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	17 (-63%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	165 (-12%)	-5%
Total capacity	15,341 (-18%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,864 (+13%)	+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 HD #123, 2025 had **31.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **23.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #123

16,210 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,204 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.

2,864 children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #123

10,366 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

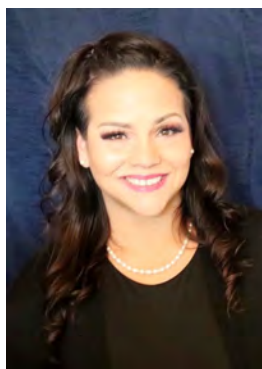
5,072 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* 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.

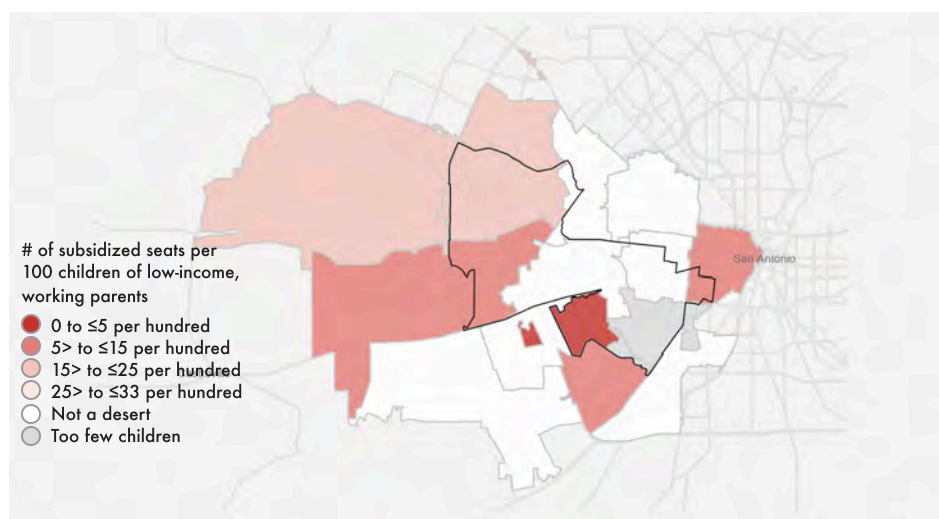
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #124
Rep. Josey Garcia



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.

HD #124	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	88 (-32%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	136 (-19%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,425 (-12%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,533 (+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 HD #124, 2025 had **27.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **34.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #124

20,802 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,828 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.

3,533 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #124

10,778 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,748 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.

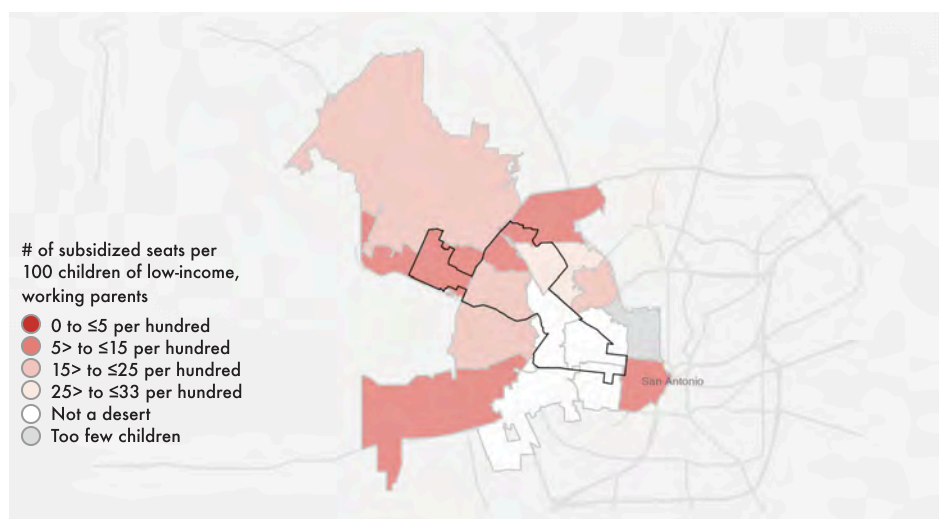
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #125 Rep. Ray Lopez



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.

HD #125	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	86 (-35%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	177 (-15%)	-5%
Total capacity	18,912 (-6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,241 (+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 HD #125, 2025 had **28.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **34.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #125

24,585 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,711 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.

4,241 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #125

9,594 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,231 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.

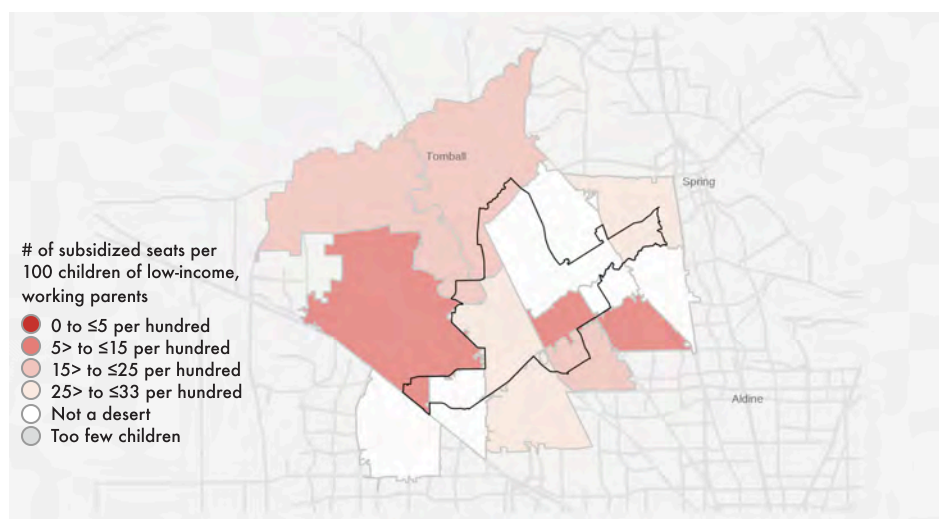
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #126
Rep. Sam Harless



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.

HD #126	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	110 (-46%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	255 (-5%)	-5%
Total capacity	37,268 (-3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,495 (+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 HD #126, 2025 had **26.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **41.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #126

34,793 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

16,844 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.

4,495 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #126

15,136 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,634 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.

