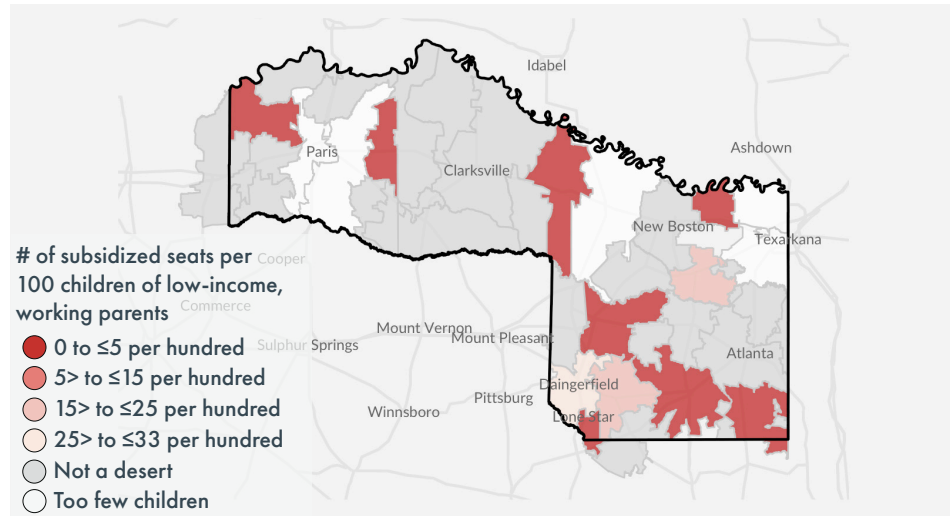


EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #1
Rep. Gary VanDeaver



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #1	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	102	57 (-56%)
Subsidy providers	45	13 (-29%)
Total capacity	5,161	2,342 (-45%)
Subsidy seats	1,140	139 (-12%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #1

6,469 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,036 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.

1,001 children are receiving subsidy, 49% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #1

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,506 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,434 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

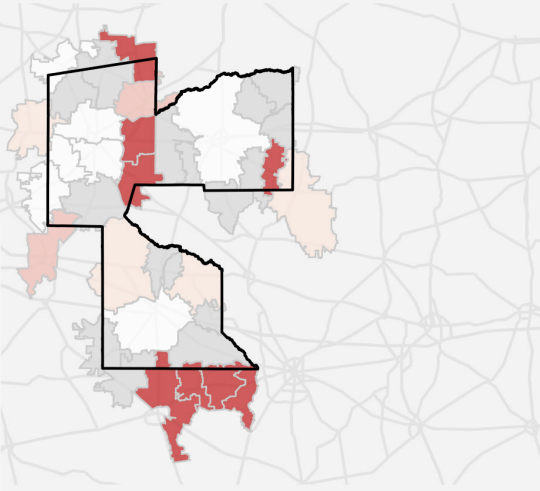
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #2
Rep. Bryan Slaton

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #2	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	102	45 (-44%)
Subsidy providers	61	19 (-31%)
Total capacity	6,635	2,548 (-38%)
Subsidy seats	1,100	46 (-4%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #2

9,406 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,641 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.

1,054 children are receiving subsidy, 40% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #2

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

3,688 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

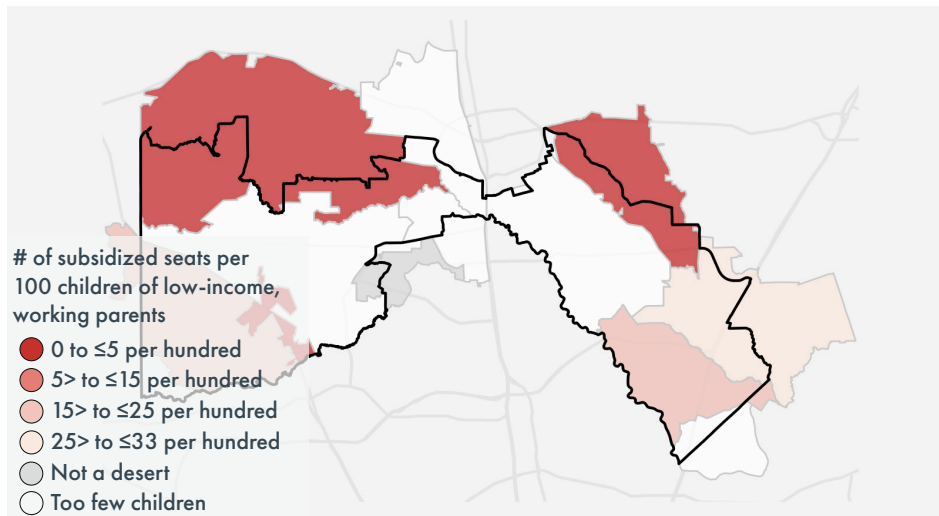
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #3

Rep. Cecil Bell



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #3	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	118	57 (-48%)
Subsidy providers	48	18 (-38%)
Total capacity	12,068	4,130 (-34%)
Subsidy seats	729	+164 (+22%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #3

12,729 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,215 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.

893 children are receiving subsidy, 40% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #3

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,308 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,146 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

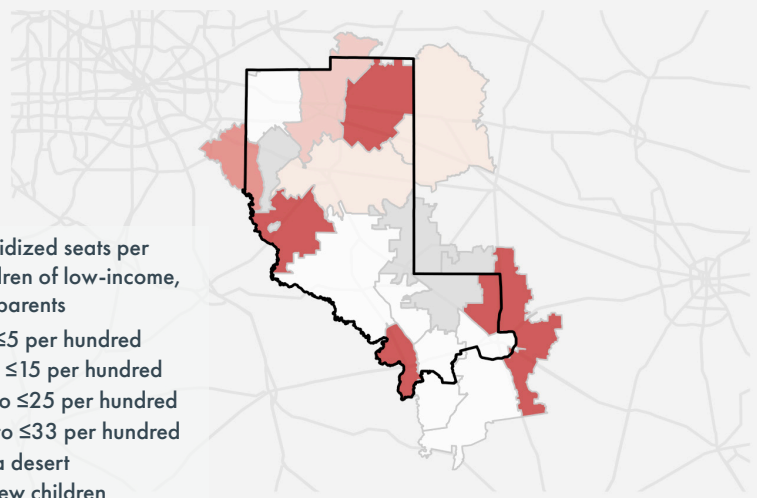
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #4
Rep. Keith Bell

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #4	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	100	41 (-41%)
Subsidy providers	46	10 (-22%)
Total capacity	6,440	2,007 (-31%)
Subsidy seats	906	+156 (+17%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #4

9,257 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,008 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.

1,062 children are receiving subsidy, 35% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #4

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

2,456 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

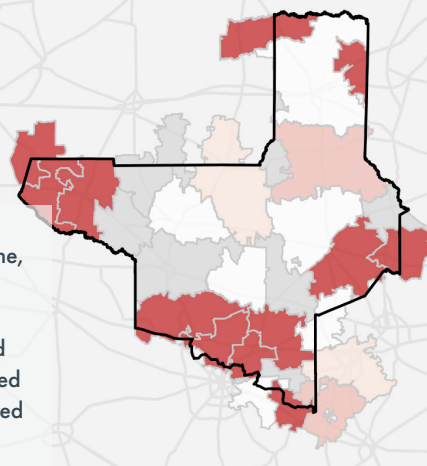
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #5
Rep. Cole Hefner

of subsidized seats per
100 children of low-income,
working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #5	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	83	29 (-35%)
Subsidy providers	48	11 (-23%)
Total capacity	3,930	1,182 (-30%)
Subsidy seats	725	35 (-5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #5

8,834 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,965 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.

690 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #5

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,504 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,922 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

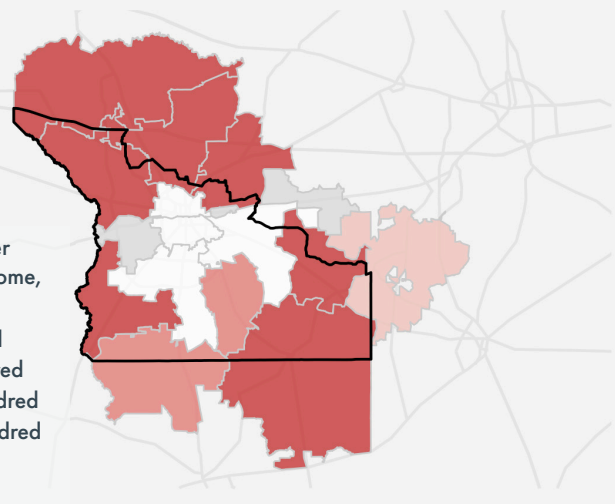
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #6
Rep. Matt Schaefer

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #6	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	96	47 (-49%)
Subsidy providers	49	17 (-35%)
Total capacity	6,407	2,216 (-35%)
Subsidy seats	1,197	125 (-10%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #6

9,858 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,073 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.

1,072 children are receiving subsidy, 35% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #6

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,738 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,818 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

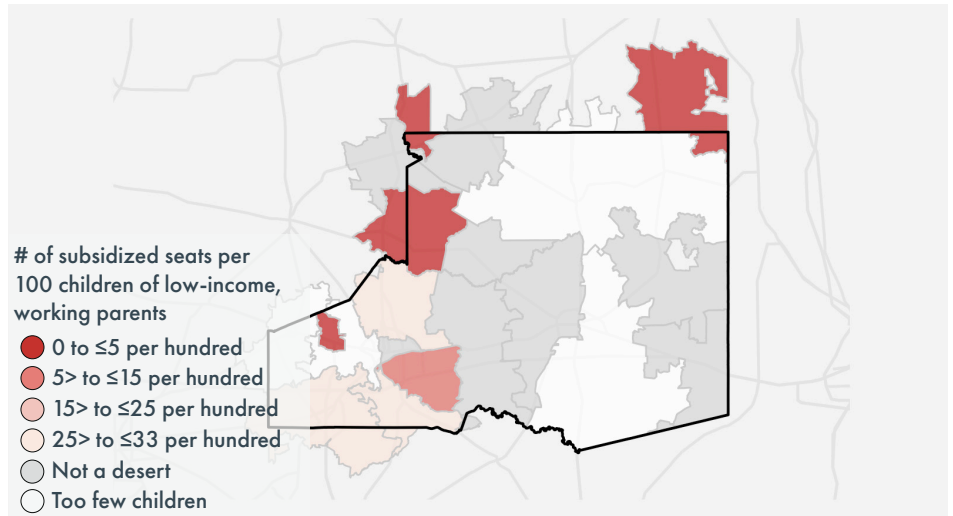
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #7
Rep. Jay Dean



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

HD #7	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	108	40 (-37%)
Subsidy providers	65	7 (-11%)
Total capacity	6,573	1,672 (-25%)
Subsidy seats	1,489	+86 (+6%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #7

8,149 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,069 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.

1,575 children are receiving subsidy, 51% of those eligible.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #7

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,914 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,862 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

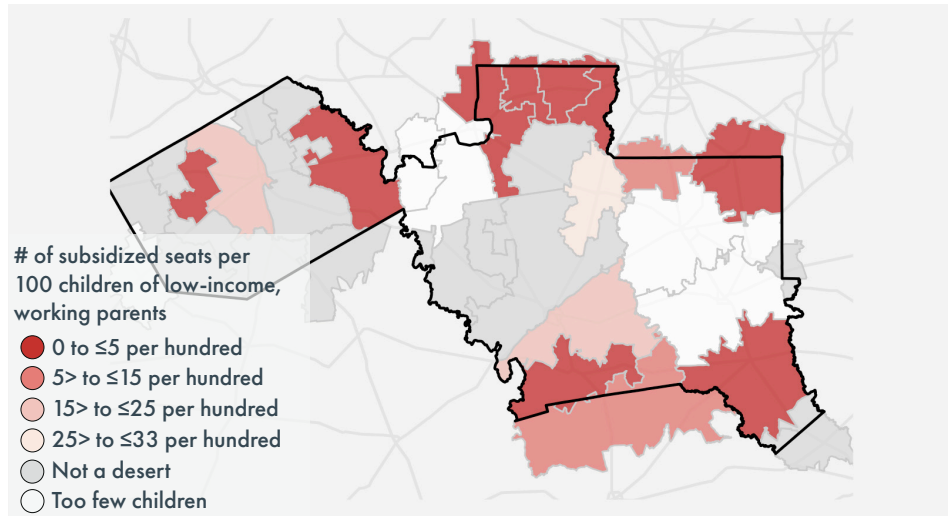
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #8
Rep. Cody Harris



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #8	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	75	36 (-48%)
Subsidy providers	49	19 (-39%)
Total capacity	4,797	1,808 (-38%)
Subsidy seats	949	51 (-5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #8

8,117 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,352 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

898 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #8

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,772 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,610 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

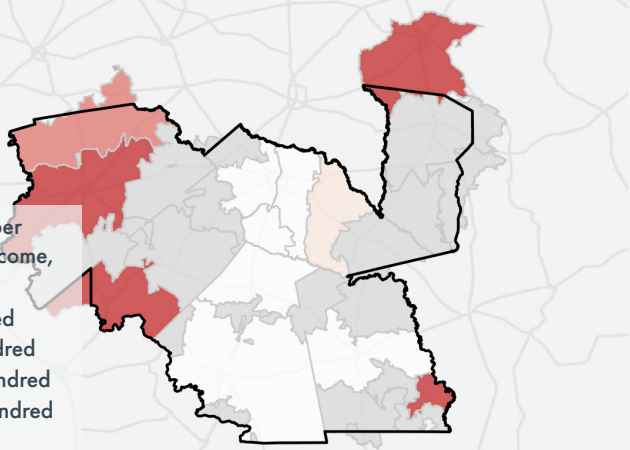
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #9
Rep. Trent Ashby

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #9	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	88	50 (-57%)
Subsidy providers	55	24 (-44%)
Total capacity	5,147	2,681 (-52%)
Subsidy seats	1,605	123 (-8%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #9

6,741 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,653 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.

1,482 children are receiving subsidy, 56% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #9

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,850 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,656 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

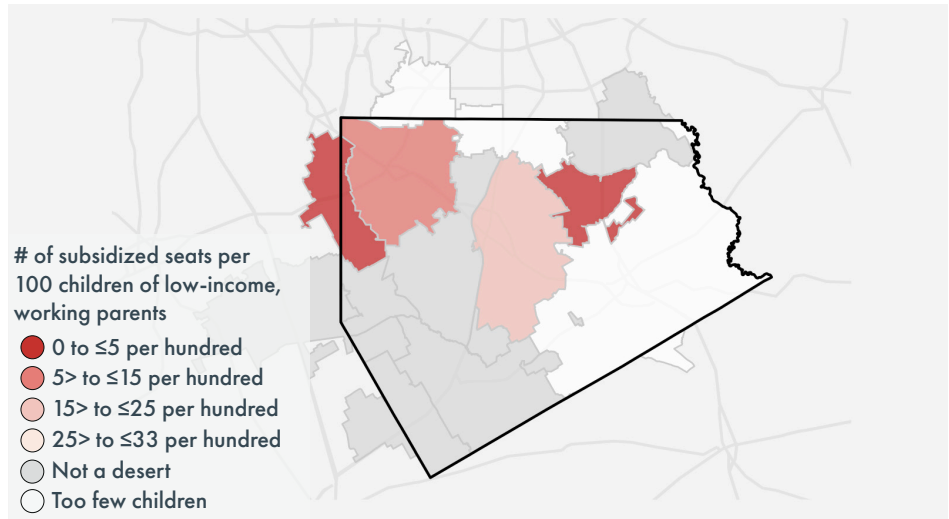
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #10
Rep. Brian Harrison



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #10	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	138	68 (-49%)
Subsidy providers	88	45 (-51%)
Total capacity	8,383	3,990 (-48%)
Subsidy seats	1,166	334 (-29%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #10

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

2,076 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.

832 children are receiving subsidy, 40% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #10

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

2,798 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,814 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

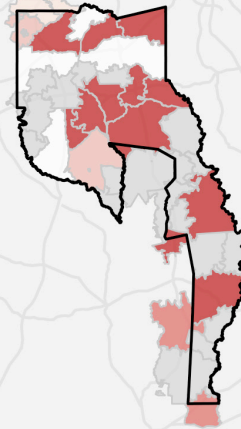
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #11
Rep. Travis Clardy

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #11	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	88	56 (-64%)
Subsidy providers	40	17 (-42%)
Total capacity	4,521	2,557 (-57%)
Subsidy seats	897	177 (-20%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #11

8,957 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,540 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.

720 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #11

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,626 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,502 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

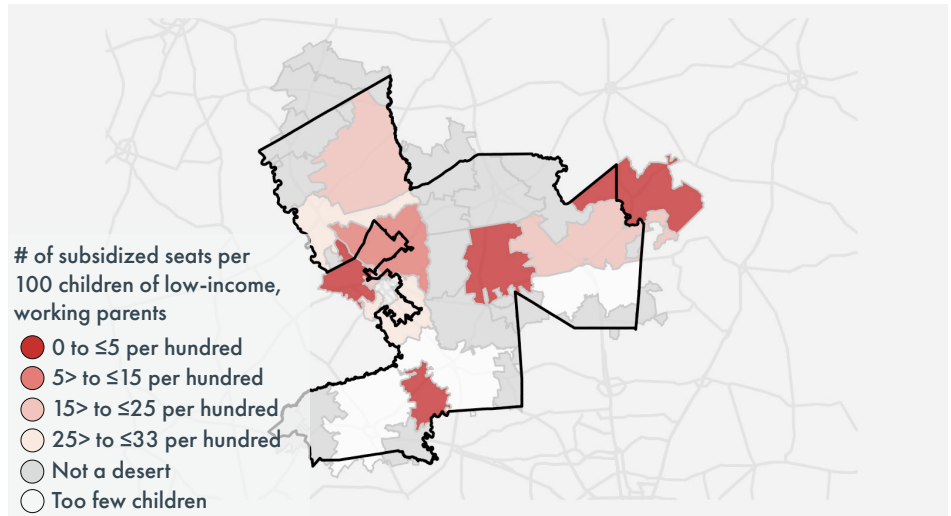
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #12
Rep. Kyle Kacal



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

HD #12	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	169	81 (-48%)
Subsidy providers	76	14 (-18%)
Total capacity	7,979	3,281 (-41%)
Subsidy seats	918	40 (-4%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #12

10,997 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,897 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.

878 children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those eligible.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #12

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,328 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,714 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

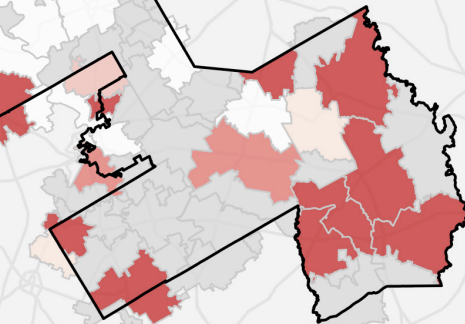
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #13
Rep. Angelia Orr

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #13	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	172	87 (-51%)
Subsidy providers	90	38 (-42%)
Total capacity	6,950	3,570 (-51%)
Subsidy seats	1,397	150 (-11%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #13

9,358 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,774 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.

1,247 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #13

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,056 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,264 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

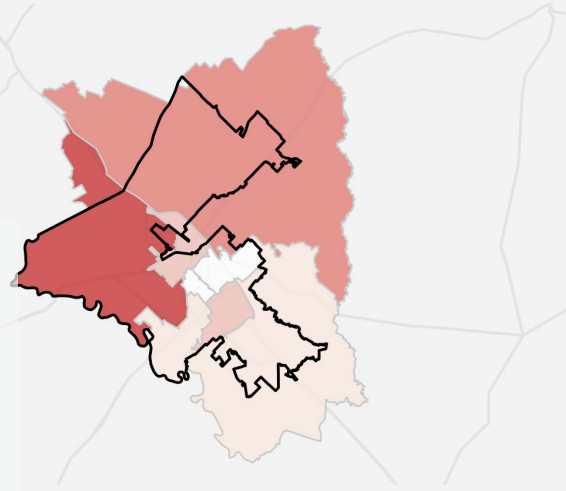


House District #14

Rep. John Raney

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #14	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	133	75 (-56%)
Subsidy providers	67	28 (-42%)
Total capacity	6,210	3,582 (-58%)
Subsidy seats	801	65 (-8%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #14

8,342 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,209 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.

736 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #14

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

1,818 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

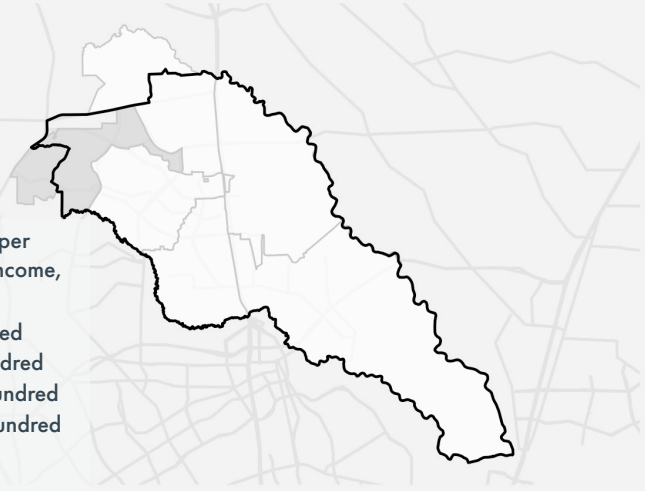


House District #15

Rep. Steve Toth

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #15	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	113	67 (-59%)
Subsidy providers	37	19 (-51%)
Total capacity	12,269	3,801 (-31%)
Subsidy seats	476	26 (-5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #15

8,527 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

649 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.

450 children are receiving subsidy, 69% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #15

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

2,236 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

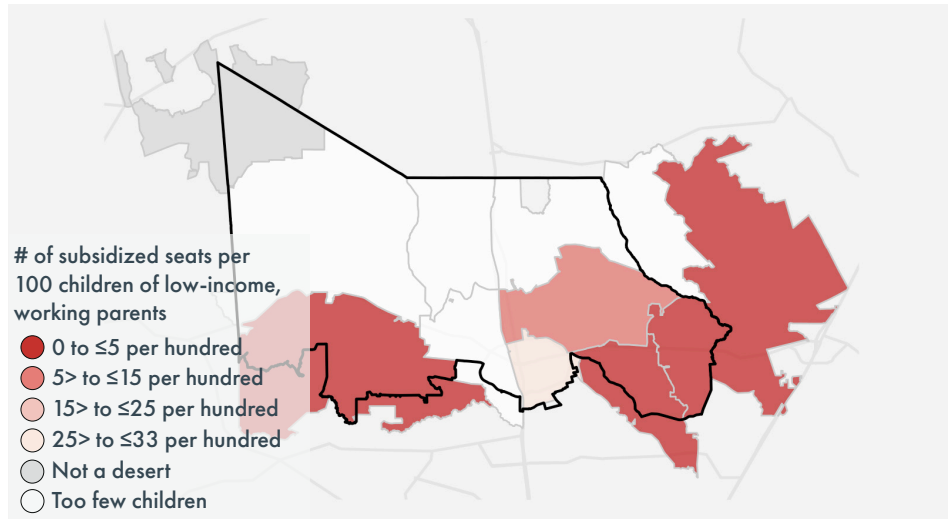
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #16
Rep. Will Metcalf



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #16	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	64	27 (-42%)
Subsidy providers	30	6 (-20%)
Total capacity	5,866	1,128 (-19%)
Subsidy seats	745	+32 (+4%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #16

10,130 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,912 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.