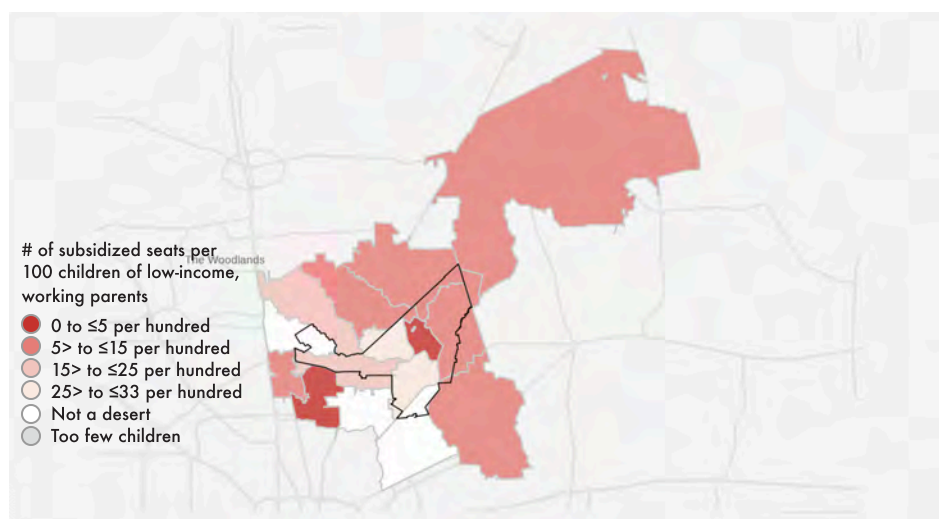
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #127
Rep. Charles Cunningham



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.

HD #127	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	74 (-25%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	170 (-11%)	-5%
Total capacity	23,497 (+7%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,576 (+36%)	+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 HD #127, 2025 had **26.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **29.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #127

26,993 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,410 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.

3,576 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #127

15,340 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,915 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.

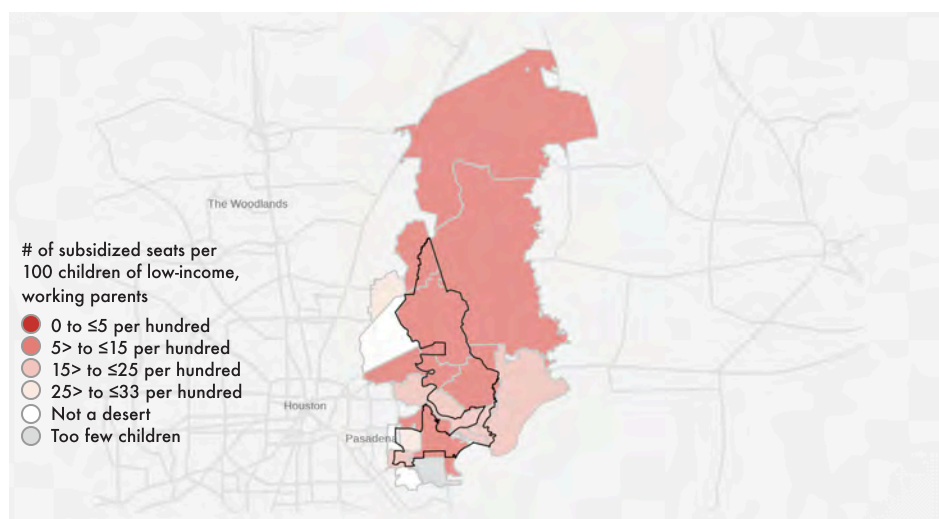
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #128
Rep. Briscoe Cain



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.

HD #128	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	59 (-20%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	145 (-19%)	-5%
Total capacity	19,777 (+0%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,720 (+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 HD #128, 2025 had **19.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **20.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #128

26,117 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,972 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.

2,720 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #128

5,068 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,317 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.

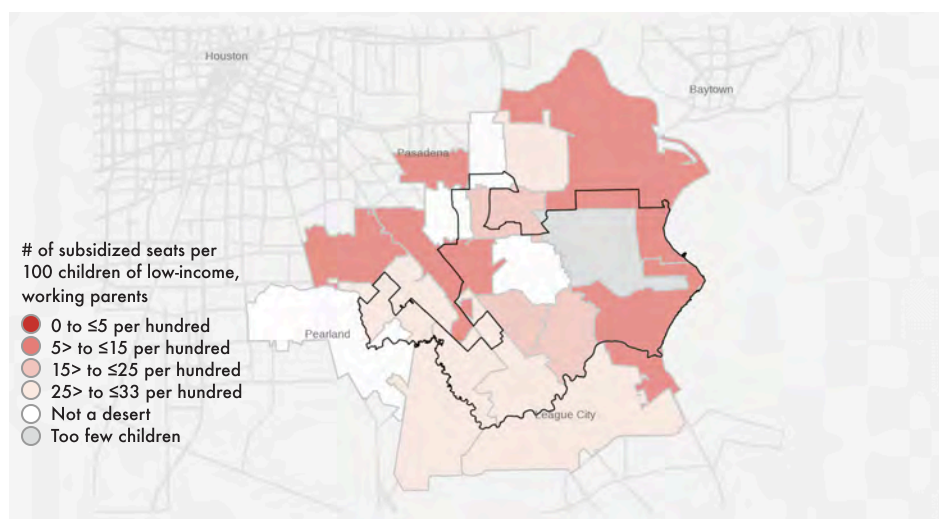
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #129
Rep. Dennis Paul



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.

HD #129	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	84 (-39%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	218 (-10%)	-5%
Total capacity	29,000 (-3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,060 (+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 HD #129, 2025 had **21.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **25.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #129

28,377 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,182 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.

3,060 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #129

8,644 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,533 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.

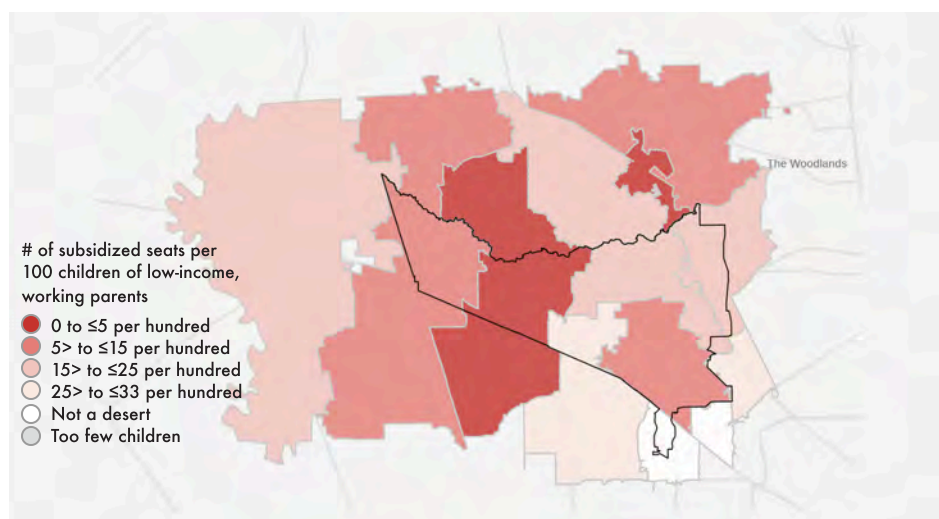
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #130
Rep. Tom Oliverson



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.

HD #130	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	98 (-22%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	207 (+2%)	-5%
Total capacity	31,985 (+7%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,806 (+51%)	+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 HD #130, 2025 had **22.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **27.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #130

31,531 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,636 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.

2,806 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #130

13,348 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,045 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.

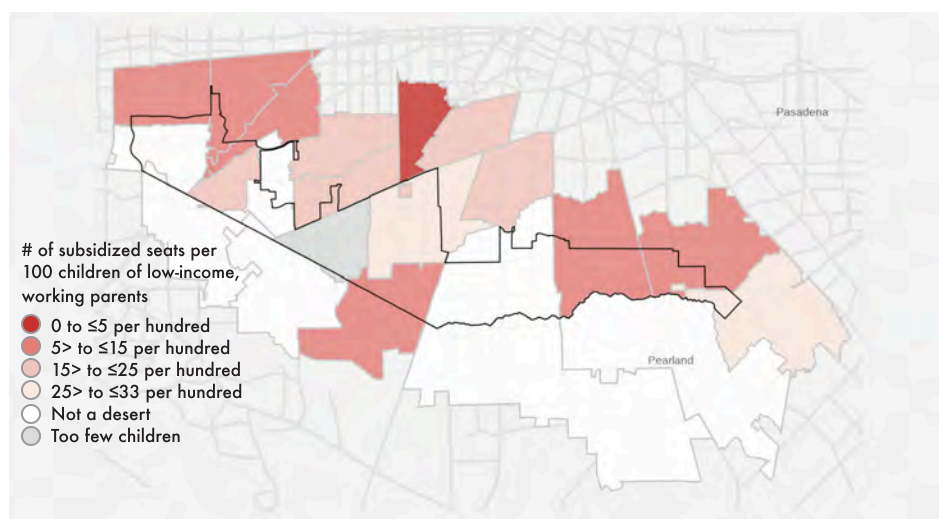
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #131
Rep. Alma A. Allen



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.

HD #131	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	206 (-48%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	284 (-8%)	-5%
Total capacity	30,217 (-11%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,768 (+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 HD #131, 2025 had **23.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **25.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #131

34,187 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

20,035 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.

4,768 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #131

26,332 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

12,510 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.

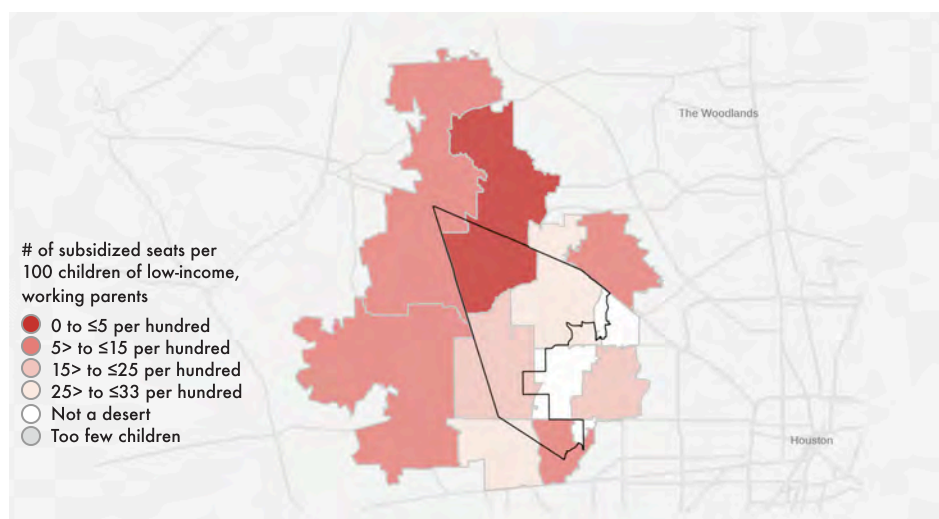
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #132
Rep. Mike Schofield



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.

HD #132	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	157 (-22%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	261 (+12%)	-5%
Total capacity	42,622 (+11%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,175 (+52%)	+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 HD #132, 2025 had **24.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **34.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #132

36,296 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

13,021 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.

3,175 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #132

19,448 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,436 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.

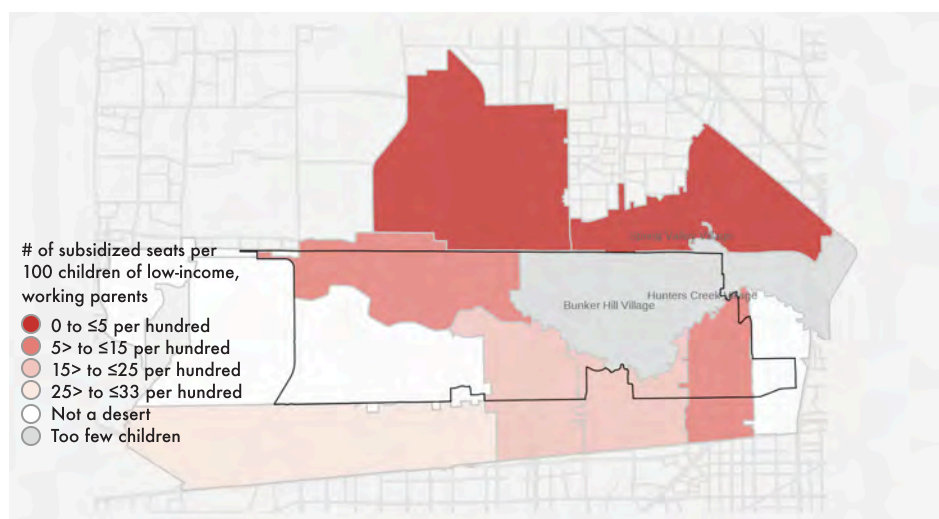
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #133
Rep. Mano DeAyala



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.

HD #133	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	29 (-29%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	154 (-1%)	-5%
Total capacity	18,744 (-2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,385 (+0%)	+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 HD #133, 2025 had **20.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **20.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #133

15,958 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,799 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.