777 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #16

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,980 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,852 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

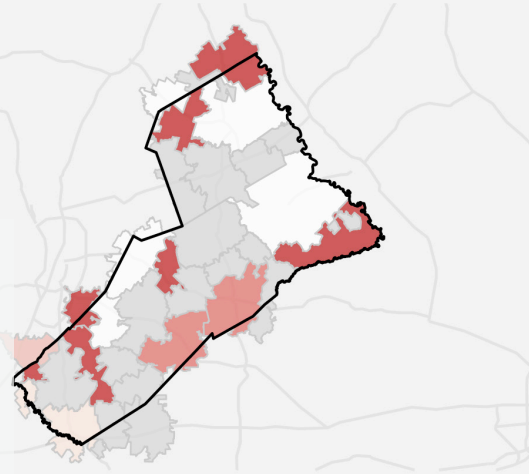
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #17
Rep. Stan Gerdes

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #17	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	145	61 (-42%)
Subsidy providers	75	21 (-28%)
Total capacity	6,827	2,270 (-33%)
Subsidy seats	927	48 (-5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #17

10,970 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,127 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.

879 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #17

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,194 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,052 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

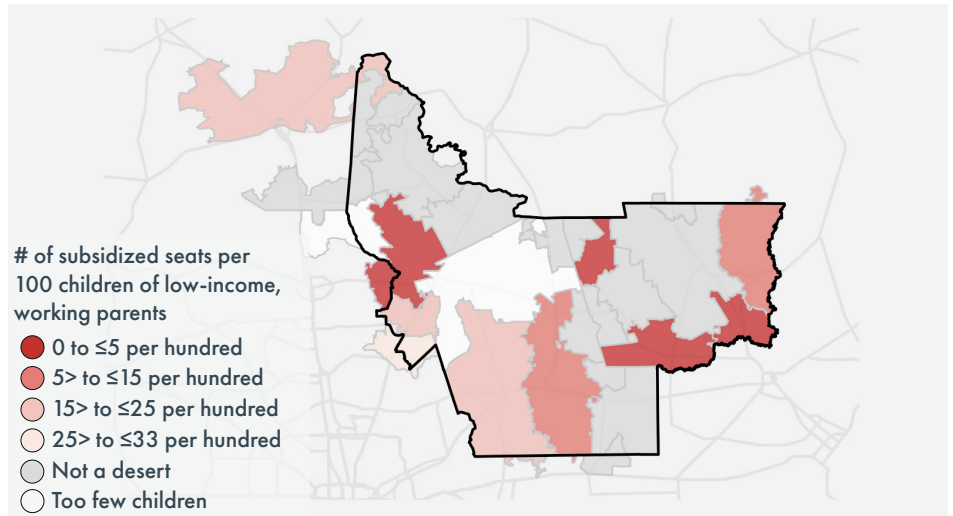
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #18
Rep. Ernest Bailes



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #18	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	77	35 (-45%)
Subsidy providers	44	12 (-27%)
Total capacity	4,848	1,951 (-40%)
Subsidy seats	640	147 (-23%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #18

8,668 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,448 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.

493 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #18

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,650 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,506 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

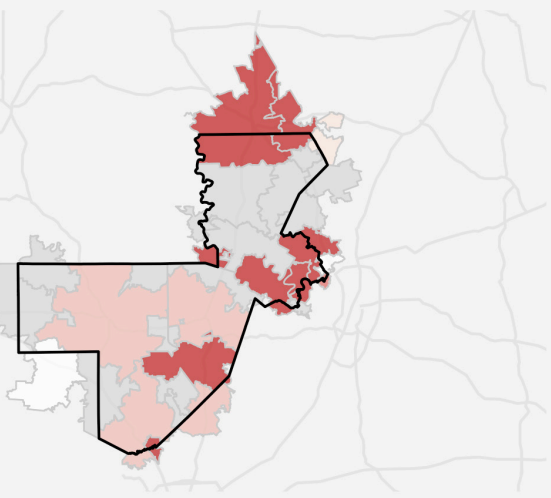
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #19
Rep. Ellen Troxclair

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #19	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	211	43 (-20%)
Subsidy providers	145	64 (-44%)
Total capacity	23,562	9,248 (-39%)
Subsidy seats	1,417	77 (-5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #19

20,182 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,291 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.

1,340 children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #19

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

1,904 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

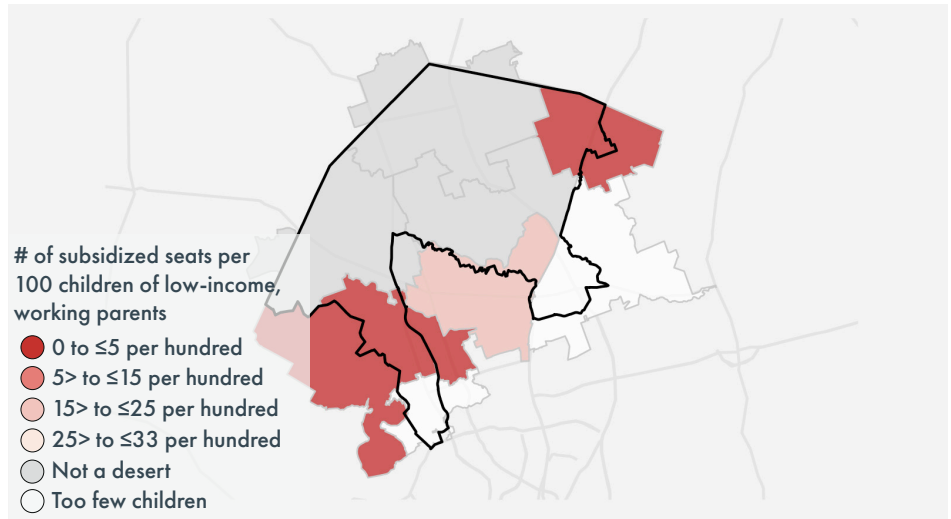
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #20
Rep. Terry Wilson



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #20	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	81	+6 (+7%)
Subsidy providers	71	39 (-55%)
Total capacity	14,441	5,022 (-35%)
Subsidy seats	529	101 (-19%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #20

12,159 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

1,333 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.

428 children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #20

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

1,344 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

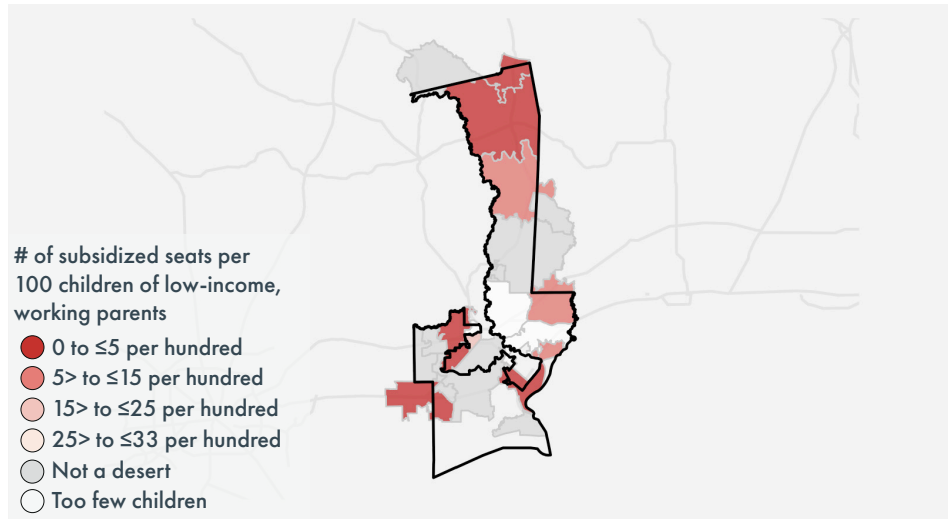
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #21
Rep. Dade Phelan



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #21	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	120	71 (-59%)
Subsidy providers	56	18 (-32%)
Total capacity	7,078	3,405 (-48%)
Subsidy seats	1,191	85 (-7%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #21

9,696 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,941 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.

1,106 children are receiving subsidy, 38% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #21

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,360 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,100 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

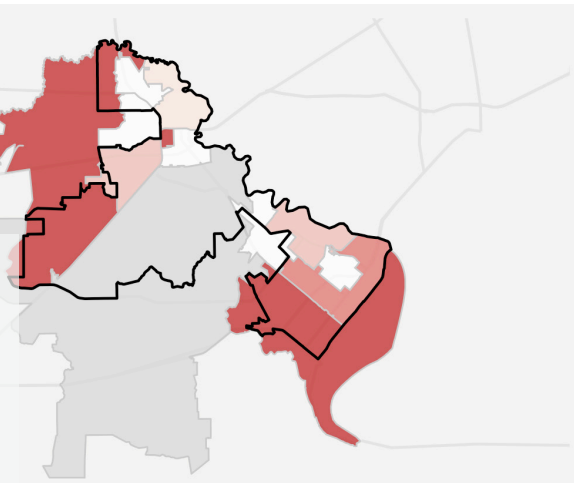


House District #22

Rep. Christian "Manuel" Hayes

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #22	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	108	62 (-57%)
Subsidy providers	63	21 (-33%)
Total capacity	6,591	3,298 (-50%)
Subsidy seats	1,702	237 (-14%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #22

8,601 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,239 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.

1,465 children are receiving subsidy, 45% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #22

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,242 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,616 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

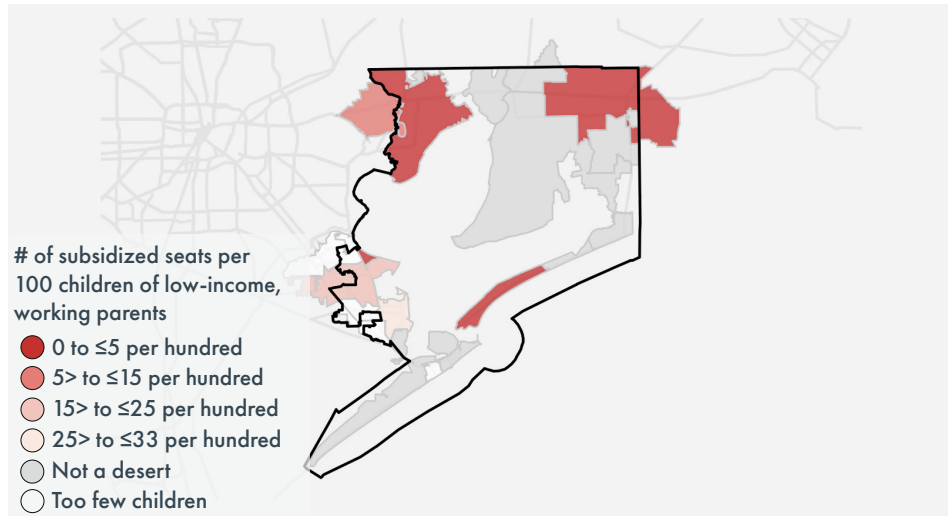
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #23
Rep. Terri Leo Wilson



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #23	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	155	60 (-39%)
Subsidy providers	94	28 (-30%)
Total capacity	15,256	5,319 (-35%)
Subsidy seats	1,612	199 (-12%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #23

16,134 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,968 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.

1,413 children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #23

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

9,490 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,550 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

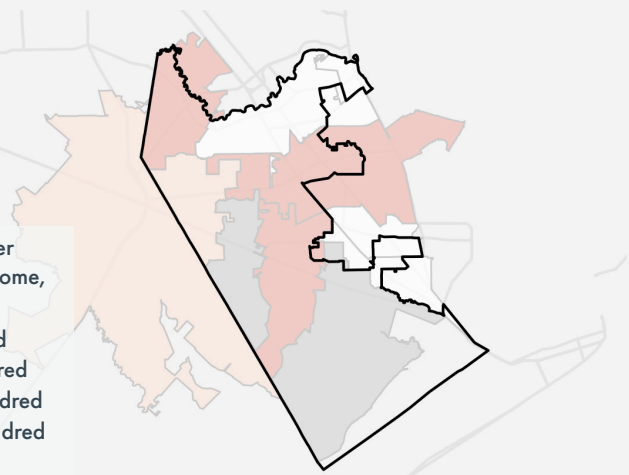
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #24
Rep. Greg Bonnen

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #24	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	145	61 (-42%)
Subsidy providers	71	18 (-25%)
Total capacity	14,976	4,976 (-33%)
Subsidy seats	1,248	57 (-5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #24

13,210 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,555 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.

1,191 children are receiving subsidy, 47% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #24

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,382 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,330 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

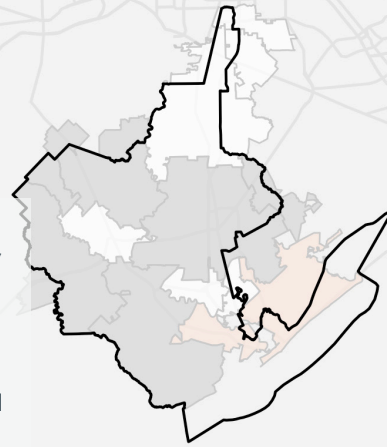


House District #25

Rep. Cody Vasut

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #25	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	161	62 (-39%)
Subsidy providers	60	1 (-2%)
Total capacity	11,584	1,640 (-14%)
Subsidy seats	888	+308 (+35%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #25

13,199 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

1,183 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

1,196 children are receiving subsidy, 101% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #25

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,758 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,248 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

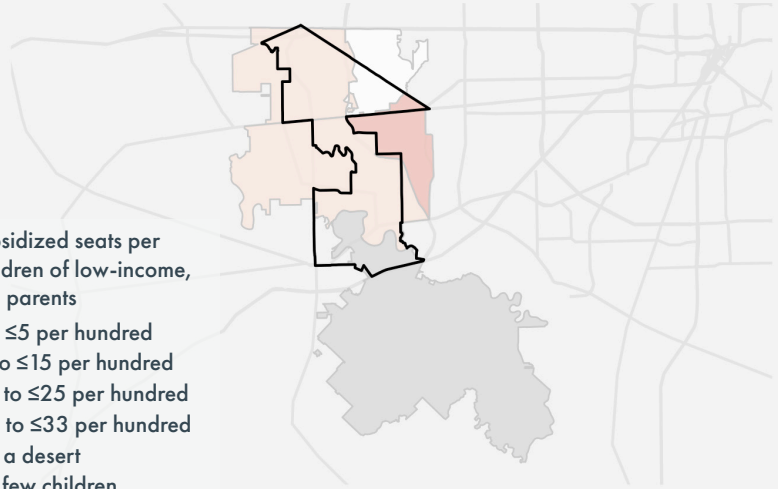


House District #26

Rep. Jacey Jetton

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

HD #26	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	162	52 (-32%)
Subsidy providers	68	19 (-28%)
Total capacity	21,335	6,229 (-29%)
Subsidy seats	607	+47 (+8%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #26

18,678 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

1,688 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.

654 children are receiving subsidy, 39% of those eligible.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #26

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,648 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,492 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

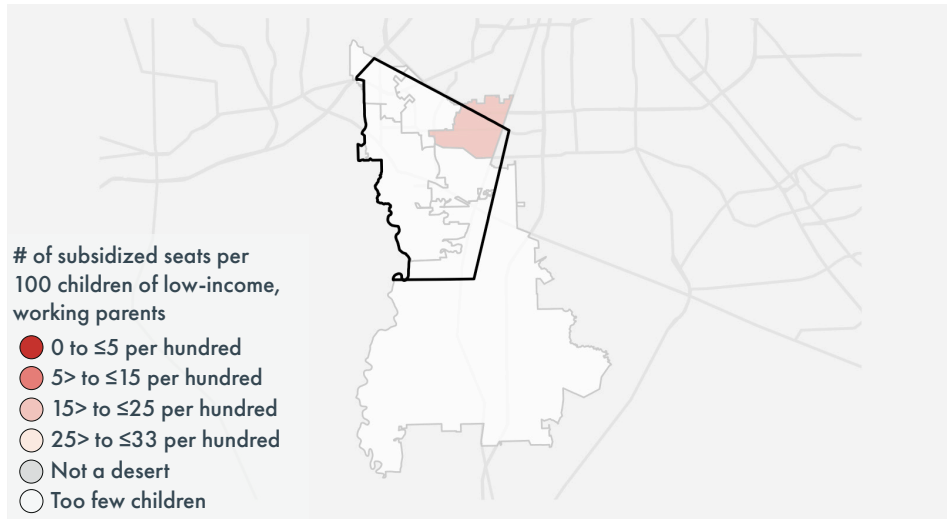
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #27
Rep. Ron Reynolds



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

HD #27	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	126	7 (-6%)
Subsidy providers	83	4 (-5%)
Total capacity	12,735	3,285 (-26%)
Subsidy seats	1,220	+1 (+0%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #27

11,597 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,242 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.

1,221 children are receiving subsidy, 54% of those eligible.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #27

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,840 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,366 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

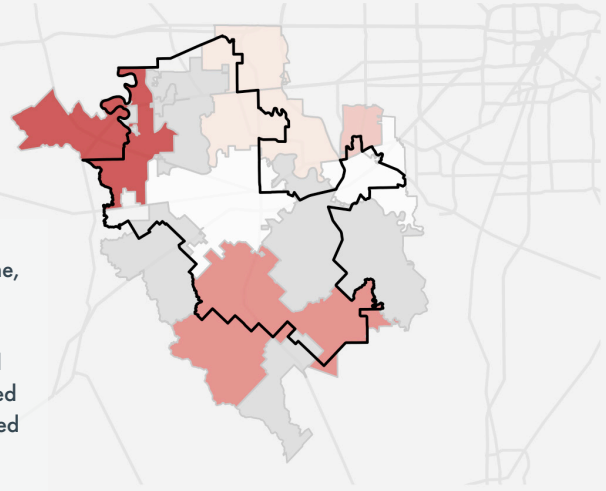


House District #28

Rep. Gary Gates

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #28	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	242	93 (-38%)
Subsidy providers	93	14 (-15%)
Total capacity	27,042	7,838 (-29%)
Subsidy seats	1,193	+126 (+11%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #28

21,089 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,017 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.

1,319 children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #28

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,936 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,594 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

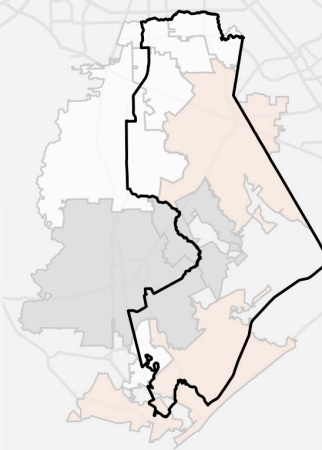
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #29
Rep. Ed Thompson

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #29	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	182	67 (-37%)
Subsidy providers	71	3 (-4%)
Total capacity	15,144	2,027 (-13%)
Subsidy seats	1,084	+283 (+26%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #29

16,293 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

1,735 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, 79% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #29

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,446 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,490 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

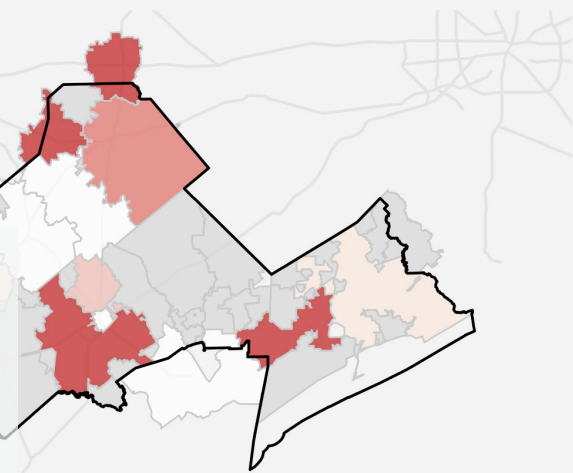


House District #30

Rep. Geanie W. Morrison

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #30	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	164	60 (-37%)
Subsidy providers	69	16 (-23%)
Total capacity	6,773	1,339 (-20%)
Subsidy seats	1,139	95 (-8%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #30

8,567 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,545 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

1,044 children are receiving subsidy, 41% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #30

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,276 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,308 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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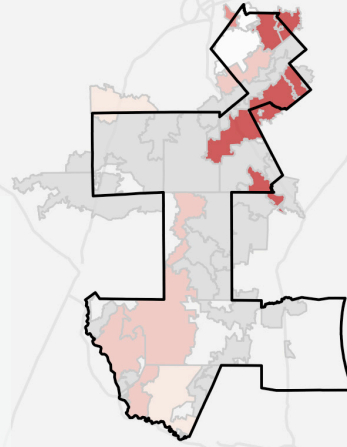
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #31
Rep. Ryan Guillen

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #31	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	143	48 (-34%)
Subsidy providers	61	14 (-23%)
Total capacity	4,575	1,071 (-23%)
Subsidy seats	791	69 (-9%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #31

8,449 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,676 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.

722 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #31

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,230 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,580 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

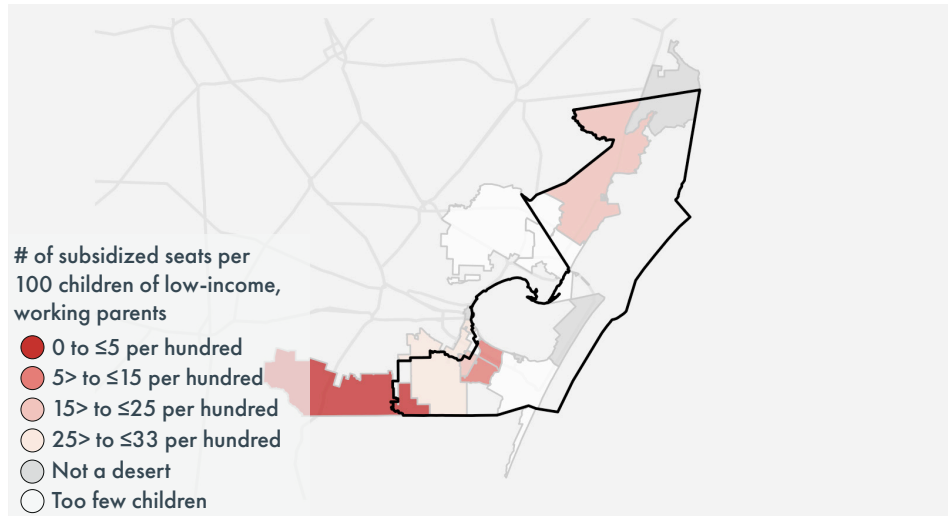
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #32
Rep. Todd Hunter



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #32	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	165	62 (-38%)
Subsidy providers	86	31 (-36%)
Total capacity	5,771	952 (-16%)
Subsidy seats	1,582	443 (-28%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #32

11,340 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,074 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.