1,385 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #133

2,854 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,005 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.

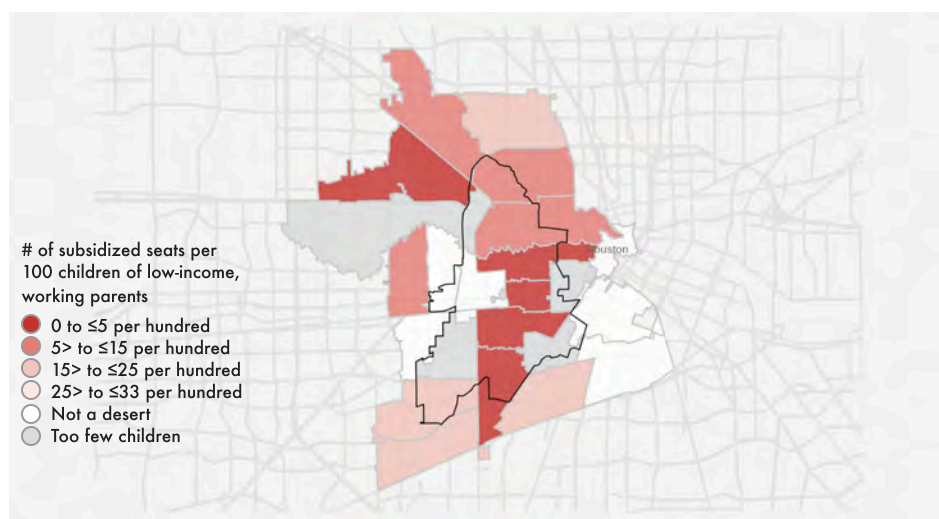
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #134
Rep. Ann 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.

HD #134	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	24 (-41%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	270 (+3%)	-5%
Total capacity	35,394 (+2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,521 (-1%)	+8%

In HD #134, 2025 had **26.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **27.5** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #134

29,387 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,439 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.

2,521 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #134

21,178 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,025 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.

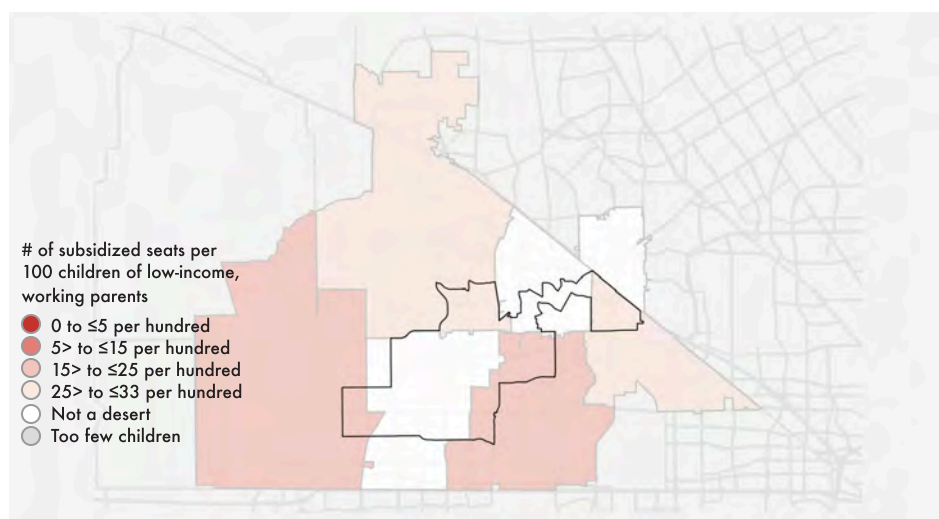
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #135
Rep. Jon E. Rosenthal



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.

HD #135	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	182 (-33%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	202 (+22%)	-5%
Total capacity	29,098 (+8%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,617 (+46%)	+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 HD #135, 2025 had **29.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **35.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #135

28,933 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,453 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.

3,617 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #135

18,430 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,141 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.

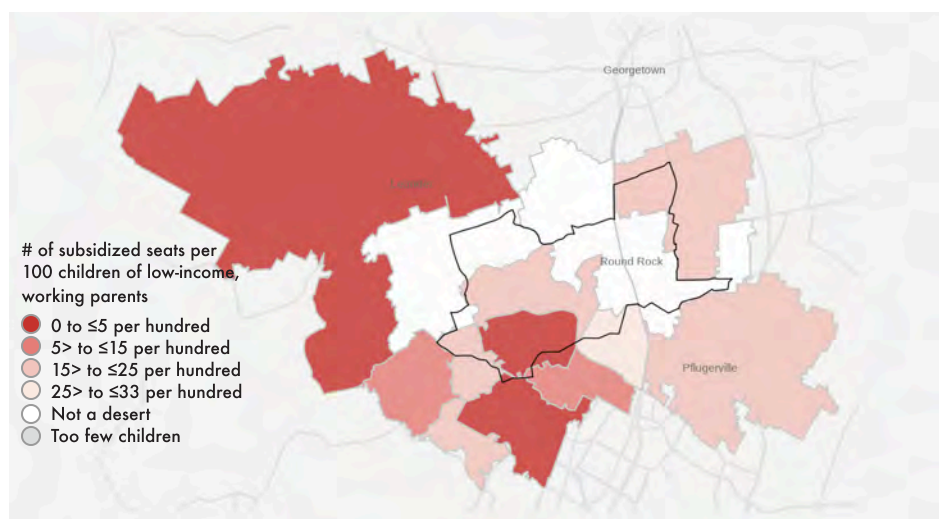
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #136
Rep. John H. Bucy III



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.

HD #136	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	95 (-33%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	266 (0%)	-5%
Total capacity	35,305 (+3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,941 (+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 HD #136, 2025 had **26.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **32.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #136

25,536 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,377 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.

1,941 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #136

2,950 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

733 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.

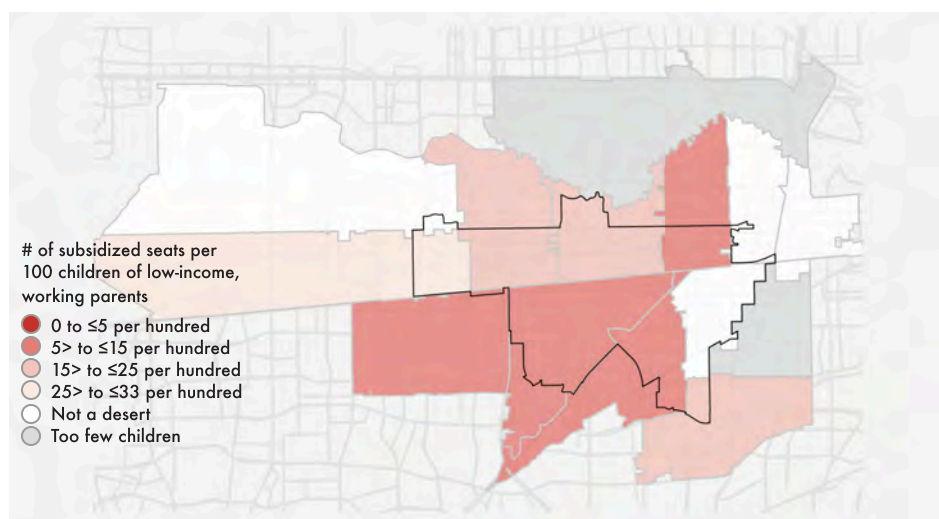
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #137
Rep. Gene Wu



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.

HD #137	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	79 (-53%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	186 (-12%)	-5%
Total capacity	22,355 (-10%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,749 (-6%)	+8%

In HD #137, 2025 had **25.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **25.2** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #137

20,269 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,845 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.

2,749 children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #137

5,154 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,485 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.

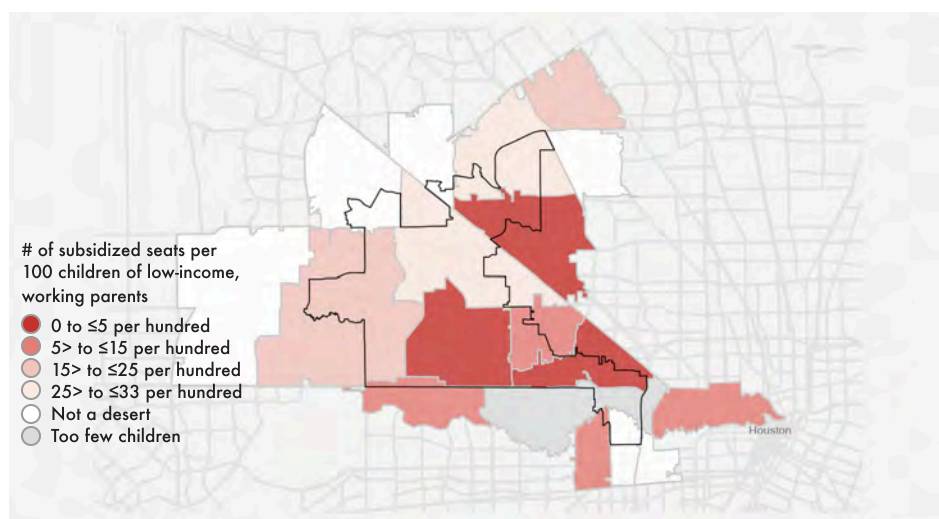
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #138
Rep. Lacey Hull



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.

HD #138	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	118 (-51%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	223 (-6%)	-5%
Total capacity	28,407 (-8%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,612 (+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 HD #138, 2025 had **17.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **20.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #138

29,103 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

15,390 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.

2,612 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #138

21,284 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,146 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.

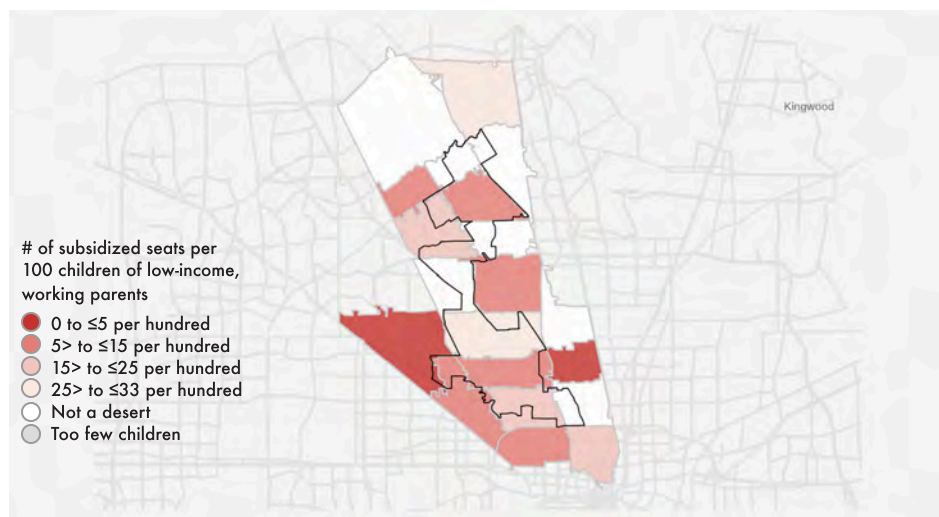
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #139
Rep. Charlene Ward 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.

HD #139	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	105 (-53%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	252 (-6%)	-5%
Total capacity	30,047 (-7%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,600 (-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 HD #139, 2025 had **22.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #139

36,963 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

20,180 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.

4,600 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #139

15,656 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,066 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.

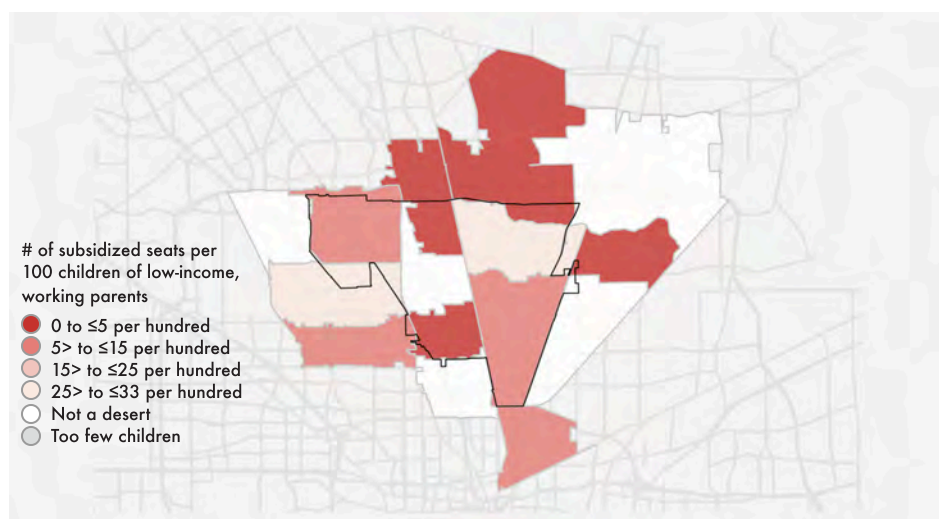
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #140
Rep. Armando Walle



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.