1,139 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #32

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,094 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,810 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

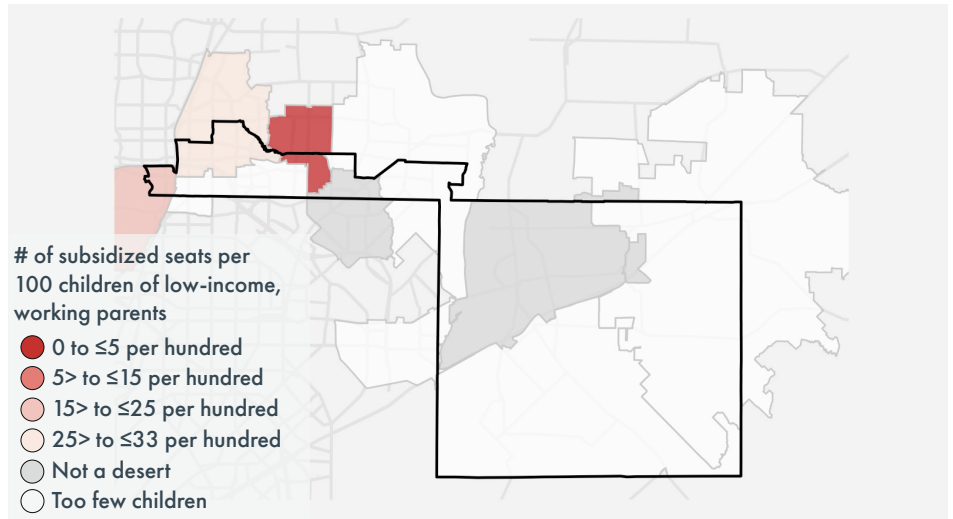
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #33
Rep. Justin Holland



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #33	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	161	66 (-41%)
Subsidy providers	66	23 (-35%)
Total capacity	14,378	1,944 (-14%)
Subsidy seats	1,314	68 (-5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #33

15,694 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

1,941 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.

1,246 children are receiving subsidy, 64% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #33

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,356 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,160 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

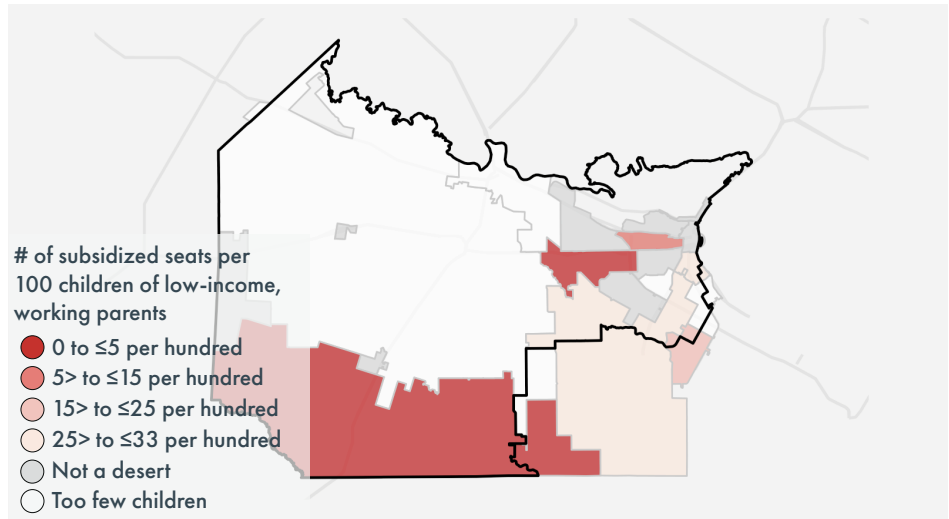
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #34
Rep. Abel Herrero



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #34	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	158	62 (-39%)
Subsidy providers	85	29 (-34%)
Total capacity	5,838	957 (-16%)
Subsidy seats	1,830	456 (-25%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #34

8,224 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,170 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.

1,374 children are receiving subsidy, 43% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #34

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,730 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,204 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

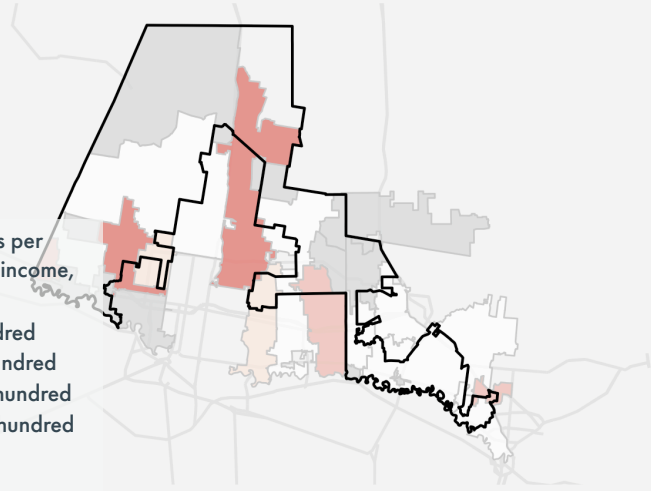
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #35
Rep. Oscar Longoria

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #35	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	360	76 (-21%)
Subsidy providers	243	32 (-13%)
Total capacity	16,570	2,527 (-15%)
Subsidy seats	6,910	2,375 (-34%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #35

24,007 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

10,093 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.

4,535 children are receiving subsidy, 45% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #35

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

20,920 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

18,520 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

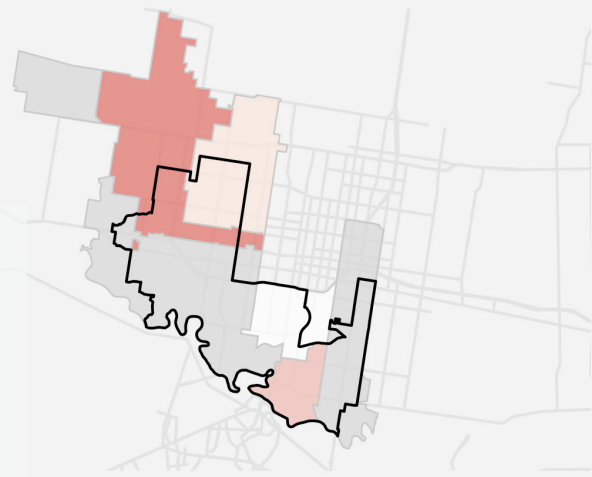
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #36
Rep. Sergio Muñoz Jr.

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #36	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	190	27 (-14%)
Subsidy providers	137	5 (-4%)
Total capacity	9,035	941 (-10%)
Subsidy seats	4,334	1,749 (-40%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #36

8,226 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,450 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.

2,585 children are receiving subsidy, 75% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #36

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

12,718 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

13,326 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

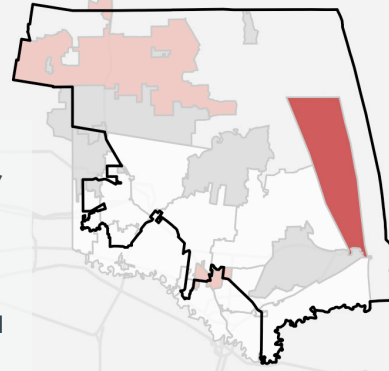
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #37
Rep. Janie Lopez

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #37	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	264	64 (-24%)
Subsidy providers	170	49 (-29%)
Total capacity	11,624	4,235 (-36%)
Subsidy seats	4,986	1,616 (-32%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #37

14,600 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,628 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.

3,370 children are receiving subsidy, 60% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #37

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

10,420 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

9,588 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

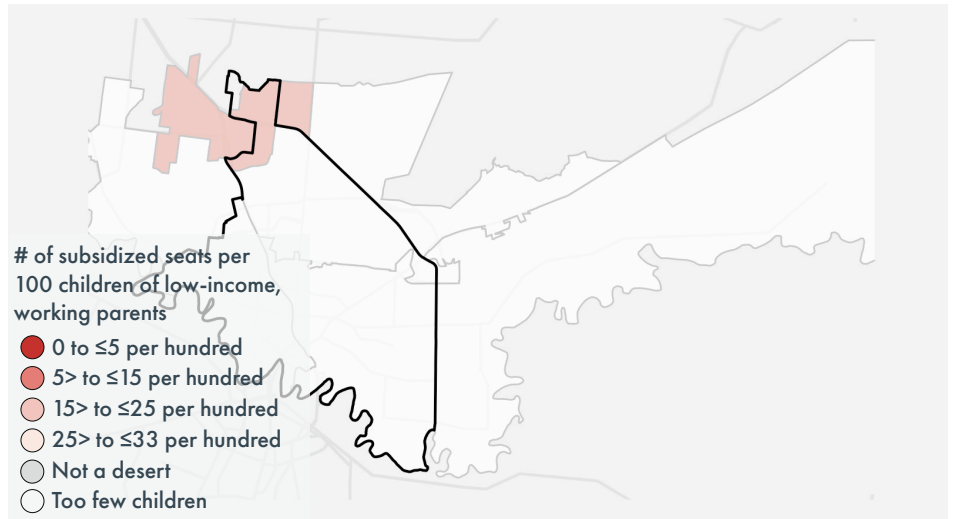
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #38

Rep. Erin Gamez



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found **"87 percent of Texans agree** the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, **21% of child care providers closed statewide.**

As a result of these losses - an additional **242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.**

Highpoint: **99.5%** of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #38	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	117	28 (-24%)
Subsidy providers	89	23 (-26%)
Total capacity	6,042	1,975 (-33%)
Subsidy seats	2,747	762 (-28%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #38

6,791 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,365 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.

1,985 children are receiving subsidy, 84% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #38

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,892 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,890 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #39
Rep. Armando "Mando"
Martinez

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

HD #39	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	205	44 (-21%)
Subsidy providers	138	10 (-7%)
Total capacity	8,580	538 (-6%)
Subsidy seats	3,985	1,294 (-32%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #39

6,732 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,182 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.

2,691 children are receiving subsidy, 123% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #39

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,916 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

9,422 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

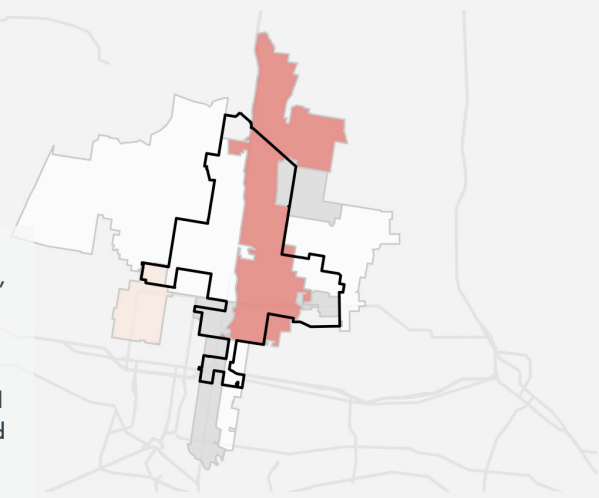
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #40
Rep. Terry Canales

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #40	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	233	31 (-13%)
Subsidy providers	173	1 (-1%)
Total capacity	11,402	1,467 (-13%)
Subsidy seats	5,617	2,356 (-42%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #40

11,768 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,503 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.

3,261 children are receiving subsidy, 72% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #40

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,232 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

8,970 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #41
Rep. Bobby Guerra

of subsidized seats per
100 children of low-income,
working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

HD #41	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	208	25 (-12%)
Subsidy providers	149	+6 (+4%)
Total capacity	11,674	2,990 (-26%)
Subsidy seats	4,534	1,971 (-43%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #41

9,187 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,045 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.

2,563 children are receiving subsidy, 84% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #41

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

7,132 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

7,594 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

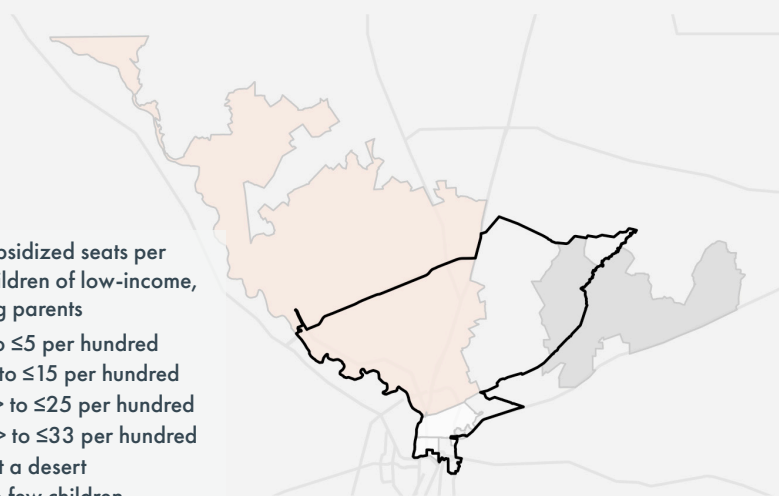


House District #42

Rep. Richard Peña Raymond

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #42	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	123	57 (-46%)
Subsidy providers	67	6 (-9%)
Total capacity	4,298	1,234 (-29%)
Subsidy seats	1,655	409 (-25%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #42

6,413 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,197 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.

1,246 children are receiving subsidy, 57% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #42

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,360 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,096 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

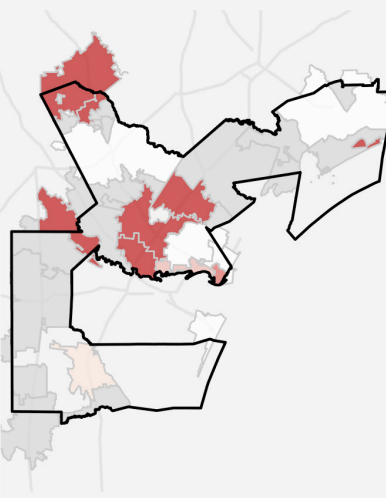


House District #43

Rep. J. M. Lozano

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #43	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	133	34 (-26%)
Subsidy providers	55	9 (-16%)
Total capacity	3,949	216 (-5%)
Subsidy seats	988	+1 (+0%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #43

8,042 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,505 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.

989 children are receiving subsidy, 39% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #43

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

2,684 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

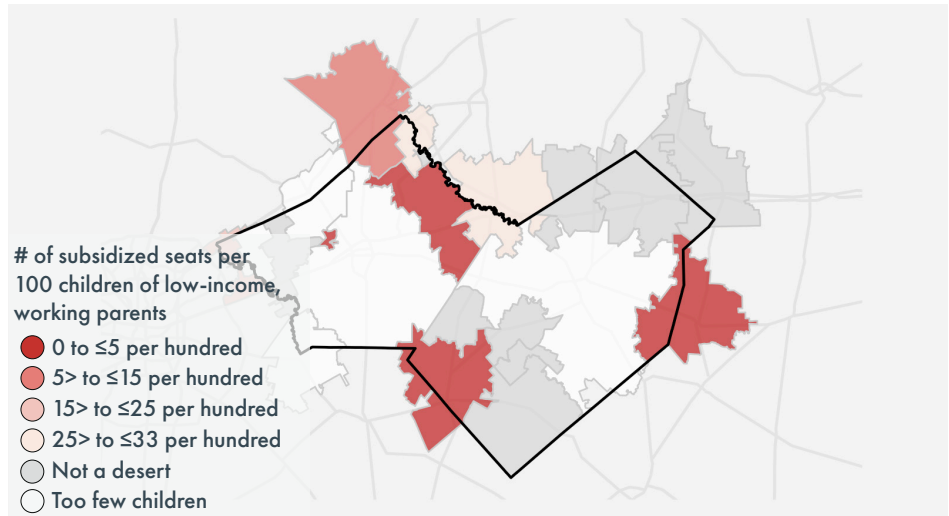
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #44
Rep. John Kuempel



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #44	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	130	35 (-27%)
Subsidy providers	87	37 (-43%)
Total capacity	9,067	2,660 (-29%)
Subsidy seats	998	104 (-10%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #44

13,933 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,131 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.

894 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #44

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,516 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,344 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

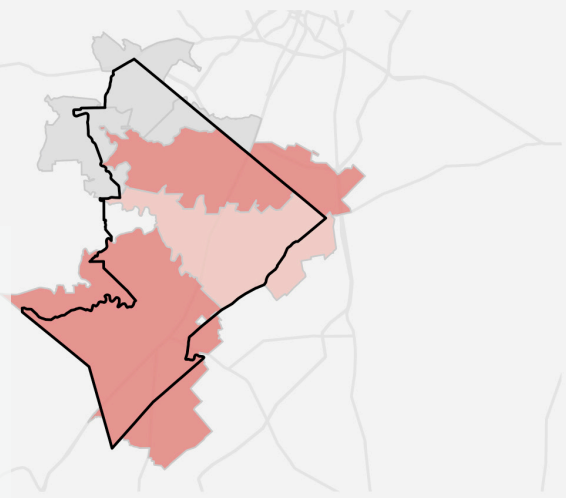
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #45
Rep. Erin Zwiener

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #45	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	124	82 (-66%)
Subsidy providers	51	32 (-63%)
Total capacity	5,344	2,505 (-47%)
Subsidy seats	459	85 (-19%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #45

9,351 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,125 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.

374 children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #45

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

2,494 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,370 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #46

Rep. Sheryl Cole

of subsidized seats per
100 children of low-income,
working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #46	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	233	125 (-54%)
Subsidy providers	150	90 (-60%)
Total capacity	16,419	9,376 (-57%)
Subsidy seats	1,772	327 (-18%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #46

16,950 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,767 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.

1,445 children are receiving subsidy, 38% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #46

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

11,452 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

8,046 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

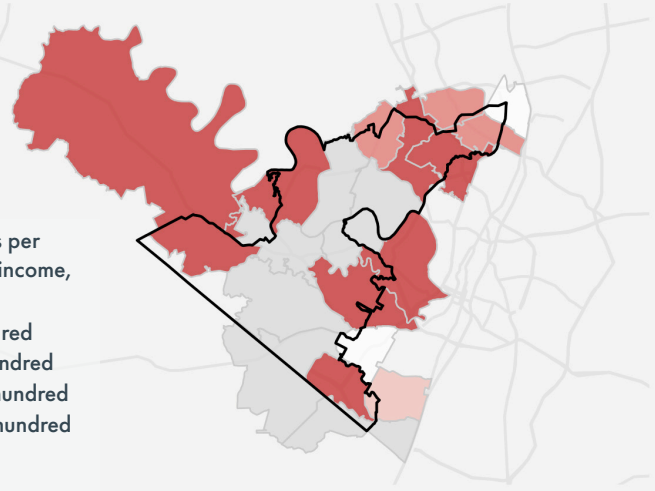
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #47
Rep. Vikki Goodwin

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #47	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	251	172 (-69%)
Subsidy providers	107	80 (-75%)
Total capacity	24,338	15,218 (-63%)
Subsidy seats	693	275 (-40%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #47

20,436 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,696 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.

418 children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #47

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

10,624 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

6,966 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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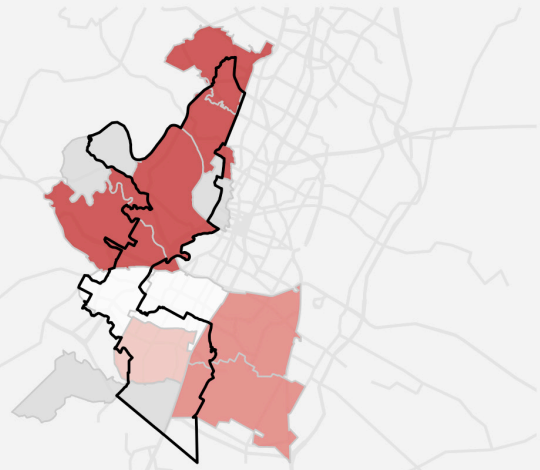
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #48
Rep. Donna Howard

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #48	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	242	180 (-74%)
Subsidy providers	117	86 (-74%)
Total capacity	16,913	12,447 (-74%)
Subsidy seats	921	130 (-14%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #48

15,778 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,709 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.

791 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #48

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,626 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,368 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

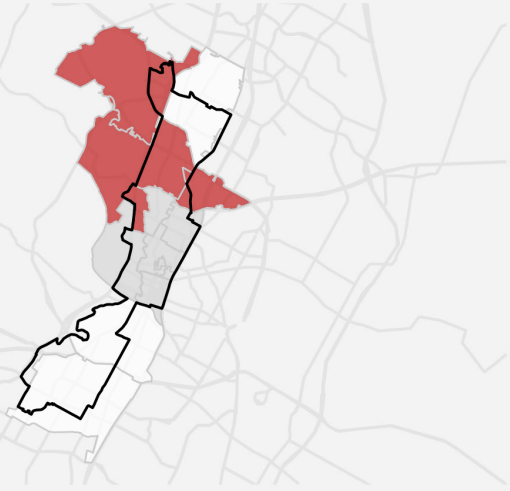
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #49
Rep. Gina Hinojosa

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #49	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	229	181 (-79%)
Subsidy providers	105	76 (-72%)
Total capacity	16,606	12,899 (-78%)
Subsidy seats	1,144	202 (-18%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #49

13,204 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,896 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.

942 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #49

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,626 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,368 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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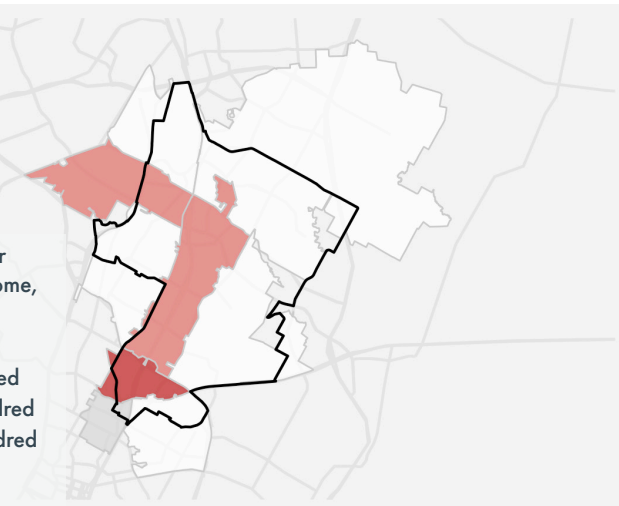
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #50
Rep. James Talarico

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #50	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	254	176 (-69%)
Subsidy providers	128	83 (-65%)
Total capacity	14,003	8,279 (-59%)
Subsidy seats	1,671	369 (-22%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #50

15,968 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,418 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.

1,302 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #50

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

9,710 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

7,006 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

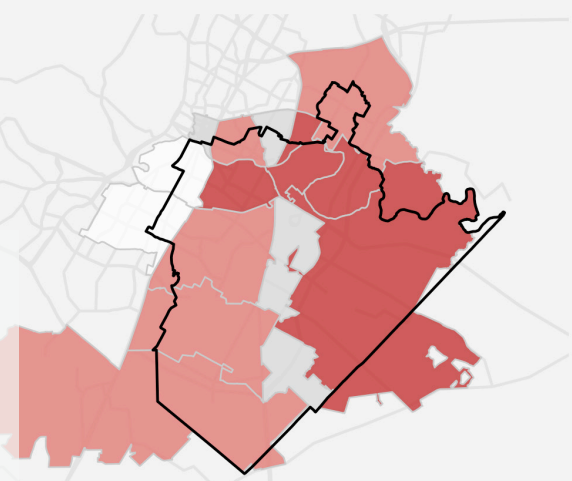
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #51
Rep. Maria Luisa "Lulu"
Flores

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #51	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	222	154 (-69%)
Subsidy providers	119	78 (-66%)
Total capacity	10,522	7,762 (-74%)
Subsidy seats	1,114	274 (-25%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #51

15,988 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,893 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.