HD #140	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	42 (-56%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	103 (-23%)	-5%
Total capacity	8,804 (-17%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,617 (-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 HD #140, 2025 had **21.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **23.5** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #140

16,693 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,430 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.

2,617 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #140

7,046 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,240 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.

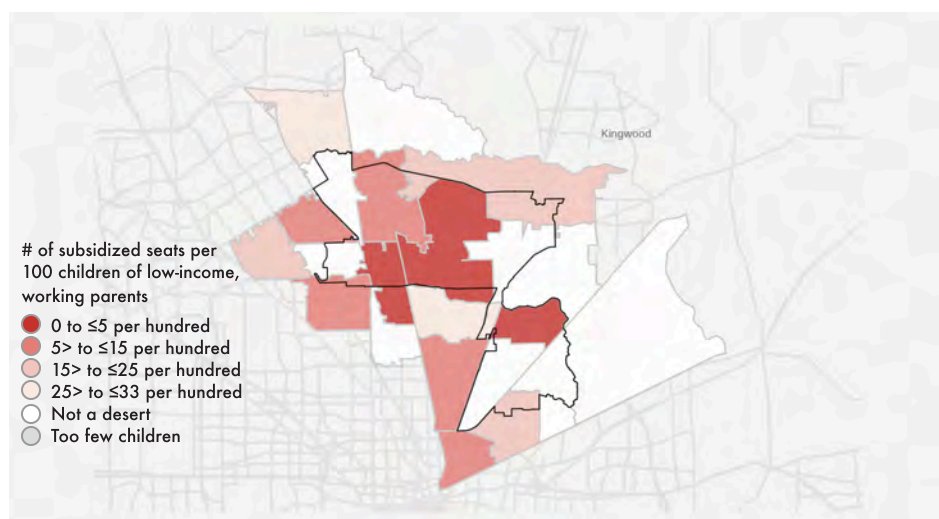
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #141
Rep. Senfronia Thompson



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.

HD #141	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	97 (-46%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	180 (-8%)	-5%
Total capacity	19,646 (-10%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,949 (-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 HD #141, 2025 had **24.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **31.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #141

28,967 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

19,938 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.

4,949 children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #141

36,300 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

16,883 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.

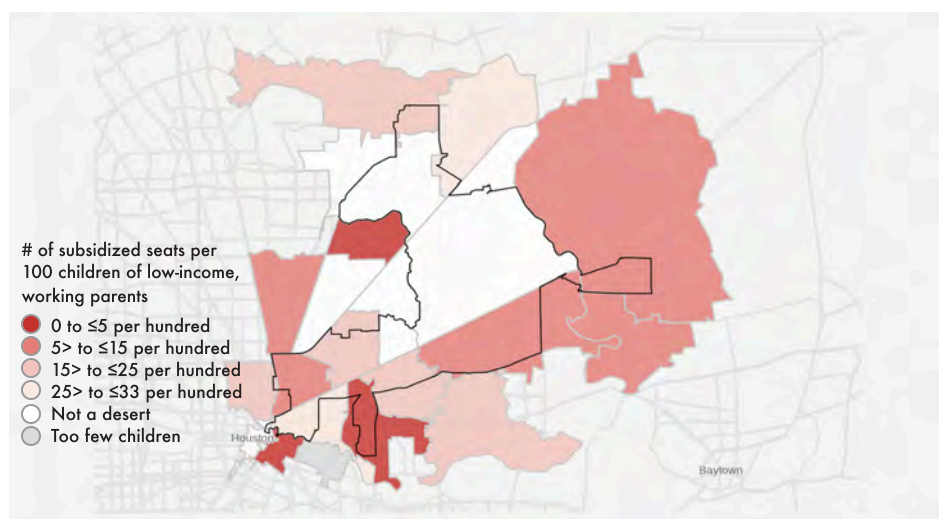
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #142
Rep. Harold V. Dutton Jr.



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.

HD #142	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	72 (-39%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	178 (-20%)	-5%
Total capacity	19,590 (-2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,649 (+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 HD #142, 2025 had **23.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **22.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #142

27,007 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

15,359 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.

3,649 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #142

29,372 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

13,563 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.

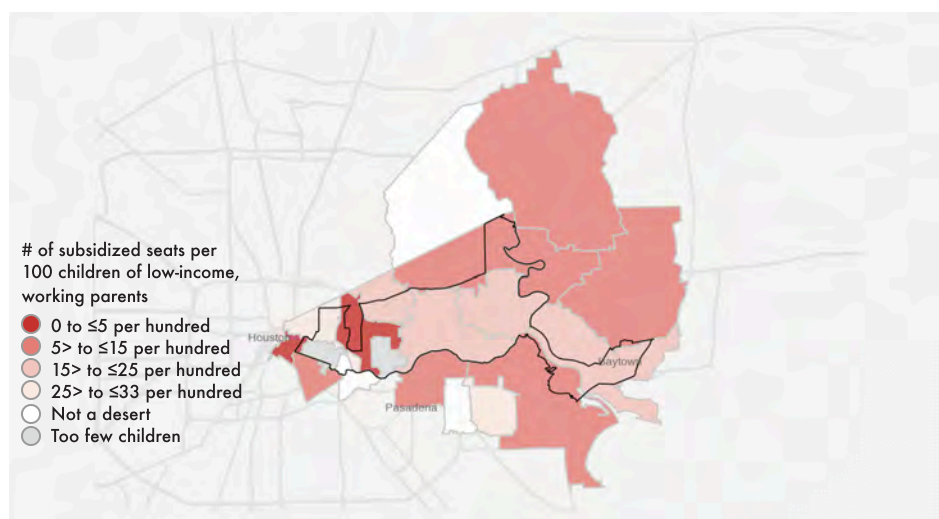
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #143
Rep. Ana Hernandez



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.

HD #143	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	47 (-31%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	109 (-30%)	-5%
Total capacity	11,355 (-12%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	1,906 (+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 HD #143, 2025 had **16.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **15.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #143

17,722 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,340 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.

1,906 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #143

8,510 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,573 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.