840 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #51

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

7,810 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

6,060 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

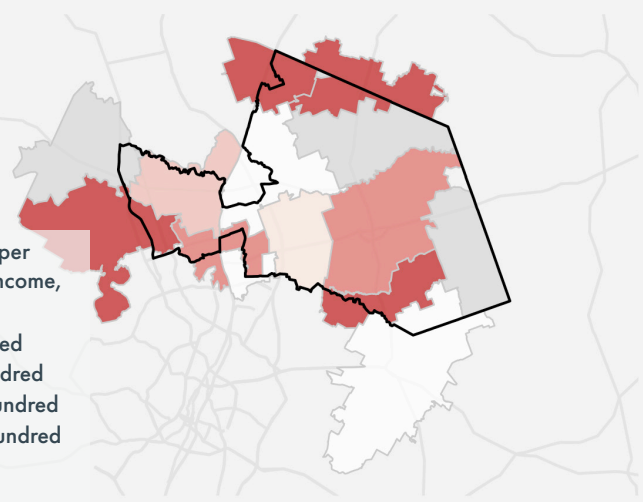
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #52
Rep. Caroline Harris

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #52	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	235	106 (-45%)
Subsidy providers	128	78 (-61%)
Total capacity	19,471	8,713 (-45%)
Subsidy seats	1,104	393 (-36%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #52

19,158 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,659 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.

711 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #52

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,124 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,886 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

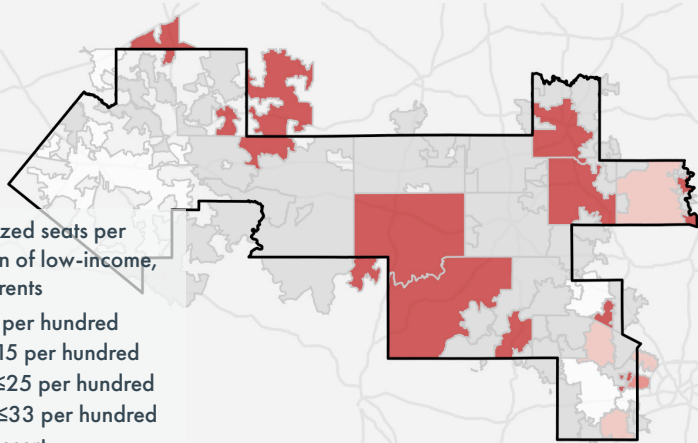


House District #53

Rep. Andrew Murr

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #53	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	145	54 (-37%)
Subsidy providers	51	12 (-24%)
Total capacity	5,526	827 (-15%)
Subsidy seats	781	20 (-3%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #53

10,018 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,506 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.

761 children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #53

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

12,774 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

6,104 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

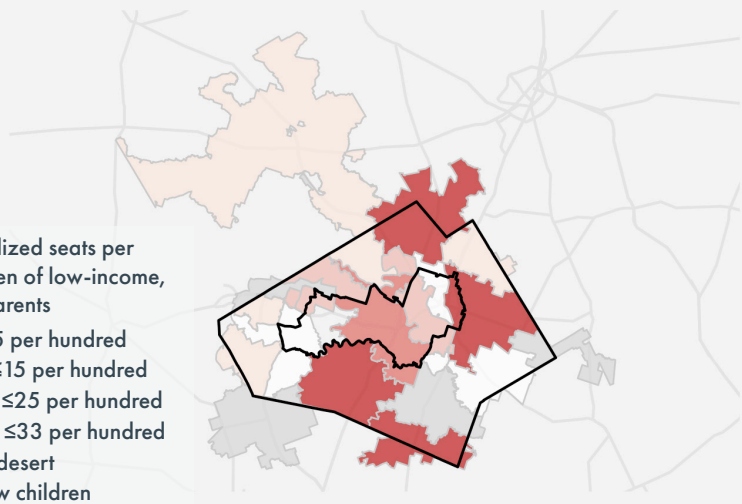
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #54
Rep. Brad Buckley

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #54	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	289	127 (-44%)
Subsidy providers	175	57 (-33%)
Total capacity	14,411	6,582 (-46%)
Subsidy seats	2,328	536 (-23%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #54

16,576 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,083 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.

1,792 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #54

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

9,282 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,572 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #55

Rep. Hugh Shine

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #55	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	212	91 (-43%)
Subsidy providers	127	37 (-29%)
Total capacity	11,620	5,192 (-45%)
Subsidy seats	1,686	209 (-12%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #55

12,518 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,831 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.

1,477 children are receiving subsidy, 39% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #55

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

7,660 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,658 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

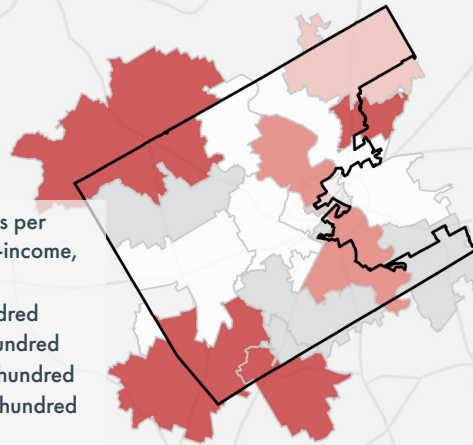
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #56
Rep. Charles "Doc"
Anderson

of subsidized seats per
100 children of low-income,
working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #56	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	169	90 (-53%)
Subsidy providers	89	42 (-47%)
Total capacity	8,960	3,360 (-38%)
Subsidy seats	1,502	130 (-9%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #56

8,960 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,404 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.

1,372 children are receiving subsidy, 40% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #56

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,232 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,630 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

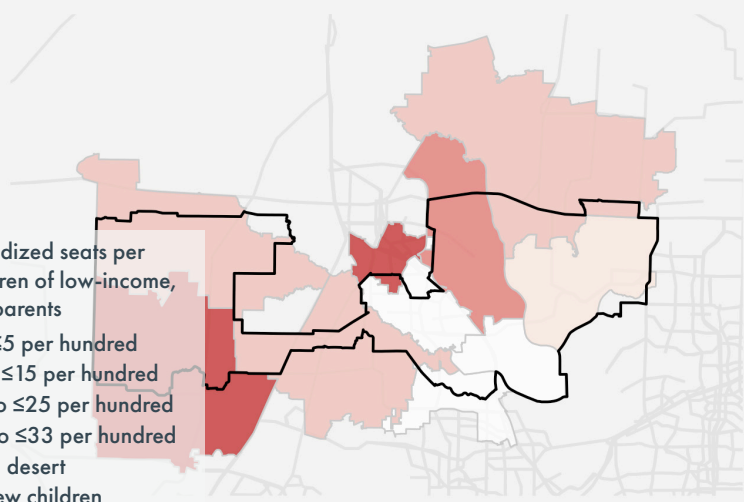
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #57
Rep. Richard Hayes

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #57	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	222	116 (-52%)
Subsidy providers	66	32 (-48%)
Total capacity	11,331	3,492 (-31%)
Subsidy seats	742	88 (-12%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #57

14,320 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,713 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.

654 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #57

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

7,464 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,374 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

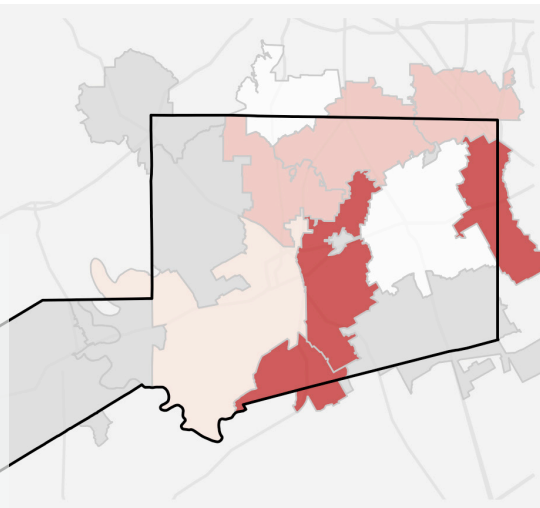
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #58
Rep. DeWayne Burns

of subsidized seats per
100 children of low-income,
working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #58	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	72	+4 (+6%)
Subsidy providers	51	8 (-16%)
Total capacity	9,894	2,232 (-23%)
Subsidy seats	827	+87 (+11%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #58

13,297 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,775 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.

914 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #58

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,580 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,412 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

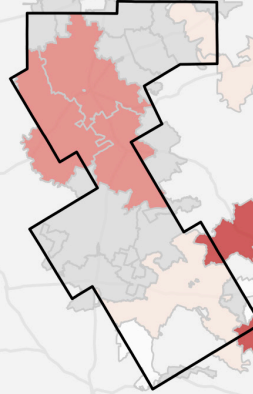
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #59
Rep. Shelby Slawson

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #59	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	130	52 (-40%)
Subsidy providers	71	9 (-13%)
Total capacity	6,566	2,496 (-38%)
Subsidy seats	709	25 (-4%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #59

7,828 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,057 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.

684 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #59

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,910 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,464 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

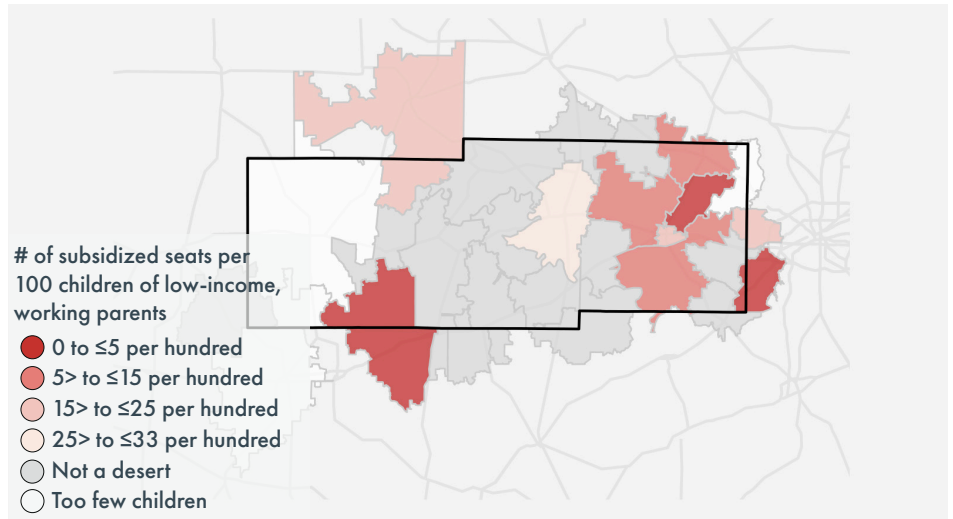
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #60
Rep. Glenn Rogers



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #60	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	134	53 (-40%)
Subsidy providers	66	31 (-47%)
Total capacity	8,227	3,589 (-44%)
Subsidy seats	925	292 (-32%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #60

12,955 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,967 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.

633 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #60

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

2,670 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,350 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

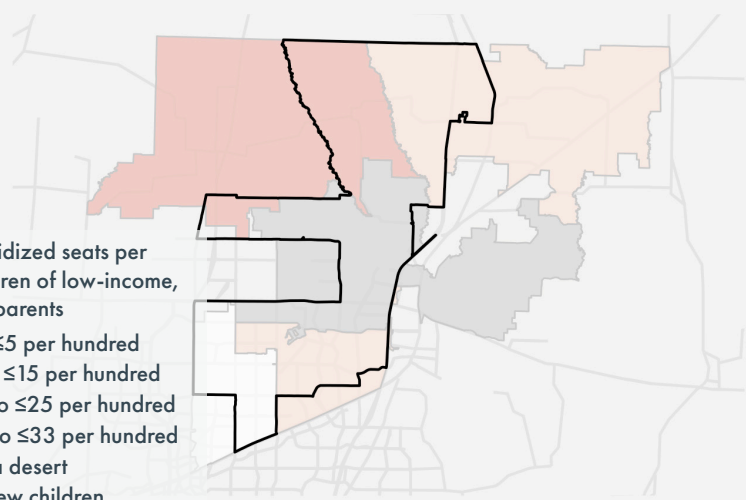
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #61
Rep. Frederick Frazier

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #61	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	192	90 (-47%)
Subsidy providers	49	28 (-57%)
Total capacity	13,672	2,055 (-15%)
Subsidy seats	486	21 (-4%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #61

13,794 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

1,044 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.

465 children are receiving subsidy, 45% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #61

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,636 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,586 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

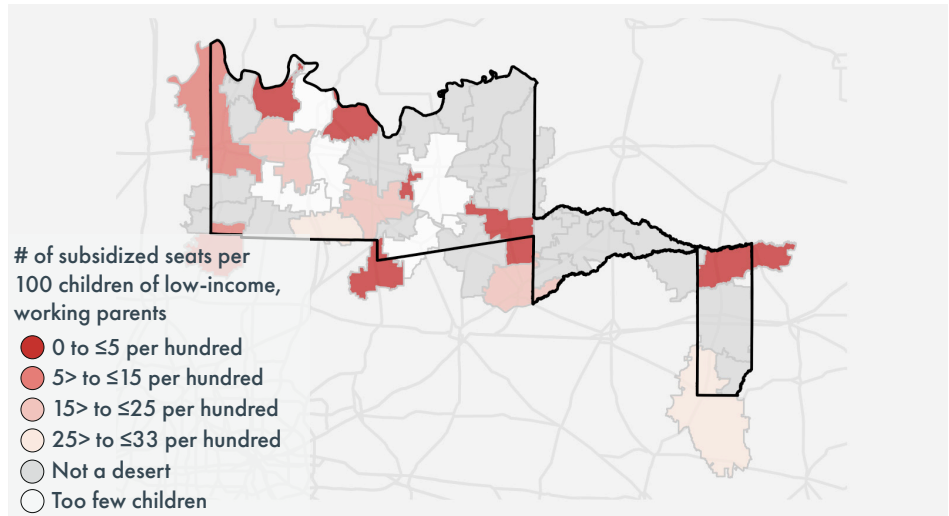
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #62
Rep. Reggie Smith



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #62	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	125	65 (-52%)
Subsidy providers	68	23 (-34%)
Total capacity	4,884	1,847 (-38%)
Subsidy seats	867	42 (-5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #62

8,102 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,803 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.

825 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #62

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,344 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,138 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

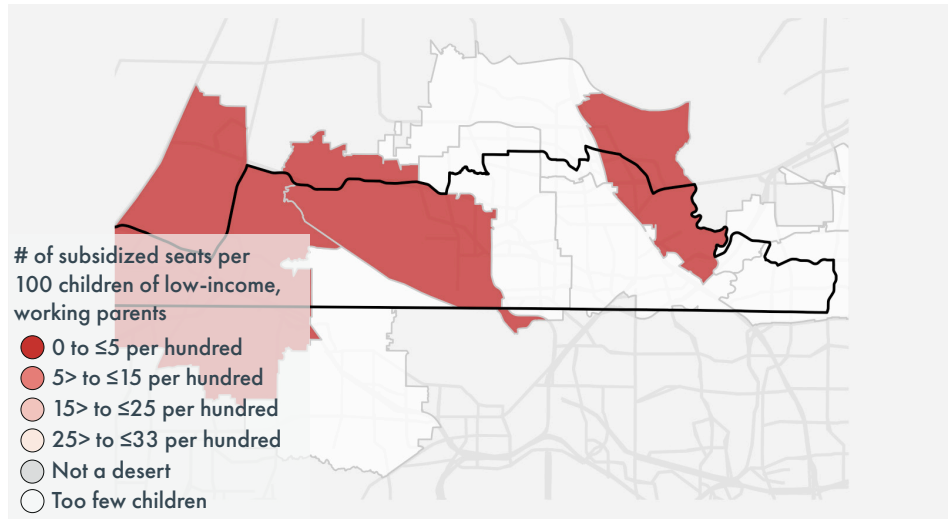
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #63
Rep. Ben Bumgarner



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #63	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	178	75 (-42%)
Subsidy providers	64	27 (-42%)
Total capacity	19,731	7,666 (-39%)
Subsidy seats	1,278	309 (-24%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #63

13,979 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,624 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.

969 children are receiving subsidy, 37% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #63

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,988 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,598 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #64

Rep. Lynn Stucky

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #64	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	174	96 (-55%)
Subsidy providers	72	39 (-54%)
Total capacity	10,062	3,644 (-36%)
Subsidy seats	817	298 (-36%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #64

11,558 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,782 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.

519 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #64

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,952 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,852 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

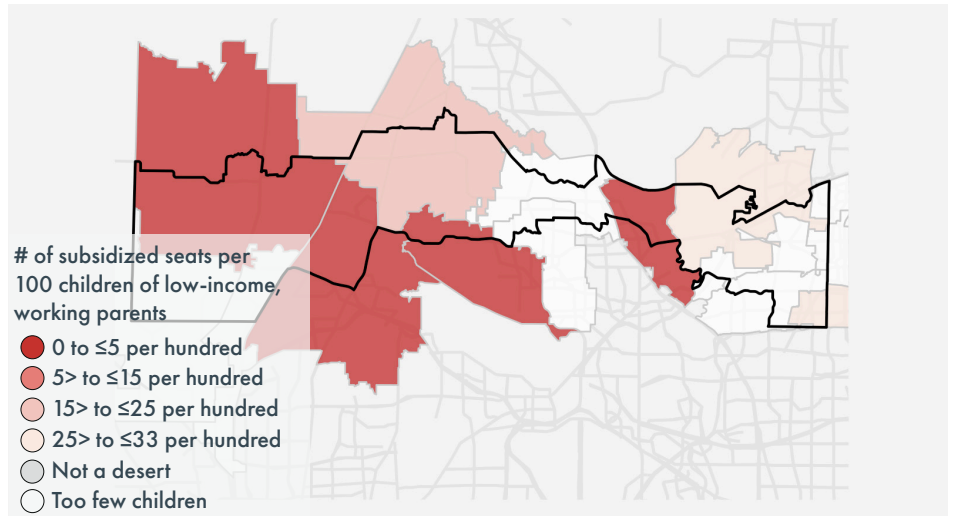
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #65
Rep. Kronda Thimesch



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #65	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	283	109 (-39%)
Subsidy providers	91	36 (-40%)
Total capacity	31,842	9,710 (-30%)
Subsidy seats	1,594	336 (-21%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #65

21,871 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,525 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

1,258 children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #65

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

7,052 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,612 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

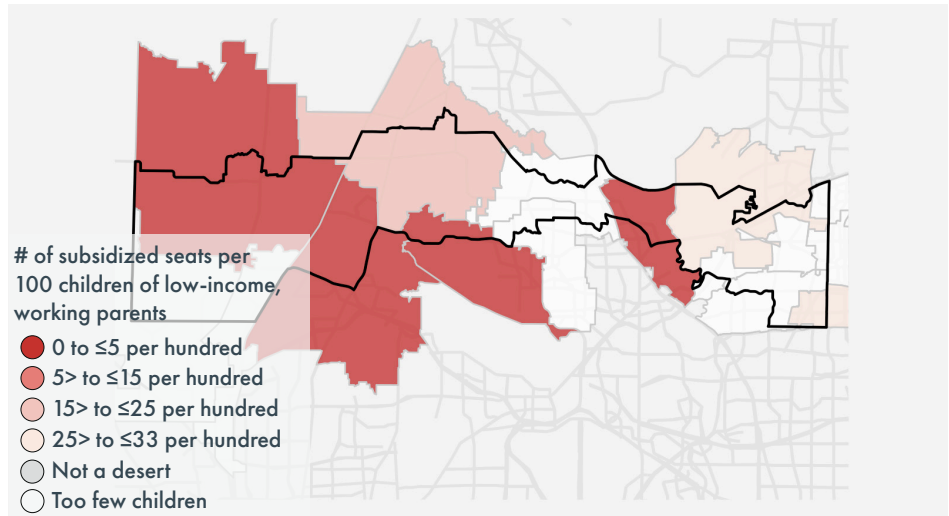
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #65
Rep. Michelle Beckley



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found **"87 percent of Texans agree** the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, **21% of child care providers closed statewide.**

As a result of these losses - an additional **242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.**

Highpoint: **99.5%** of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #65	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	283	109 (-39%)
Subsidy providers	91	36 (-40%)
Total capacity	31,842	9,710 (-30%)
Subsidy seats	1,594	336 (-21%)
Infant seats	109	23 (-21%)
Toddler seats	264	31 (-12%)

Sources: TWC data Sept. 2019 and HHSC data Sept 2021.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #65

21,871 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,525 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

1,258 children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #65

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

7,052 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,612 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #66
Rep. Matt Shaheen

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

HD #66	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	279	121 (-43%)
Subsidy providers	58	31 (-53%)
Total capacity	30,435	6,294 (-21%)
Subsidy seats	398	+154 (+39%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #66

17,493 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

934 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.

552 children are receiving subsidy, 59% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #66

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,046 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,954 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

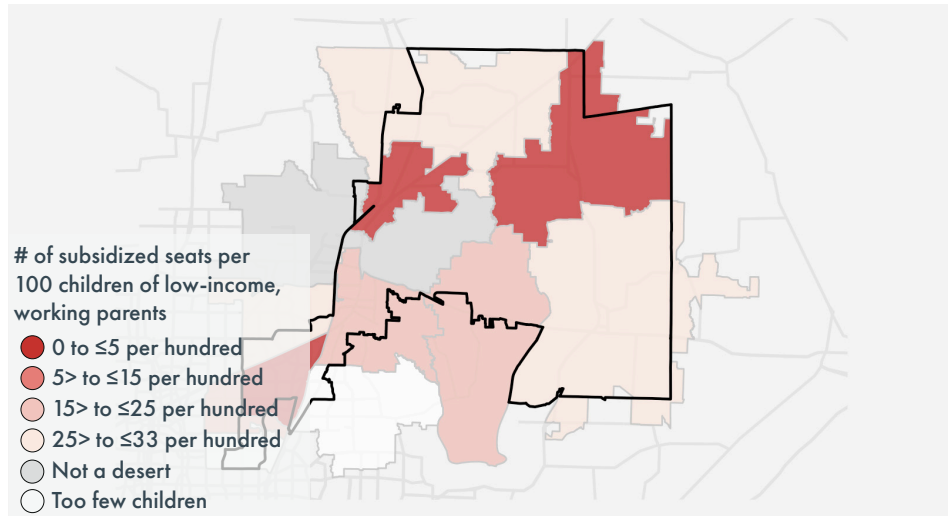
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #67

Rep. Jeff Leach



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found **"87 percent of Texans agree** the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, **21% of child care providers closed statewide.**

As a result of these losses - an additional **242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.**

Highpoint: **99.5%** of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #67	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	313	158 (-50%)
Subsidy providers	81	35 (-43%)
Total capacity	23,077	7,386 (-32%)
Subsidy seats	1,113	206 (-19%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #67

21,793 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,004 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.

907 children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #67

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,906 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,646 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

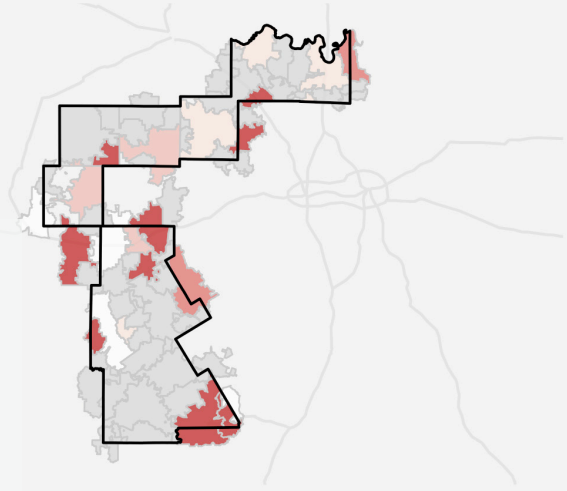
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #68
Rep. David Spiller

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #68	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	194	64 (-33%)
Subsidy providers	86	8 (-9%)
Total capacity	7,095	2,216 (-31%)
Subsidy seats	948	+27 (+3%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #68

9,607 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,967 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.

975 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #68

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,524 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,840 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

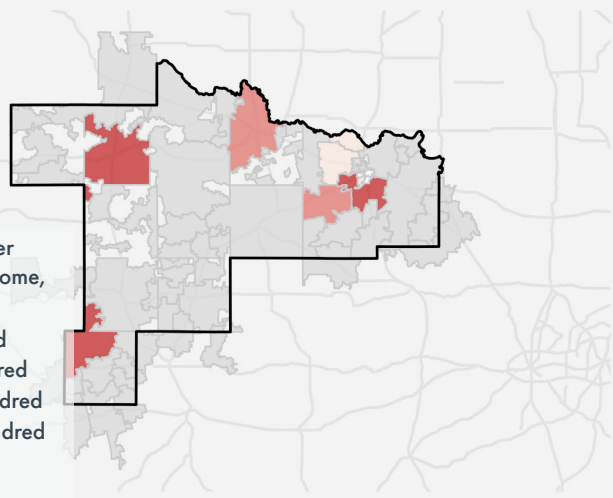


House District #69

Rep. James Frank

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #69	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	156	51 (-33%)
Subsidy providers	84	17 (-20%)
Total capacity	6,136	1,955 (-32%)
Subsidy seats	1,213	86 (-7%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #69

6,968 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,280 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.

1,127 children are receiving subsidy, 49% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #69

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,496 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,104 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

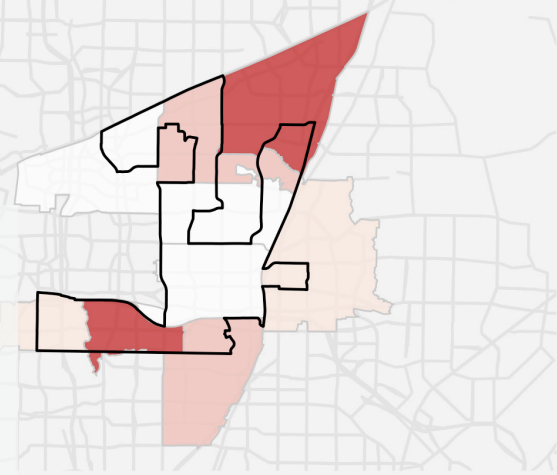
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #70
Rep. Mihaela Elizabeth Plesa

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #70	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	235	106 (-45%)
Subsidy providers	68	26 (-38%)
Total capacity	21,124	8,431 (-40%)
Subsidy seats	1,050	167 (-16%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #70

16,420 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,076 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.

883 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #70

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,274 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,032 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

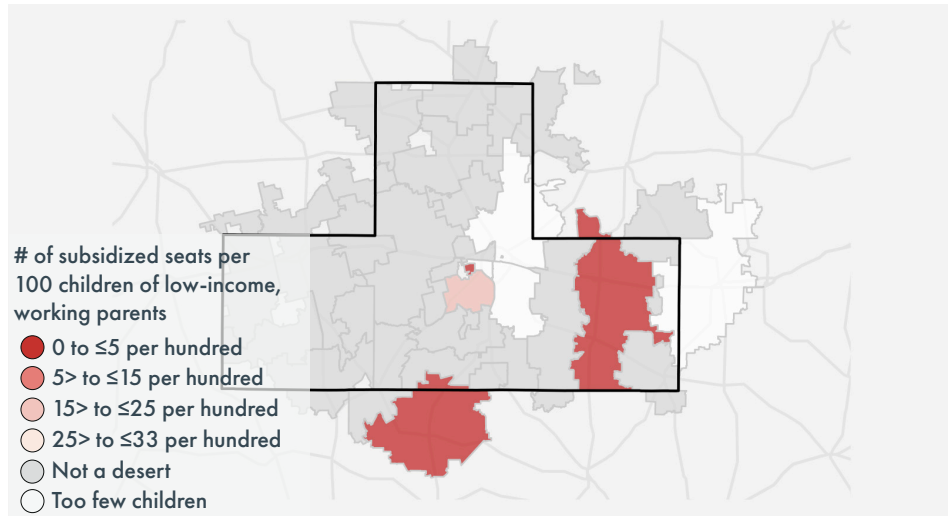
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #71
Rep. Stan Lambert



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #71	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	117	45 (-38%)
Subsidy providers	62	20 (-32%)
Total capacity	4,351	572 (-13%)
Subsidy seats	1,346	446 (-33%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #71

7,829 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,178 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.

900 children are receiving subsidy, 41% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #71

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,086 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,248 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

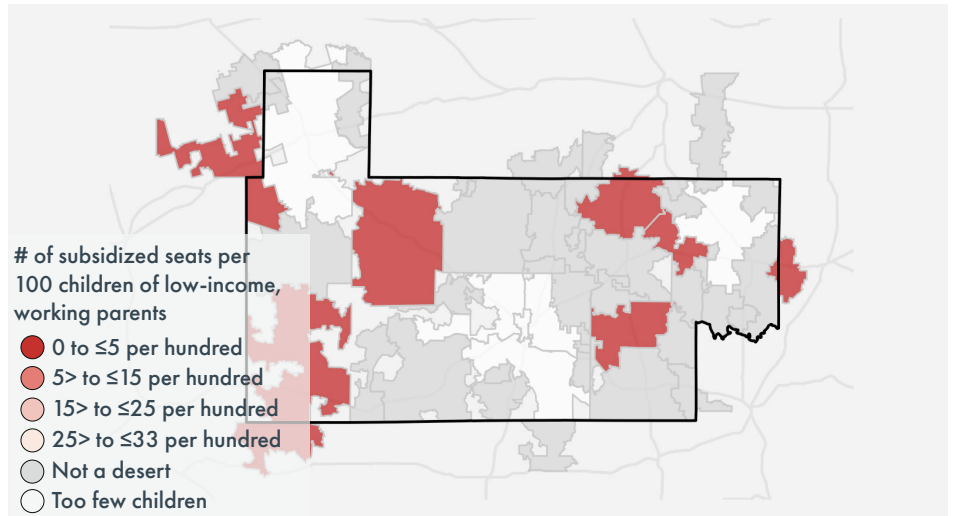
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #72

Rep. Drew Darby



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #72	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	138	68 (-49%)
Subsidy providers	68	29 (-43%)
Total capacity	5,935	1,885 (-32%)
Subsidy seats	1,000	+72 (+7%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #72

7,907 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,169 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.

1,072 children are receiving subsidy, 49% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #72

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,020 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,380 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

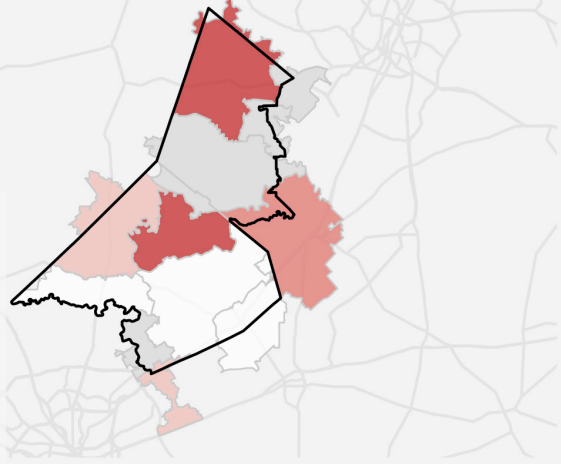


House District #73

Rep. Carrie Isaac

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

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POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #73	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	133	62 (-47%)
Subsidy providers	65	32 (-49%)
Total capacity	9,239	3,203 (-35%)
Subsidy seats	684	162 (-24%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #73

12,613 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,430 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.

522 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #73

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

1,344 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

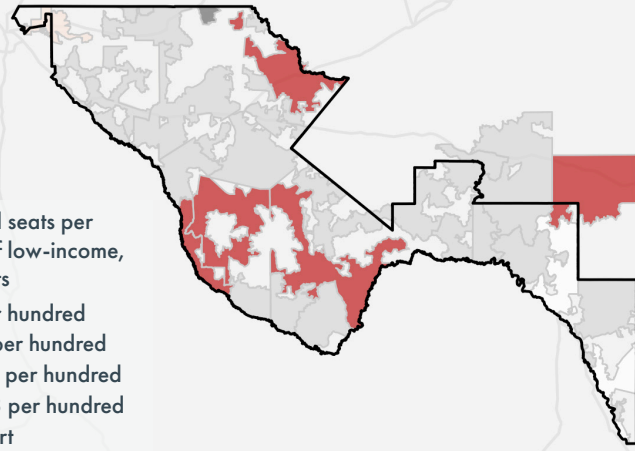
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #74
Rep. Eddie Morales Jr.

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #74	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	76	+16 (+21%)
Subsidy providers	73	21 (-29%)
Total capacity	4,664	1,271 (-27%)
Subsidy seats	1,698	192 (-11%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #74

10,715 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,255 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.

1,506 children are receiving subsidy, 46% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #74

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

15,640 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

8,914 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

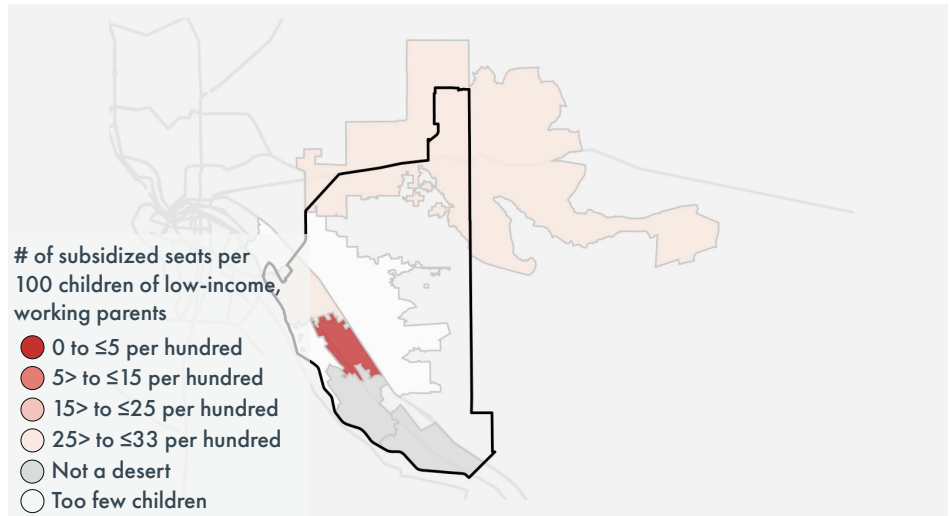
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #75
Rep. Mary González



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #75	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	94	7 (-7%)
Subsidy providers	93	31 (-33%)
Total capacity	4,778	1,403 (-29%)
Subsidy seats	1,667	+153 (+9%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #75

10,997 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,818 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.

1,820 children are receiving subsidy, 48% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #75

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

11,214 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

6,106 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

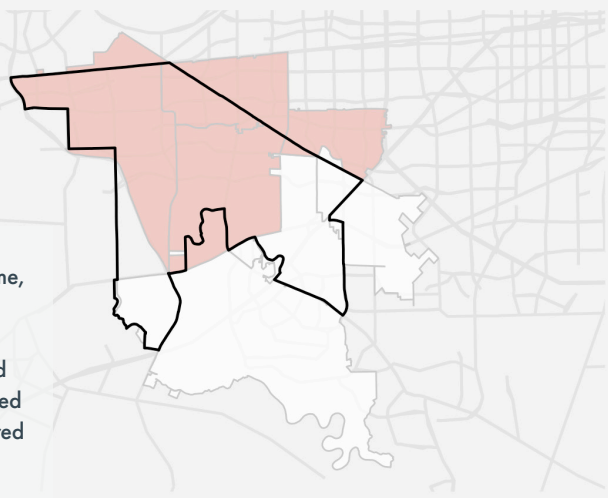
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #76
Rep. Suleman Lalani

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #76	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	361	186 (-52%)
Subsidy providers	118	17 (-14%)
Total capacity	21,200	7,913 (-37%)
Subsidy seats	1,580	272 (-17%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #76

16,096 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,509 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.

1,308 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #76

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,840 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,366 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

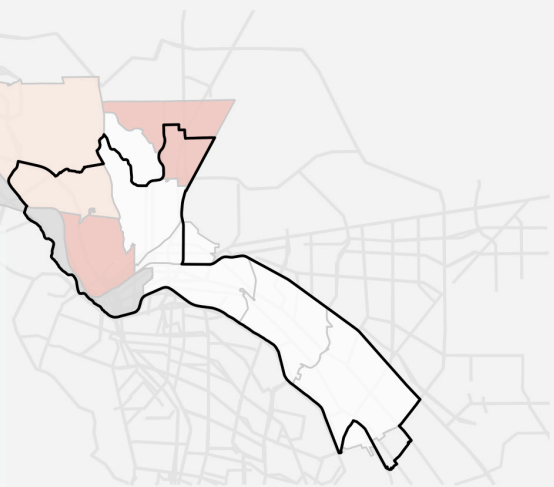


House District #77

Rep. Evelina "Lina" Ortega

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "**87 percent of Texans agree** the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, **21% of child care providers closed statewide.**

As a result of these losses - an additional **242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.**

Highpoint: **99.5%** of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #77	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	175	78 (-45%)
Subsidy providers	106	30 (-28%)
Total capacity	7,891	3,062 (-39%)
Subsidy seats	2,488	153 (-6%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #77

10,997 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,333 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.

2,335 children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #77

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

9,894 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,556 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

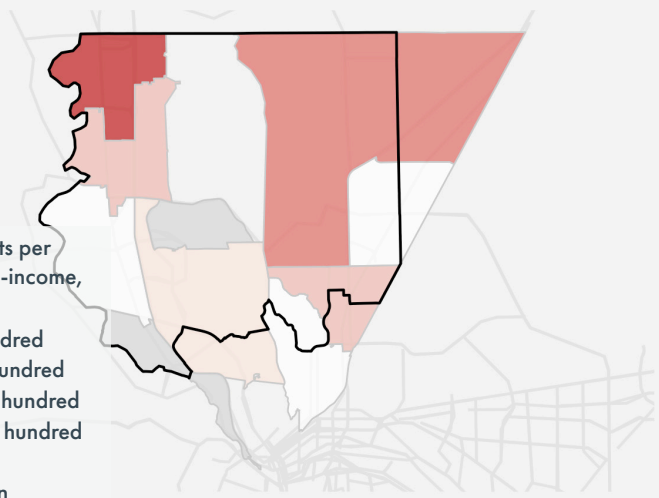


House District #78

Rep. Joe Moody

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #78	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	151	72 (-48%)
Subsidy providers	88	29 (-33%)
Total capacity	7,420	3,031 (-41%)
Subsidy seats	1,811	+93 (+5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #78

11,730 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,182 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.

1,904 children are receiving subsidy, 46% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #78

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,334 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,274 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

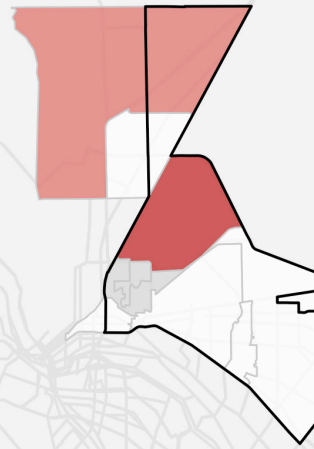


House District #79

Rep. Claudia Ordaz Perez

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #79	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	210	87 (-41%)
Subsidy providers	140	36 (-26%)
Total capacity	9,784	3,276 (-33%)
Subsidy seats	3,084	5 (0%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #79

9,179 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,071 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.

3,079 children are receiving subsidy, 100% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #79

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

14,812 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

7,938 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

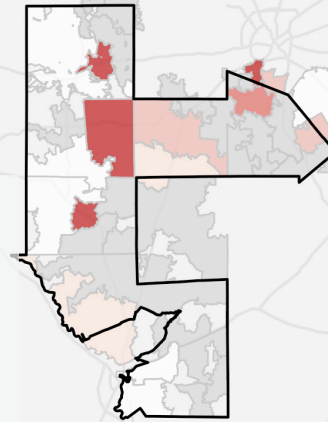
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #80
Rep. Tracy O. King

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #80	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	233	93 (-40%)
Subsidy providers	119	11 (-9%)
Total capacity	6,558	1,150 (-18%)
Subsidy seats	2,940	534 (-18%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #80

14,269 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,242 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.

2,406 children are receiving subsidy, 46% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #80

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

11,698 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

7,400 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

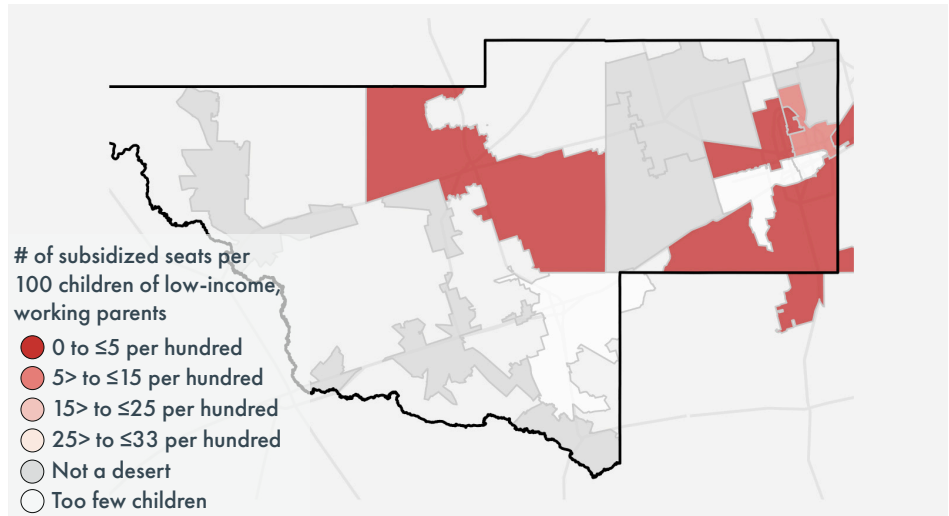
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #81
Rep. Brooks Landgraf



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #81	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	75	36 (-48%)
Subsidy providers	42	17 (-40%)
Total capacity	4,938	2,112 (-43%)
Subsidy seats	1,027	2 (0%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #81

8,418 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,115 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.

1,025 children are receiving subsidy, 48% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #81

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,388 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,456 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

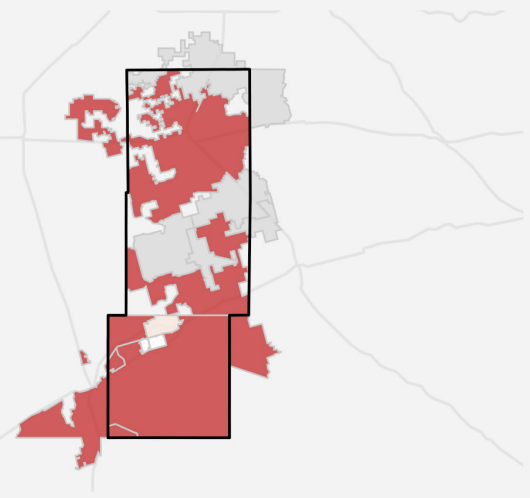
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #82
Rep. Tom Craddick

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #82	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	108	56 (-52%)
Subsidy providers	42	13 (-31%)
Total capacity	7,191	2,770 (-39%)
Subsidy seats	978	324 (-33%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #82

10,958 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,495 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.

654 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #82

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,070 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,624 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

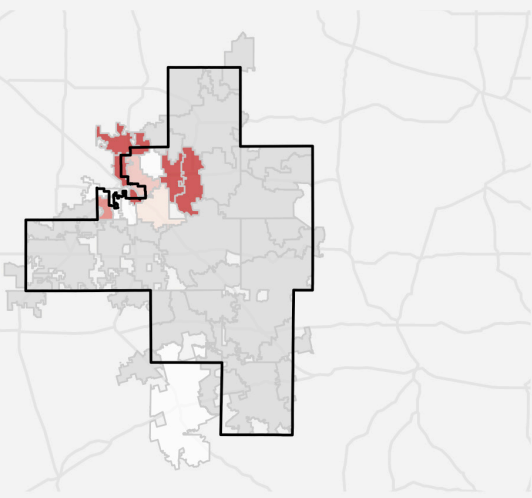
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #83
Rep. Dustin Burrows

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #83	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	187	89 (-48%)
Subsidy providers	80	27 (-34%)
Total capacity	9,482	2,534 (-27%)
Subsidy seats	1,417	81 (-6%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #83

11,979 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,055 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.

1,336 children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #83

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

6,204 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,056 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

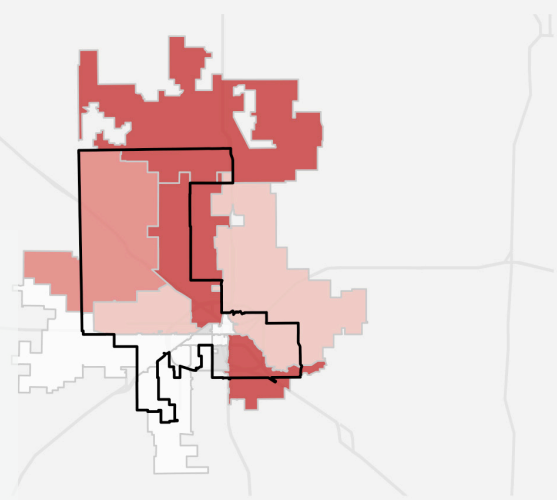


House District #84

Rep. Carl Pepper

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #84	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	169	84 (-50%)
Subsidy providers	86	37 (-43%)
Total capacity	9,683	3,227 (-33%)
Subsidy seats	2,001	464 (-23%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #84

9,286 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,722 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.