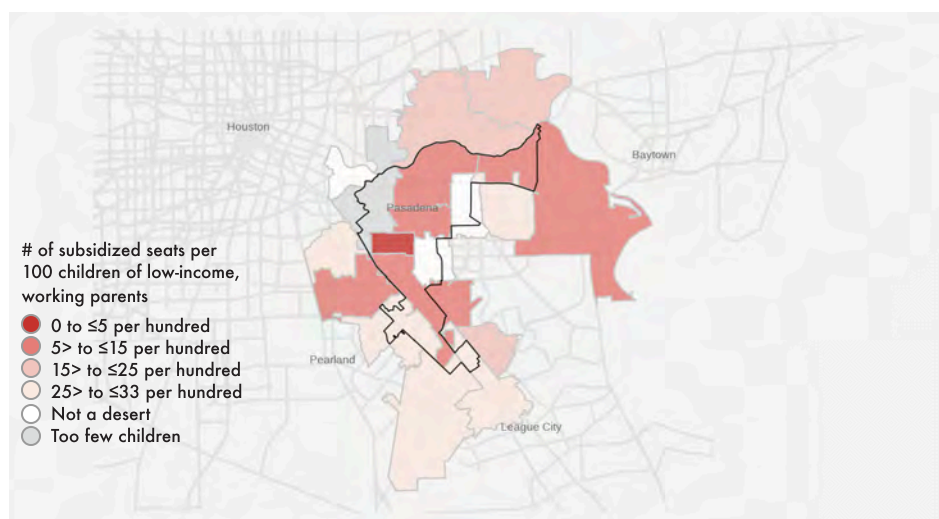
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #144
Rep. Mary Ann Perez



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.

HD #144	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	86 (-37%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	162 (-19%)	-5%
Total capacity	18,937 (-10%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,738 (-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 HD #144, 2025 had **18.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **21.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #144

24,149 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,725 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.

2,738 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #144

6,652 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,967 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.

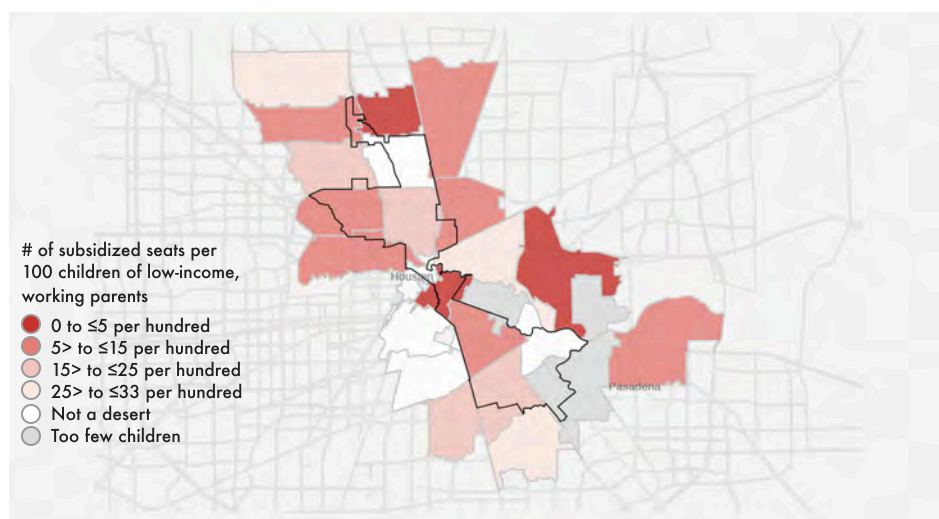
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #145
Rep. Christina Morales



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.

HD #145	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	38 (-56%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	199 (-7%)	-5%
Total capacity	20,386 (-3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,347 (-14%)	+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 HD #145, 2025 had **22.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **19.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #145

23,618 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,621 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.

2,347 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #145

21,178 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,025 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.

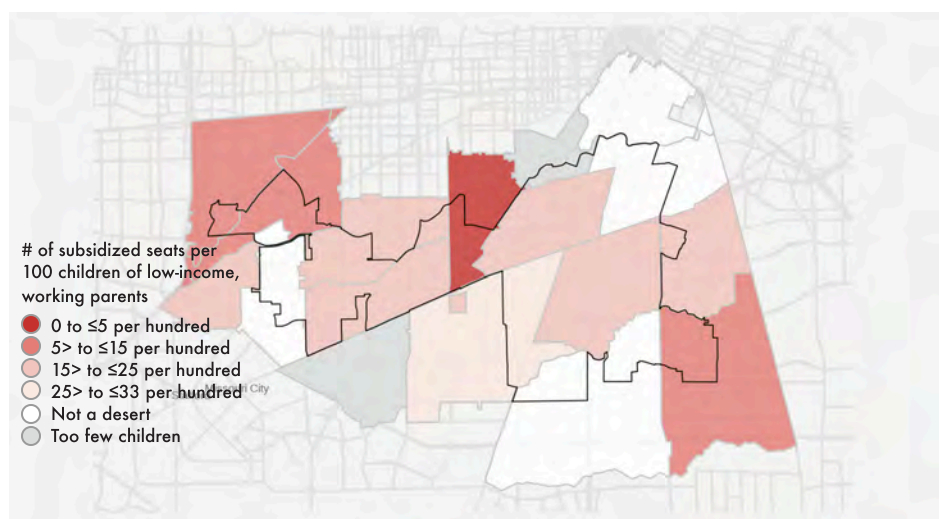
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #146 Rep. Lauren Ashley Simmons



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.

HD #146	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	62 (-53%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	187 (+4%)	-5%
Total capacity	17,729 (+0%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,705 (+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 HD #146, 2025 had **23.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **25.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #146

18,601 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,600 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.

2,705 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #146

21,178 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,025 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.

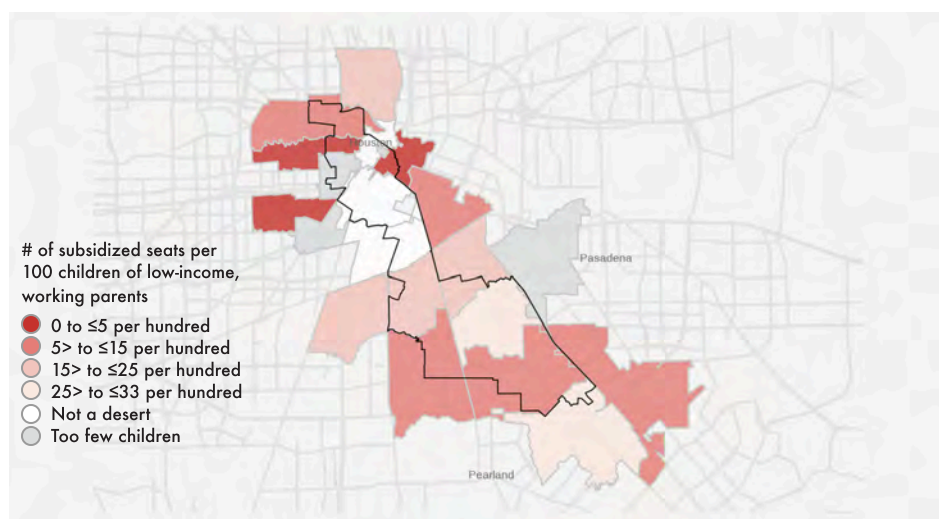
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #147
Rep. Jolanda "Jo" Jones



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.