1,537 children are receiving subsidy, 56% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #84

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,320 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,520 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

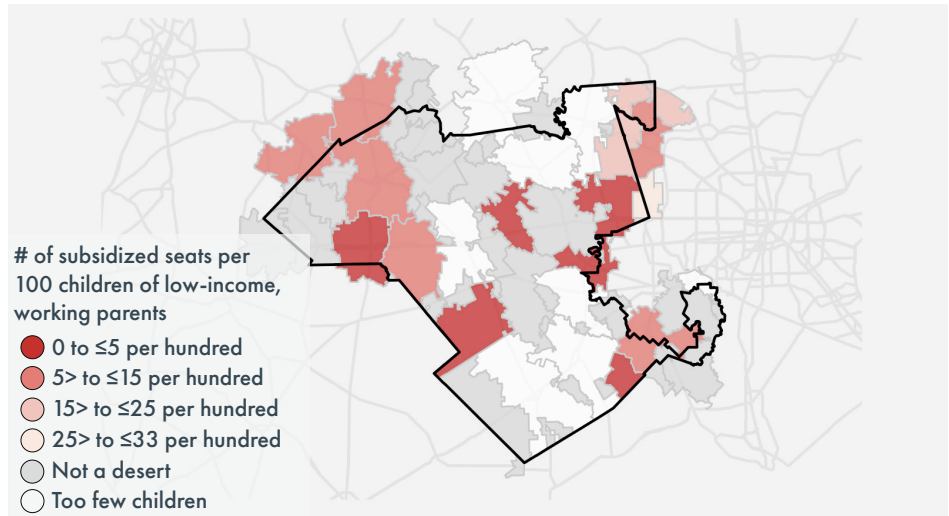
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #85
Rep. Stan Kitzman



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #85	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	257	116 (-45%)
Subsidy providers	94	18 (-19%)
Total capacity	18,470	5,816 (-31%)
Subsidy seats	1,025	+80 (+8%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #85

18,373 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,390 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.

1,105 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #85

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

17,570 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

7,714 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

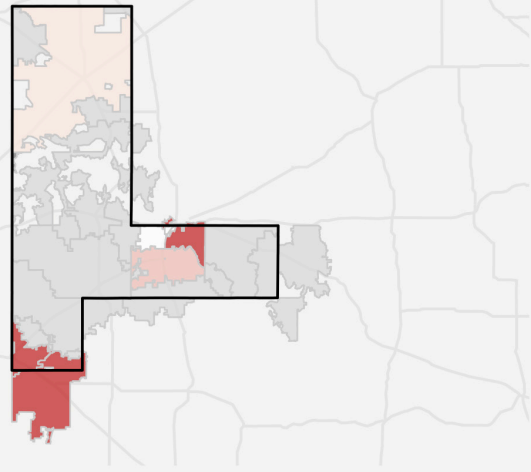
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #86
Rep. John T. Smithee

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #86	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	107	36 (-34%)
Subsidy providers	49	16 (-33%)
Total capacity	6,393	2,484 (-39%)
Subsidy seats	1,339	402 (-30%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #86

10,329 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,529 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

937 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #86

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,234 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,524 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

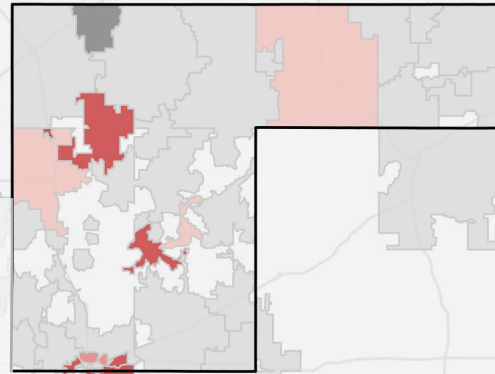


House District #87

Rep. Four Price

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #87	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	119	41 (-34%)
Subsidy providers	62	18 (-29%)
Total capacity	6,005	1,860 (-31%)
Subsidy seats	1,631	501 (-31%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #87

10,835 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,007 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.

1,130 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #87

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,294 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,506 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

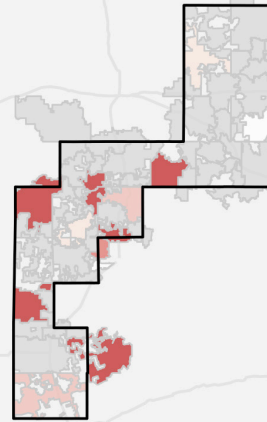


House District #88

Rep. Ken King

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "**87 percent of Texans agree** the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, **21% of child care providers closed statewide.**

As a result of these losses - an additional **242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.**

Highpoint: **99.5%** of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #88	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	132	69 (-52%)
Subsidy providers	55	20 (-36%)
Total capacity	3,679	1,041 (-28%)
Subsidy seats	888	63 (-7%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #88

7,579 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,576 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.

825 children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #88

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

3,314 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #89
Rep. Candy Noble

of subsidized seats per
100 children of low-income,
working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

HD #89	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	183	94 (-51%)
Subsidy providers	67	21 (-31%)
Total capacity	12,590	3,337 (-27%)
Subsidy seats	1,125	133 (-12%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #89

13,000 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,711 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.

992 children are receiving subsidy, 37% of those eligible.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #89

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

7,742 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,860 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

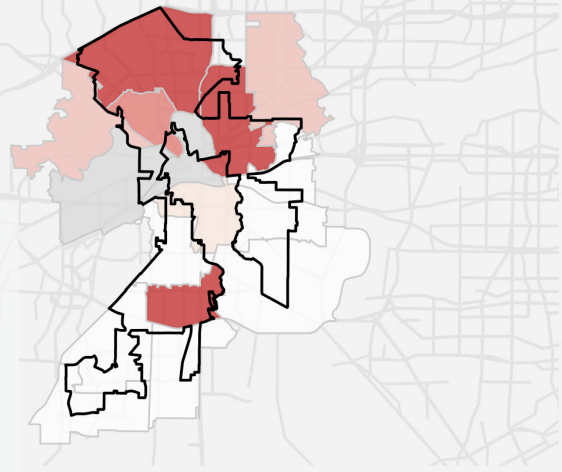


House District #90

Rep. Ramon Romero Jr.

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #90	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	254	104 (-41%)
Subsidy providers	139	24 (-17%)
Total capacity	10,838	3,772 (-35%)
Subsidy seats	1,870	+6 (+0%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #90

16,176 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,150 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.

1,876 children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #90

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

9,872 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

7,166 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

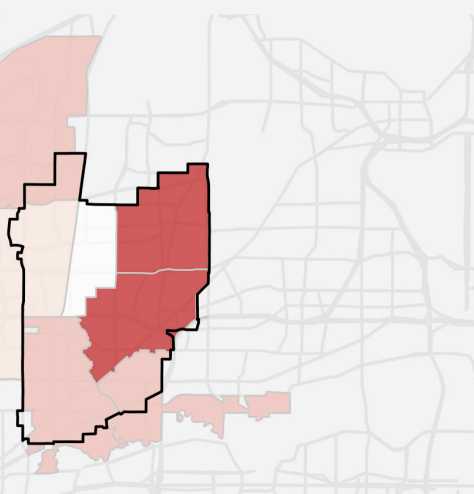
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #91
Rep. Stephanie Klick

of subsidized seats per
100 children of low-income,
working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #91	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	188	121 (-64%)
Subsidy providers	67	33 (-49%)
Total capacity	9,918	4,380 (-44%)
Subsidy seats	762	171 (-22%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #91

14,502 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,188 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.

591 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #91

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,860 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,818 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

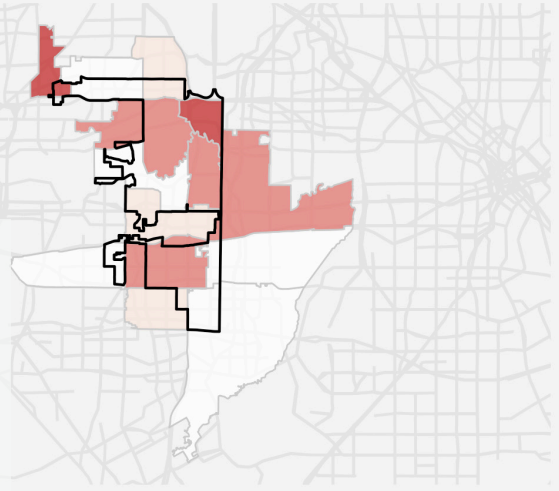
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #92
Rep. Salman Bhojani

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #92	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	248	117 (-47%)
Subsidy providers	112	39 (-35%)
Total capacity	14,967	6,777 (-45%)
Subsidy seats	2,277	395 (-17%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #92

22,010 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,320 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.

1,882 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #92

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,398 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,888 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

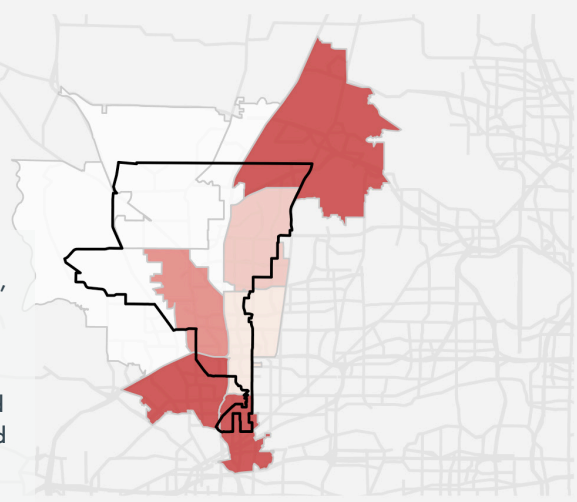
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #93
Rep. Nate Schatzline

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #93	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	242	138 (-57%)
Subsidy providers	99	59 (-60%)
Total capacity	14,325	3,393 (-24%)
Subsidy seats	606	+62 (+10%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #93

21,895 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,979 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.

668 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #93

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,320 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,634 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

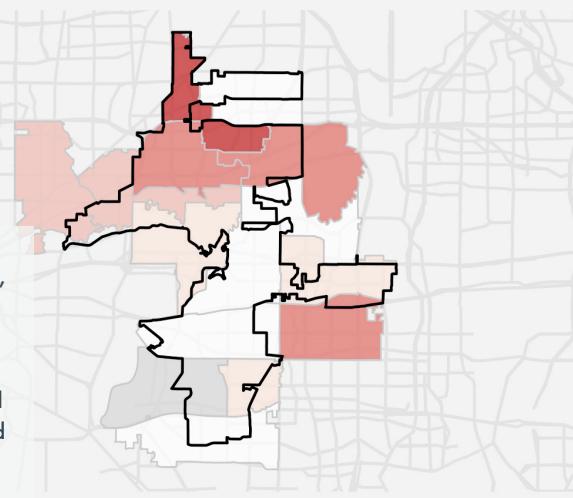
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #94
Rep. Tony Tinderholt

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #94	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	263	157 (-60%)
Subsidy providers	110	38 (-35%)
Total capacity	16,034	6,870 (-43%)
Subsidy seats	2,082	280 (-13%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #94

19,913 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,867 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.

1,802 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #94

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

10,596 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

6,872 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

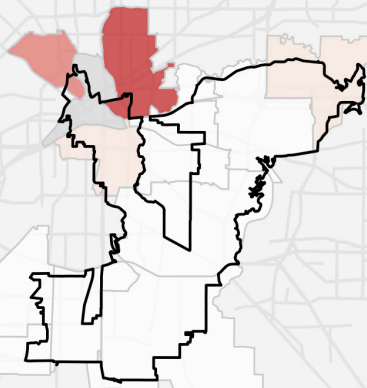
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #95
Rep. Nicole Collier

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #95	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	255	92 (-36%)
Subsidy providers	148	18 (-12%)
Total capacity	10,234	2,794 (-27%)
Subsidy seats	2,367	97 (-4%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #95

13,998 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,426 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.

2,270 children are receiving subsidy, 42% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #95

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

11,748 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

8,734 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #96

Rep. David Cook

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #96	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	202	65 (-32%)
Subsidy providers	109	16 (-15%)
Total capacity	14,335	3,514 (-25%)
Subsidy seats	1,302	+224 (+17%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #96

16,941 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,529 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

1,526 children are receiving subsidy, 34% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #96

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

12,006 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

8,080 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

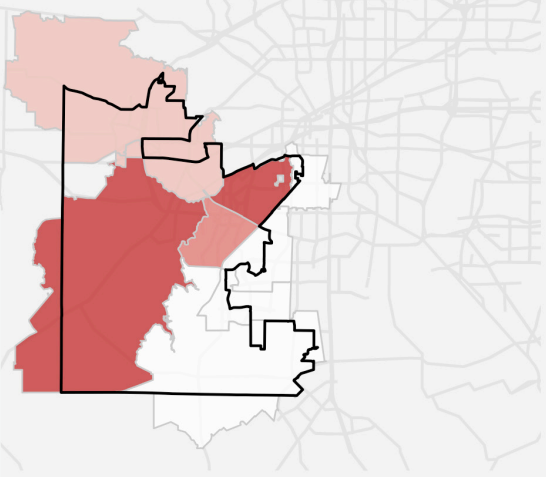
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #97
Rep. Craig Goldman

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #97	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	154	79 (-51%)
Subsidy providers	86	31 (-36%)
Total capacity	9,890	4,478 (-45%)
Subsidy seats	1,047	+105 (+10%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #97

14,794 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,243 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.

1,152 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #97

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

11,866 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

8,600 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

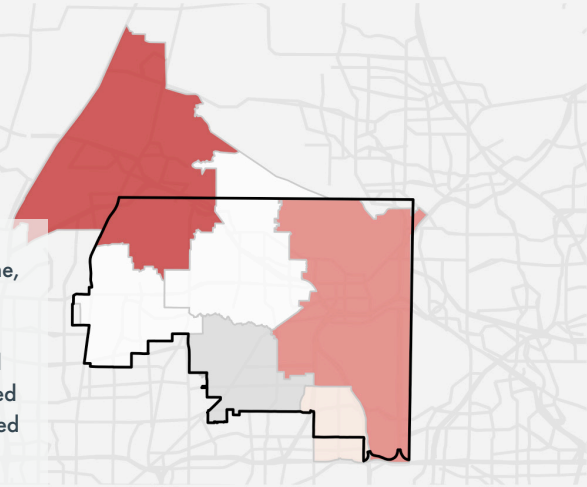
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #98
Rep. Giovanni Capriglione

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #98	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	121	76 (-63%)
Subsidy providers	31	15 (-48%)
Total capacity	12,240	5,195 (-42%)
Subsidy seats	265	8 (-3%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #98

9,281 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

1,259 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

257 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #98

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,388 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

1,990 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

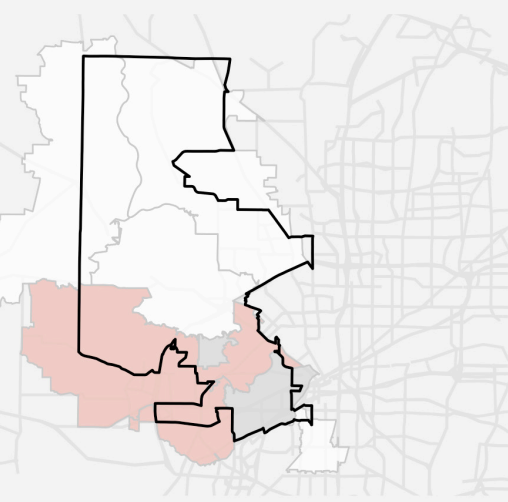
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #99
Rep. Charlie Geren

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #99	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	141	86 (-61%)
Subsidy providers	73	38 (-52%)
Total capacity	8,590	3,759 (-44%)
Subsidy seats	978	+169 (+17%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #99

14,119 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,441 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.

1,147 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #99

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

13,104 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

8,420 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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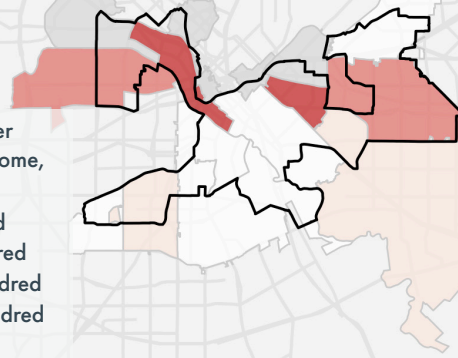
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #100
Rep. Venton C. Jones

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #100	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	218	117 (-54%)
Subsidy providers	123	39 (-32%)
Total capacity	10,015	4,950 (-49%)
Subsidy seats	3,968	1,888 (-48%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #100

16,313 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,971 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.

2,080 children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #100

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

18,774 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

16,164 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

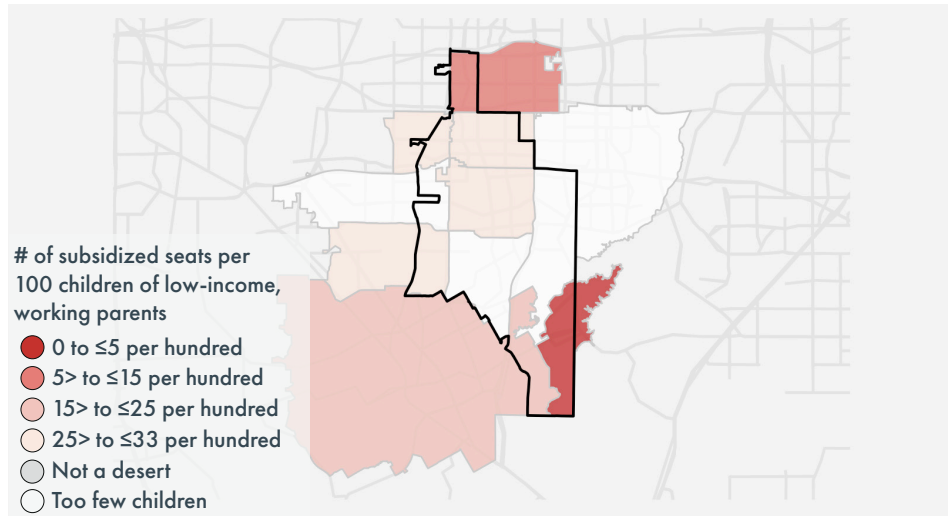
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #101

Rep. Chris Turner



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #101	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	317	115 (-36%)
Subsidy providers	127	34 (-27%)
Total capacity	16,613	4,586 (-28%)
Subsidy seats	1,650	+55 (+3%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #101

20,533 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,981 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.

1,705 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #101

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,782 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,858 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

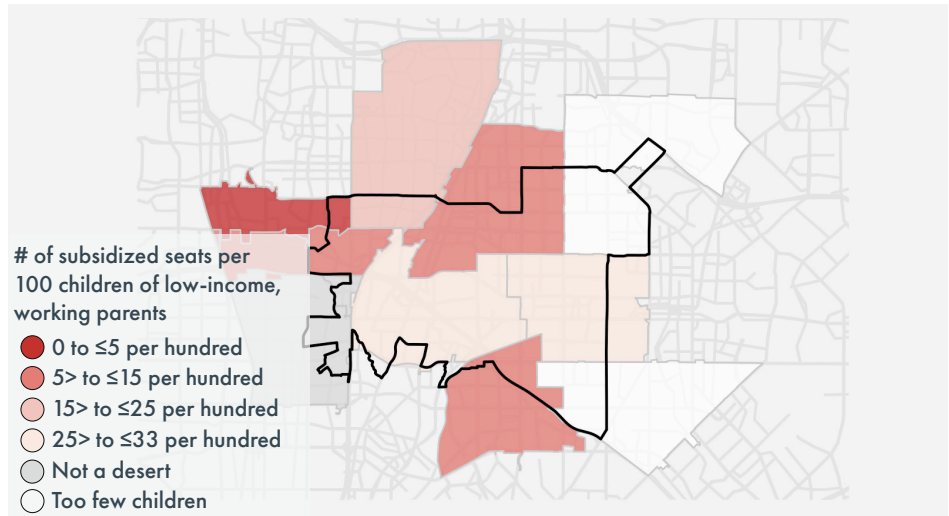
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #102
Rep. Ana-Maria Ramos



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #102	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	207	131 (-63%)
Subsidy providers	81	39 (-48%)
Total capacity	13,864	6,927 (-50%)
Subsidy seats	2,149	639 (-30%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #102

20,440 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,811 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.

1,510 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #102

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

9,392 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,878 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

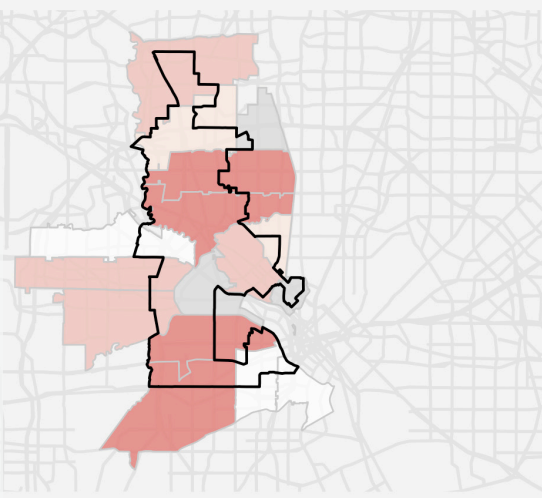


House District #103

Rep. Rafael Anchía

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #103	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	231	125 (-54%)
Subsidy providers	84	20 (-24%)
Total capacity	13,858	4,433 (-32%)
Subsidy seats	2,415	527 (-22%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #103

21,903 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,851 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.

1,888 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #103

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

25,616 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

20,884 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

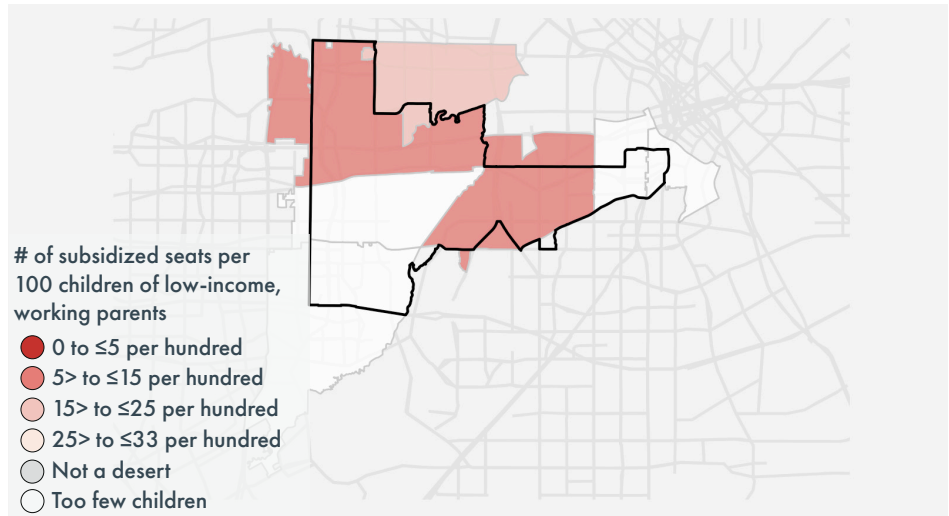
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #104
Rep. Jessica González



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #104	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	120	31 (-26%)
Subsidy providers	62	7 (-11%)
Total capacity	7,448	2,475 (-33%)
Subsidy seats	1,624	267 (-16%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #104

14,255 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,454 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.

1,357 children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #104

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

2,942 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,240 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

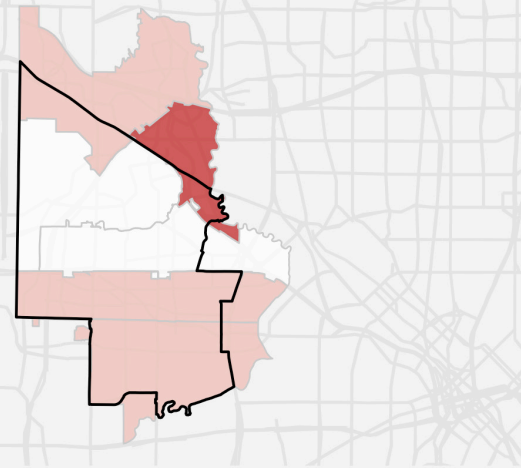


House District #105

Rep. Thresa "Terry" Meza

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "**87 percent of Texans agree** the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, **21% of child care providers closed statewide.**

As a result of these losses - an additional **242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.**

Highpoint: **99.5%** of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #105	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	126	77 (-61%)
Subsidy providers	35	9 (-26%)
Total capacity	8,064	2,479 (-31%)
Subsidy seats	1,133	226 (-20%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #105

11,525 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,161 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.

907 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #105

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

7,352 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,790 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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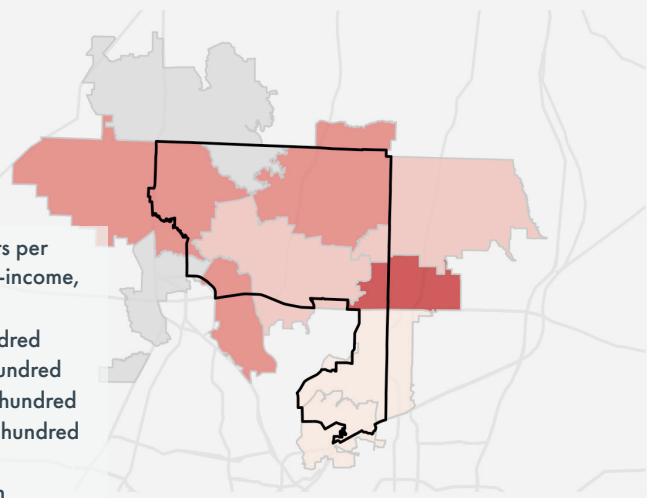
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #106
Rep. Jared Patterson

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #106	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	187	91 (-49%)
Subsidy providers	55	23 (-42%)
Total capacity	17,671	5,128 (-29%)
Subsidy seats	507	48 (-9%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #106

15,947 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,221 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.

459 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #106

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

9,082 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,962 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #107
Rep. Victoria Neave

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #107	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	237	106 (-45%)
Subsidy providers	114	23 (-20%)
Total capacity	12,562	2,780 (-22%)
Subsidy seats	3,979	806 (-20%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #107

19,801 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,617 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.

3,173 children are receiving subsidy, 42% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #107

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

10,040 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,318 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

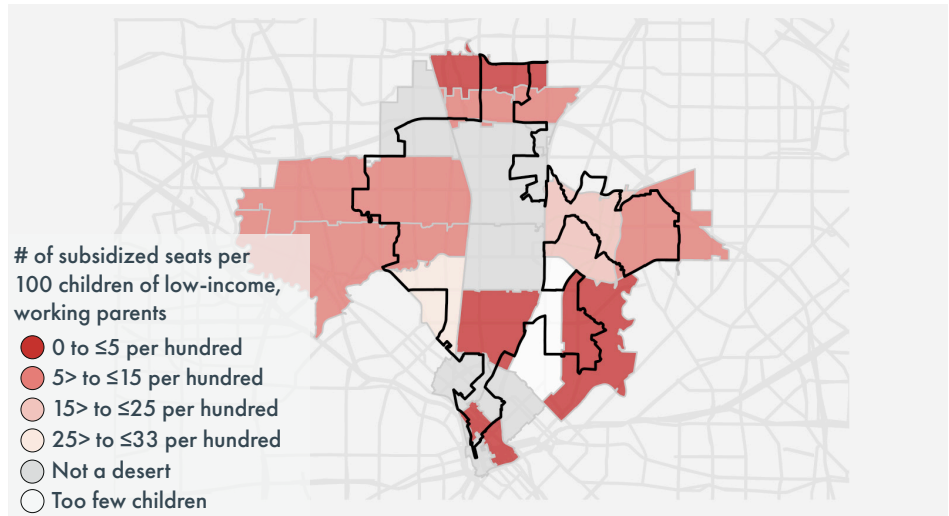
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #108
Rep. Morgan Meyer



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #108	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	161	107 (-66%)
Subsidy providers	36	16 (-44%)
Total capacity	13,330	8,303 (-62%)
Subsidy seats	757	197 (-26%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #108

18,559 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,558 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.

560 children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #108

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

22,380 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

18,272 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

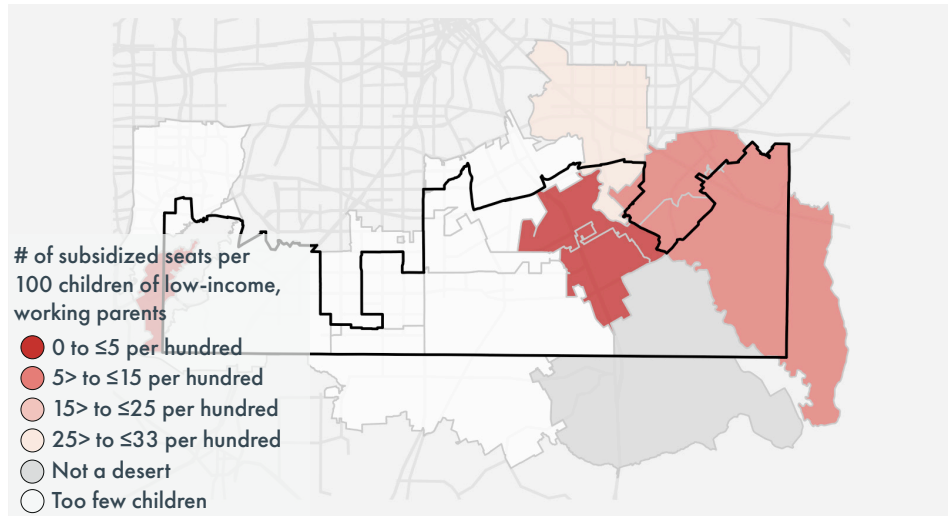
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #109

Rep. Carl Sherman



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #109	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	283	80 (-28%)
Subsidy providers	187	42 (-22%)
Total capacity	14,491	4,694 (-32%)
Subsidy seats	3,945	950 (-24%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #109

21,463 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,334 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.

2,995 children are receiving subsidy, 47% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #109

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

23,764 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

20,386 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

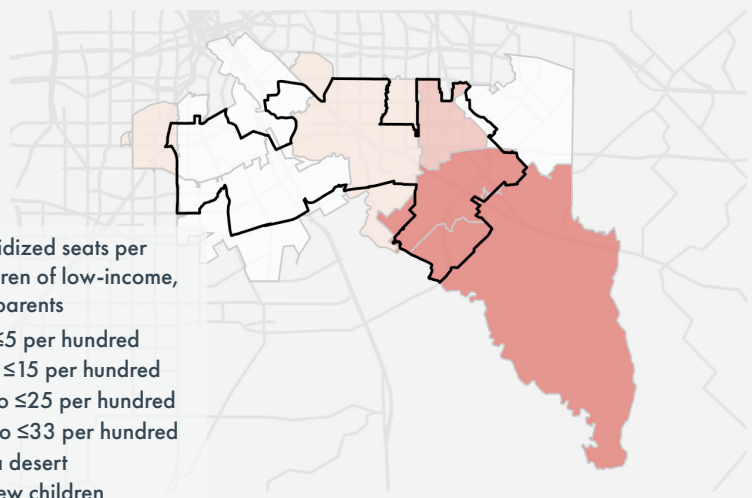


House District #110

Rep. Toni Rose

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #110	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	193	90 (-47%)
Subsidy providers	114	28 (-25%)
Total capacity	7,741	2,726 (-35%)
Subsidy seats	3,044	1,042 (-34%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #110

12,058 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,568 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.

2,002 children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #110

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

23,028 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

18,712 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

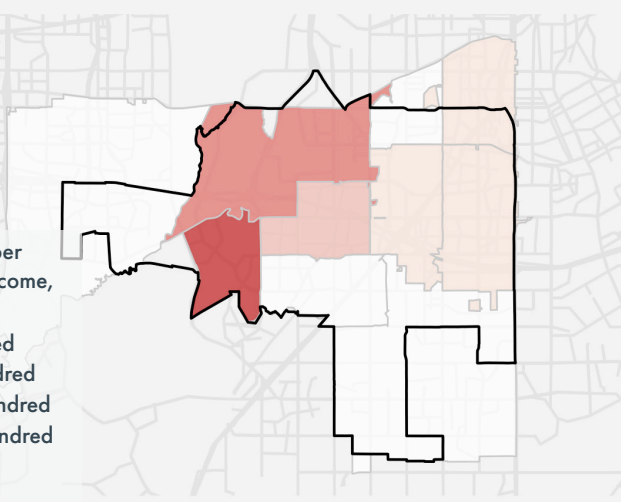
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #111
Rep. Yvonne Davis

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #111	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	219	63 (-29%)
Subsidy providers	136	21 (-15%)
Total capacity	13,135	3,712 (-28%)
Subsidy seats	3,211	830 (-26%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #111

15,877 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,611 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, 42% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #111

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

23,512 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

19,812 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

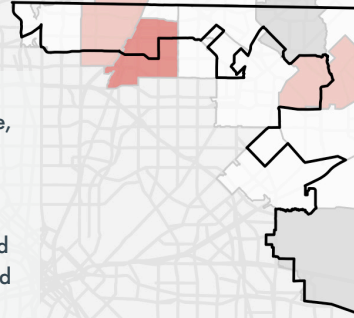
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #112
Rep. Angie Chen Button

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #112	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	276	124 (-45%)
Subsidy providers	110	40 (-36%)
Total capacity	20,138	4,750 (-24%)
Subsidy seats	2,505	219 (-9%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #112

21,340 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,590 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.

2,286 children are receiving subsidy, 50% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #112

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

9,460 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,898 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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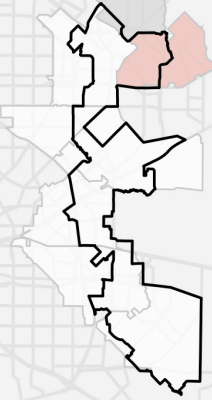
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #113
Rep. Rhetta Bowers

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #113	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	199	71 (-36%)
Subsidy providers	86	11 (-13%)
Total capacity	12,178	1,185 (-10%)
Subsidy seats	2,809	199 (-7%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #113

16,703 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,252 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.

2,610 children are receiving subsidy, 50% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #113

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

10,040 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,318 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

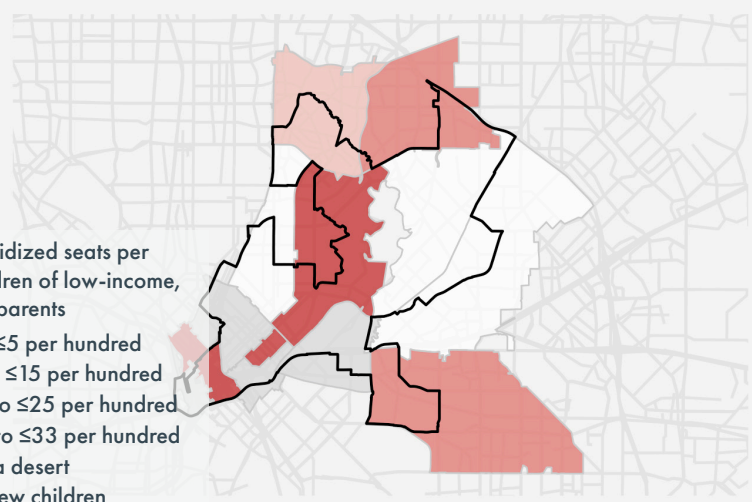
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #114
Rep. John Bryant

of subsidized seats per
100 children of low-income,
working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #114	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	155	110 (-71%)
Subsidy providers	53	28 (-53%)
Total capacity	9,768	6,601 (-68%)
Subsidy seats	1,742	973 (-56%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #114

14,056 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,341 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.

769 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #114

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

18,774 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

16,164 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #115

Rep. Julie Johnson

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #115	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	167	73 (-44%)
Subsidy providers	55	26 (-47%)
Total capacity	16,706	5,958 (-36%)
Subsidy seats	1,053	208 (-20%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #115

17,042 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,336 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.

845 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #115

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

1,414 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

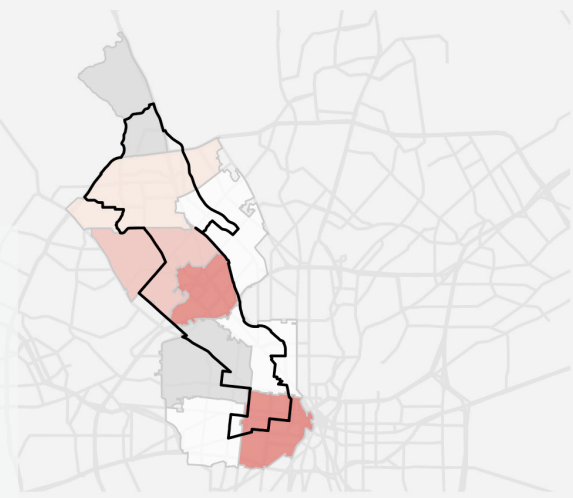


House District #116

Rep. Trey Martinez Fischer

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #116	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	159	50 (-31%)
Subsidy providers	85	15 (-18%)
Total capacity	10,018	3,189 (-32%)
Subsidy seats	1,994	546 (-27%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #116

15,544 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,270 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.

1,448 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #116

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

14,882 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

9,888 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

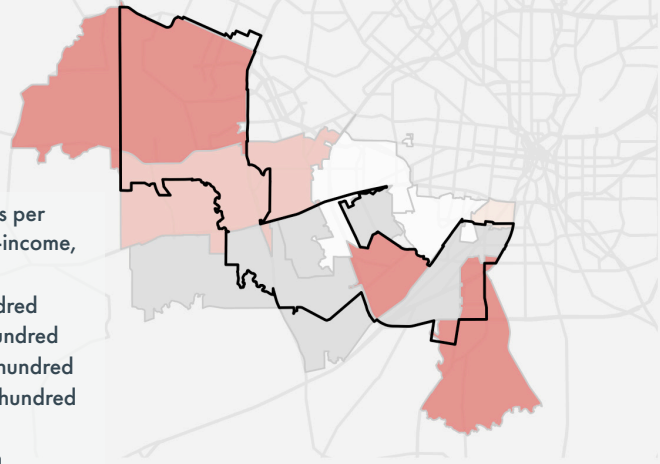


House District #117

Rep. Philip Cortez

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #117	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	171	41 (-24%)
Subsidy providers	72	17 (-24%)
Total capacity	7,035	1,123 (-16%)
Subsidy seats	1,155	261 (-23%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #117

12,595 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,674 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.

894 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #117

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

13,200 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

6,754 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

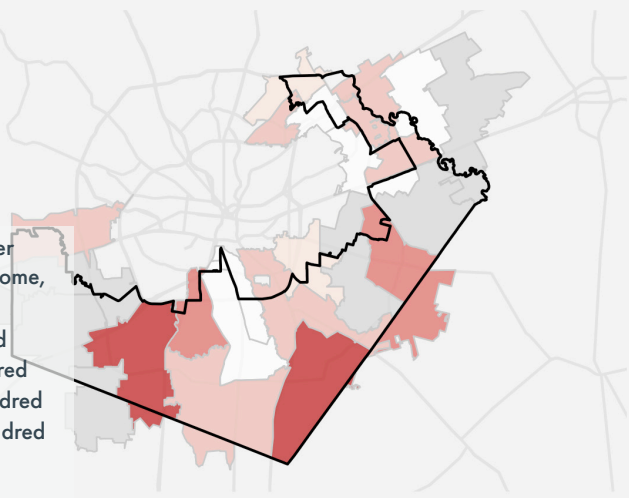


House District #118

Rep. John Lujan

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #118	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	289	82 (-28%)
Subsidy providers	147	31 (-21%)
Total capacity	15,143	3,128 (-21%)
Subsidy seats	2,501	386 (-15%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #118

24,632 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,026 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.

2,115 children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #118

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

14,958 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

8,090 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

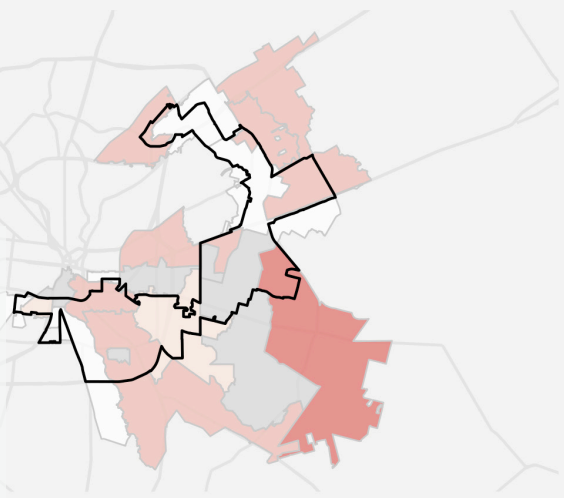


House District #119

Rep. Elizabeth "Liz" Campos

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #119	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	207	53 (-26%)
Subsidy providers	118	14 (-12%)
Total capacity	11,268	2,157 (-19%)
Subsidy seats	2,473	365 (-15%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #119

15,948 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,188 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.

2,108 children are receiving subsidy, 34% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #119

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

17,382 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

12,490 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



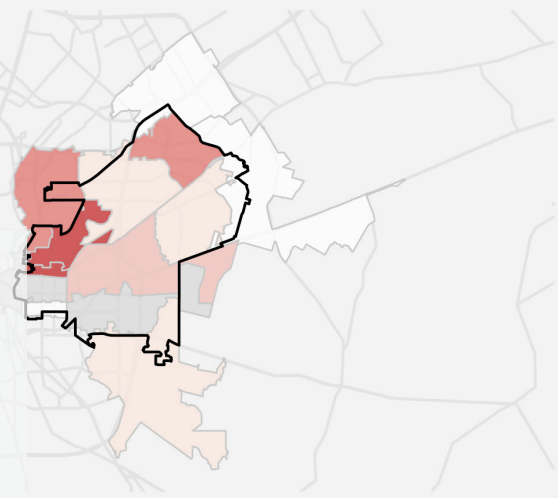
House District #120

Rep. Barbara

Gervin-Hawkins

of subsidized seats per
100 children of low-income,
working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #120	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	189	81 (-43%)
Subsidy providers	77	7 (-9%)
Total capacity	8,533	1,837 (-22%)
Subsidy seats	1,697	87 (-5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #120

13,252 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,453 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.

1,610 children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #120

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

14,250 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

10,390 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

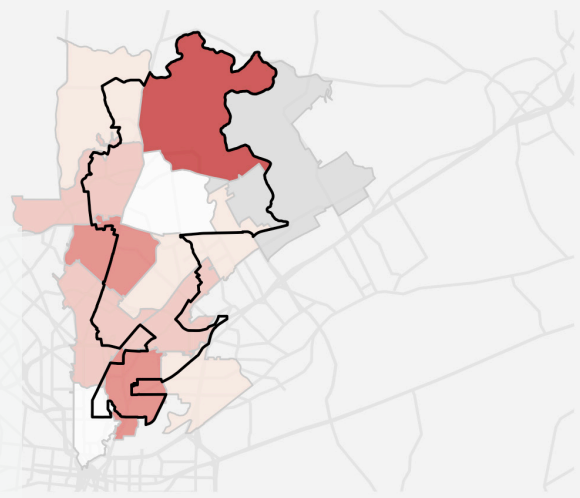
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #121
Rep. Steve Allison

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #121	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	201	90 (-45%)
Subsidy providers	64	4 (-6%)
Total capacity	17,282	5,099 (-30%)
Subsidy seats	1,291	180 (-14%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #121

16,749 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,523 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.

1,111 children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #121

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,098 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,140 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

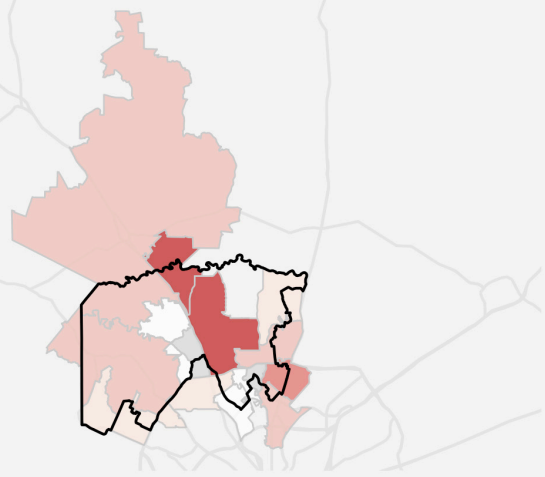
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #122
Rep. Mark Dorazio

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #122	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	194	81 (-42%)
Subsidy providers	60	9 (-15%)
Total capacity	18,446	4,702 (-25%)
Subsidy seats	1,187	26 (-2%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #122

19,682 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,094 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.

1,161 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #122

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

14,612 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,632 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

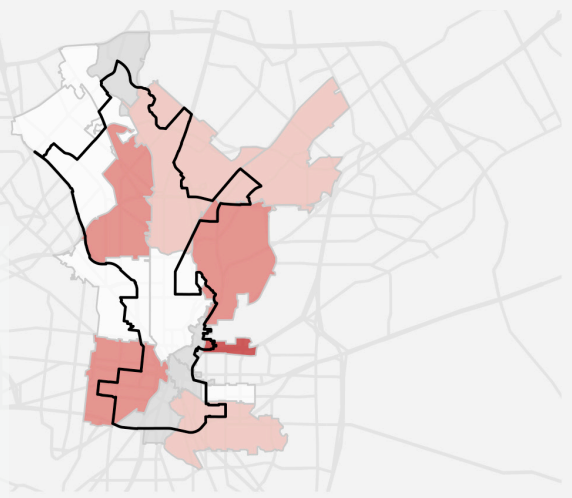
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #123
Rep. Diego M. Bernal

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #123	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	180	66 (-37%)
Subsidy providers	87	7 (-8%)
Total capacity	11,831	4,841 (-41%)
Subsidy seats	1,701	283 (-17%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #123

15,338 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,069 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.