HD #147	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	83 (-37%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	182 (-3%)	-5%
Total capacity	19,144 (-1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	2,154 (-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 HD #147, 2025 had **21.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **23.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #147

21,257 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

9,844 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.

2,154 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #147

26,936 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

12,802 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.

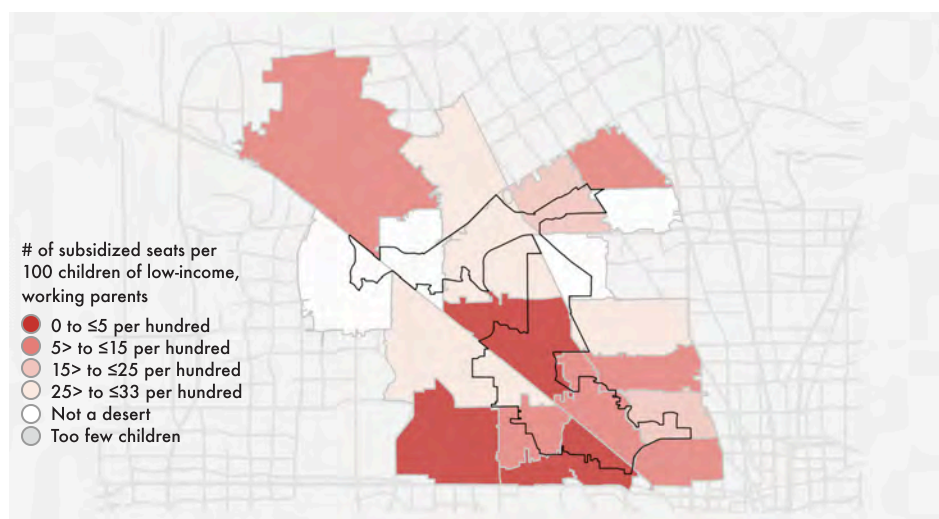
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #148
Rep. Penny Morales Shaw



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.

HD #148	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	141 (-50%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	266 (-6%)	-5%
Total capacity	35,443 (-4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	3,889 (+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 HD #148, 2025 had **19.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **25.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #148

38,983 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

20,197 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.

3,889 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #148

17,990 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,639 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.

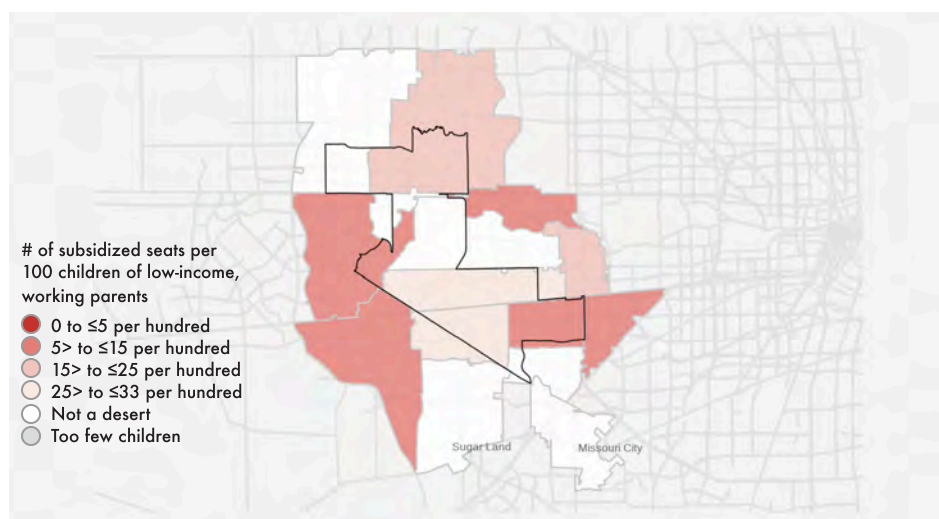
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #149
Rep. Hubert Vo



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.

HD #149	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	316 (-47%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	304 (-4%)	-5%
Total capacity	39,995 (-1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,600 (+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 HD #149, 2025 had **22.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **24.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #149

38,341 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

20,175 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.

4,600 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #149

12,606 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,147 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.

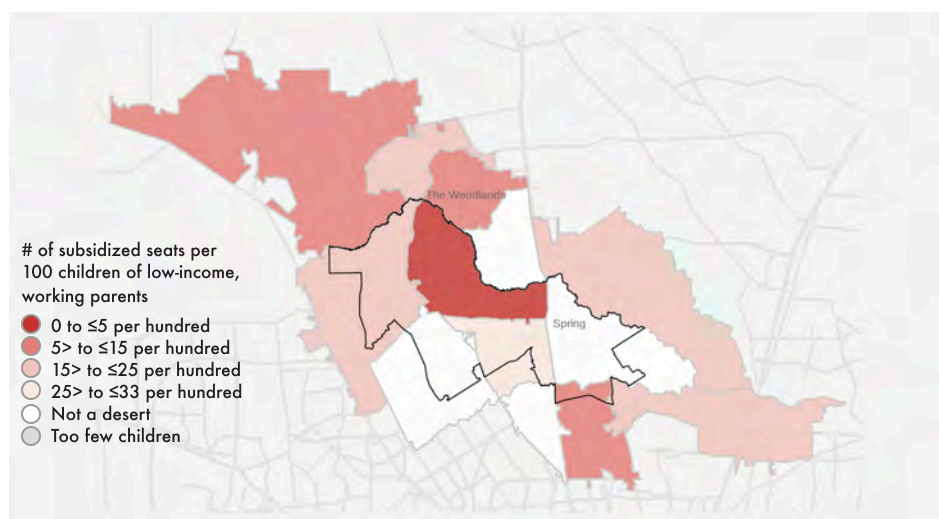
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



House District #150
Rep. Valoree Swanson



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.

HD #150	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	67 (-43%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	253 (-2%)	-5%
Total capacity	35,373 (+3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,108 (+16%)	+8%

In HD #150, 2025 had **26.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **41.5** in 2019.

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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #150

33,298 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

15,577 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.

4,108 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #150

9,962 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,097 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

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