1,418 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #123

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

11,456 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

8,078 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #124

Rep. Josey Garcia

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #124	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	177	40 (-23%)
Subsidy providers	82	10 (-12%)
Total capacity	7,577	629 (-8%)
Subsidy seats	1,739	412 (-24%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #124

13,511 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

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

1,327 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #124

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

11,386 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

6,010 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

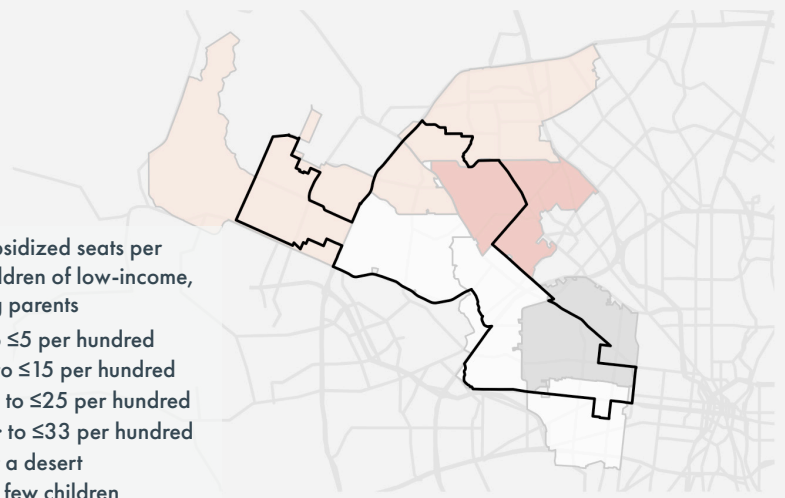


House District #125

Rep. Ray Lopez

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #125	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	199	52 (-26%)
Subsidy providers	82	5 (-6%)
Total capacity	12,287	2,317 (-19%)
Subsidy seats	2,188	426 (-19%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #125

14,926 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,754 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.

1,762 children are receiving subsidy, 47% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #125

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

10,222 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,112 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

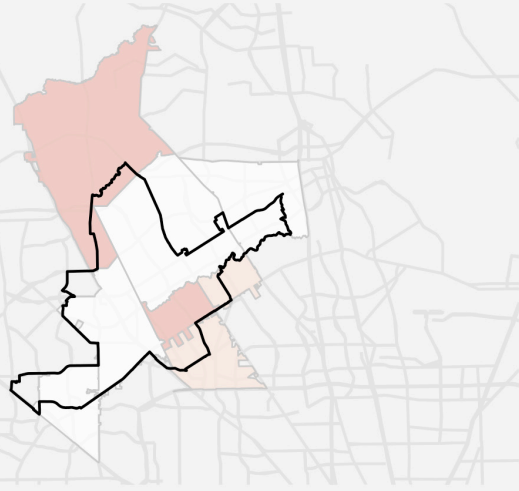
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #126
Rep. Sam Harless

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #126	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	258	136 (-53%)
Subsidy providers	93	16 (-17%)
Total capacity	20,192	8,902 (-44%)
Subsidy seats	1,649	135 (-8%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #126

17,381 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,068 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.

1,514 children are receiving subsidy, 37% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #126

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

13,954 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

6,708 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

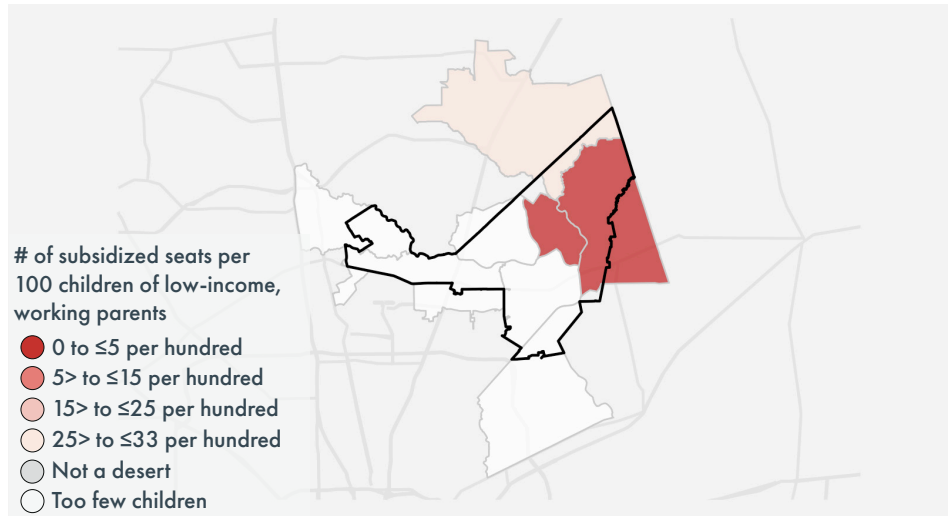
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #127
Rep. Charles Cunningham



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #127	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	214	92 (-43%)
Subsidy providers	121	36 (-30%)
Total capacity	13,968	3,302 (-24%)
Subsidy seats	1,733	92 (-5%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #127

14,139 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,014 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.

1,641 children are receiving subsidy, 54% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #127

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

16,360 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

9,864 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

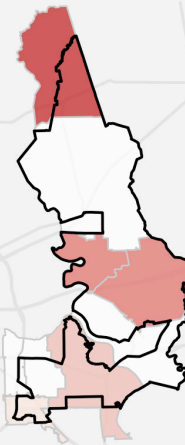


House District #128

Rep. Briscoe Cain

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #128	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	110	45 (-41%)
Subsidy providers	71	23 (-32%)
Total capacity	8,552	2,927 (-34%)
Subsidy seats	990	81 (-8%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #128

12,066 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,643 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.

909 children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #128

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

4,766 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,226 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

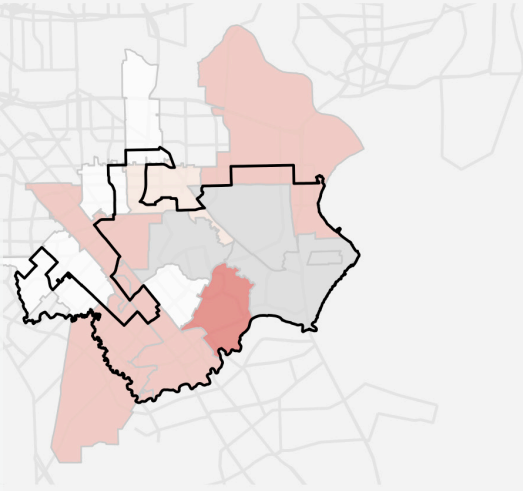


House District #129

Rep. Dennis Paul

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #129	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	151	72 (-48%)
Subsidy providers	88	39 (-44%)
Total capacity	15,366	6,735 (-44%)
Subsidy seats	1,467	53 (-4%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #129

14,091 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,906 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

1,414 children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #129

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

9,238 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,748 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

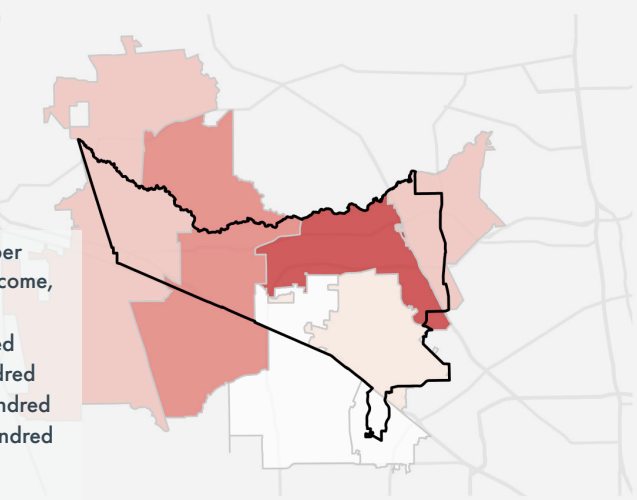
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #130
Rep. Tom Oliverson

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #130	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	245	144 (-59%)
Subsidy providers	78	31 (-40%)
Total capacity	20,968	9,029 (-43%)
Subsidy seats	1,056	240 (-23%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #130

19,688 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,775 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.

816 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #130

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

11,810 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,606 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

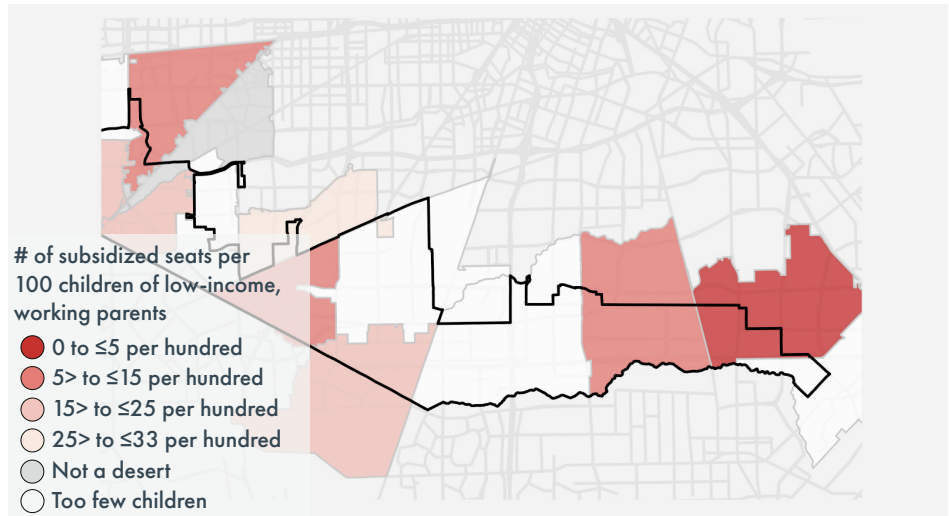
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #131

Rep. Alma A. Allen



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #131	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	392	179 (-46%)
Subsidy providers	162	25 (-15%)
Total capacity	16,112	5,155 (-32%)
Subsidy seats	2,661	498 (-19%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #131

19,945 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,206 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.

2,163 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #131

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

30,946 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

23,522 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

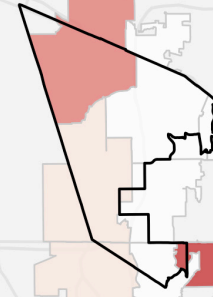
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #132
Rep. Mike Schofield

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #132	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	338	129 (-38%)
Subsidy providers	135	39 (-29%)
Total capacity	32,539	12,230 (-38%)
Subsidy seats	1,875	52 (-3%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #132

27,923 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,333 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.

1,823 children are receiving subsidy, 55% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #132

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

16,320 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

7,454 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

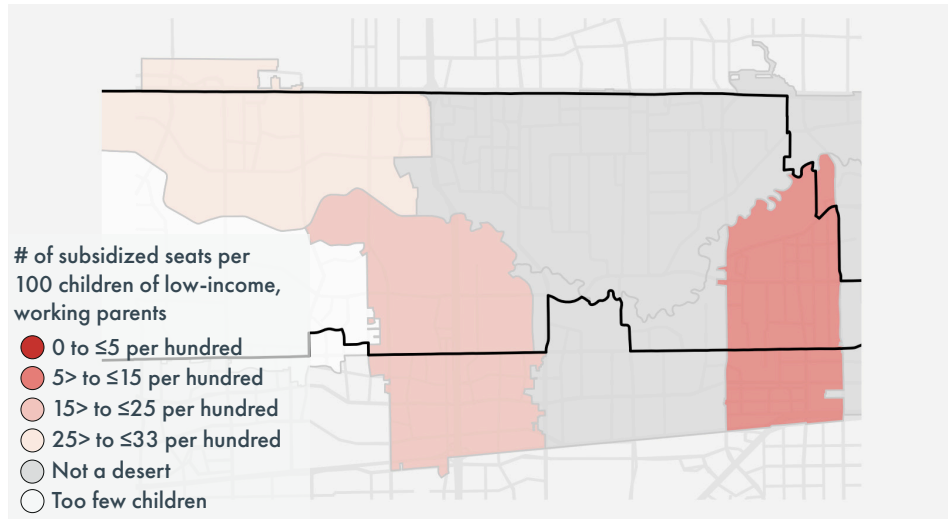
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #133
Rep. Mano DeAyala



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #133	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	131	87 (-66%)
Subsidy providers	39	11 (-28%)
Total capacity	12,909	7,718 (-60%)
Subsidy seats	600	+102 (+17%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #133

9,465 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,100 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.

702 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #133

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

3,012 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,092 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

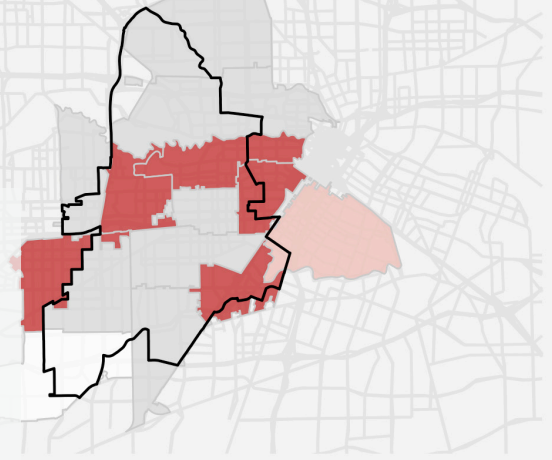


House District #134

Rep. Ann Johnson

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #134	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	160	96 (-60%)
Subsidy providers	32	11 (-34%)
Total capacity	19,592	11,958 (-61%)
Subsidy seats	1,197	914 (-76%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #134

15,546 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,103 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.

283 children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #134

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

25,032 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

20,618 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

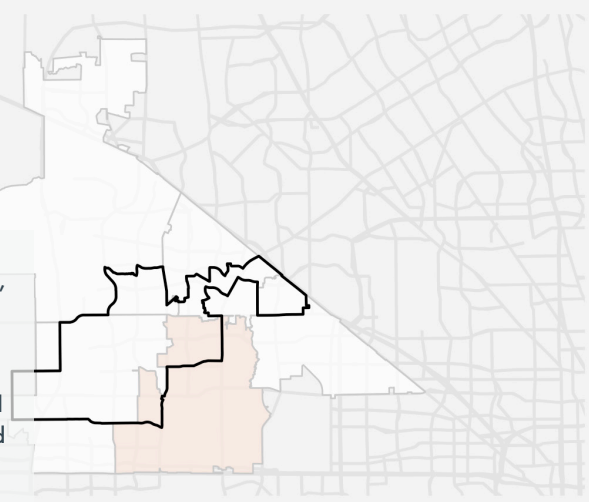


House District #135

Rep. Jon Rosenthal

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #135	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	397	195 (-49%)
Subsidy providers	137	29 (-21%)
Total capacity	22,412	8,945 (-40%)
Subsidy seats	2,168	285 (-13%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #135

21,540 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,803 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.

1,883 children are receiving subsidy, 50% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #135

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

15,510 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

7,078 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

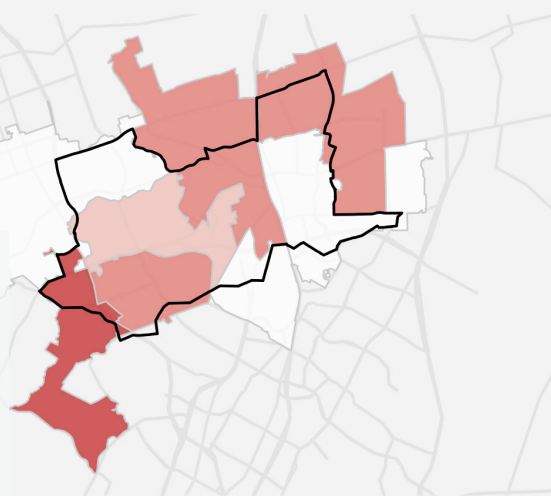


House District #136

Rep. John Bucy III

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #136	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	156	36 (-23%)
Subsidy providers	118	72 (-61%)
Total capacity	24,500	11,209 (-46%)
Subsidy seats	1,296	344 (-27%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #136

15,396 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,132 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.

952 children are receiving subsidy, 45% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #136

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

2,332 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

932 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

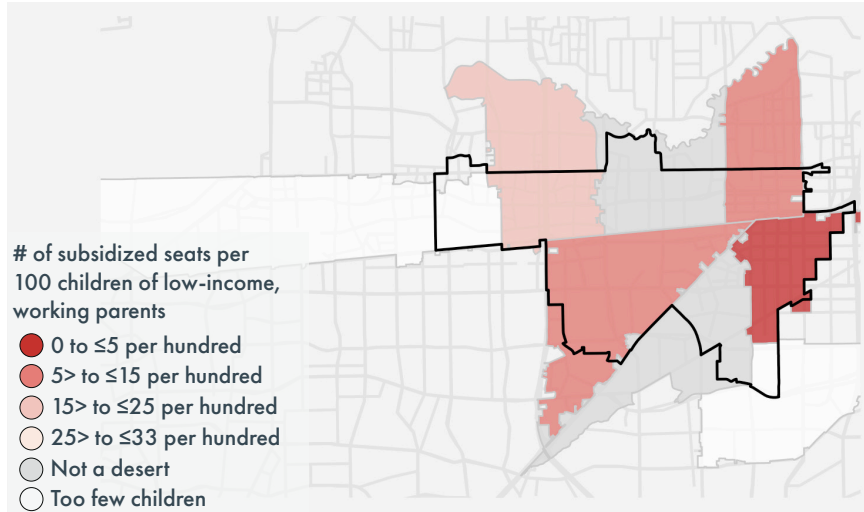


House District #137

Rep. Gene Wu

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #137	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	197	109 (-55%)
Subsidy providers	68	9 (-13%)
Total capacity	12,495	5,530 (-44%)
Subsidy seats	2,257	1,094 (-48%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #137

14,067 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,479 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.

1,163 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #137

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

5,914 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

2,904 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

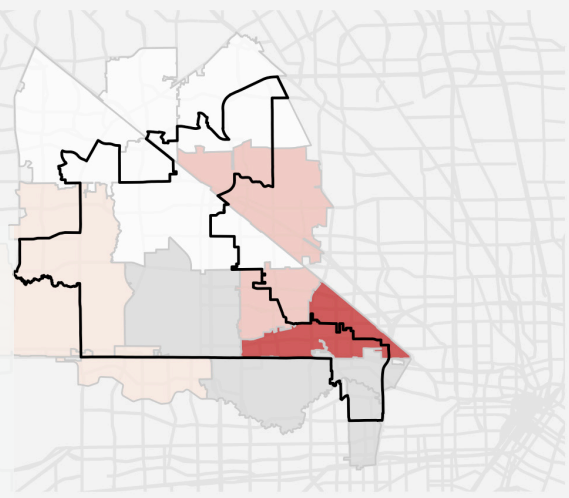


House District #138

Rep. Lacey Hull

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #138	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	409	241 (-59%)
Subsidy providers	120	25 (-21%)
Total capacity	26,438	14,199 (-54%)
Subsidy seats	2,002	219 (-11%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #138

22,198 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,341 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.

1,783 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #138

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

18,522 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

9,170 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

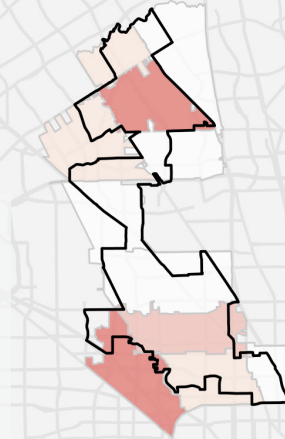
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #139
Rep. Jarvis Johnson

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #139	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	284	134 (-47%)
Subsidy providers	136	34 (-25%)
Total capacity	15,367	4,444 (-29%)
Subsidy seats	3,391	961 (-28%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #139

15,850 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

6,073 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.

2,430 children are receiving subsidy, 40% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #139

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

17,170 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

10,270 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

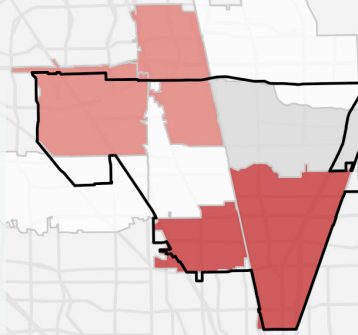
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #140
Rep. Armando Walle

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #140	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	104	41 (-39%)
Subsidy providers	58	11 (-19%)
Total capacity	4,617	939 (-20%)
Subsidy seats	1,589	363 (-23%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #140

9,285 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,560 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.

1,226 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #140

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,564 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,744 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #141

Rep. Senfronia Thompson

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children

HD #141	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	281	95 (-34%)
Subsidy providers	161	28 (-17%)
Total capacity	13,708	2,238 (-16%)
Subsidy seats	4,055	758 (-19%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #141

18,841 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

8,431 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.

3,297 children are receiving subsidy, 39% of those eligible.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #141

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

41,192 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

30,386 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

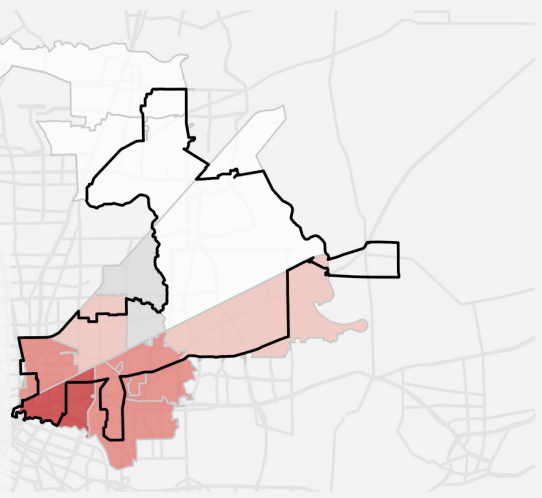


House District #142

Rep. Harold V. Dutton Jr.

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #142	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	187	78 (-42%)
Subsidy providers	94	22 (-23%)
Total capacity	8,427	1,856 (-22%)
Subsidy seats	1,531	261 (-17%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #142

13,187 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,695 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.

1,270 children are receiving subsidy, 34% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #142

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

33,658 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

25,388 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

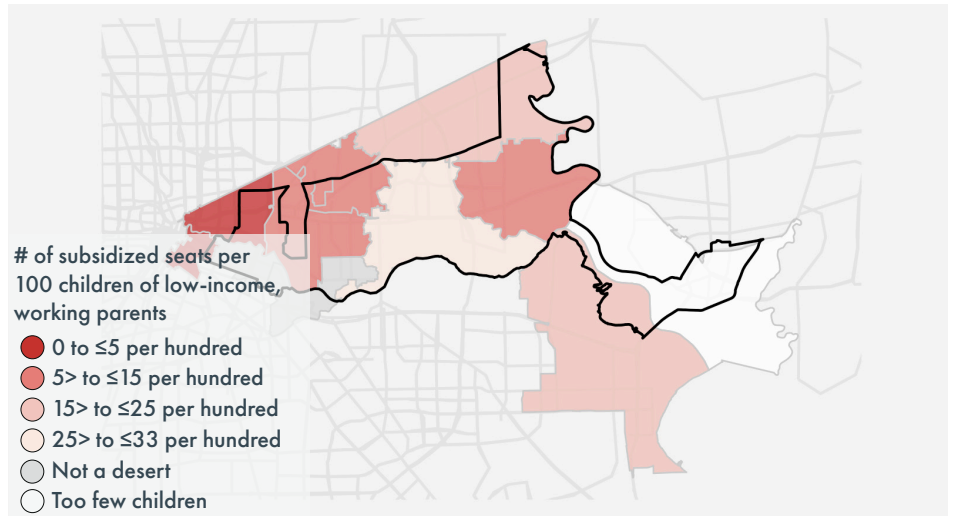
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #143
Rep. Ana Hernandez



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #143	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	139	70 (-50%)
Subsidy providers	77	26 (-34%)
Total capacity	7,101	2,700 (-38%)
Subsidy seats	1,145	397 (-35%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #143

10,539 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,841 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.

748 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #143

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

8,564 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

4,632 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

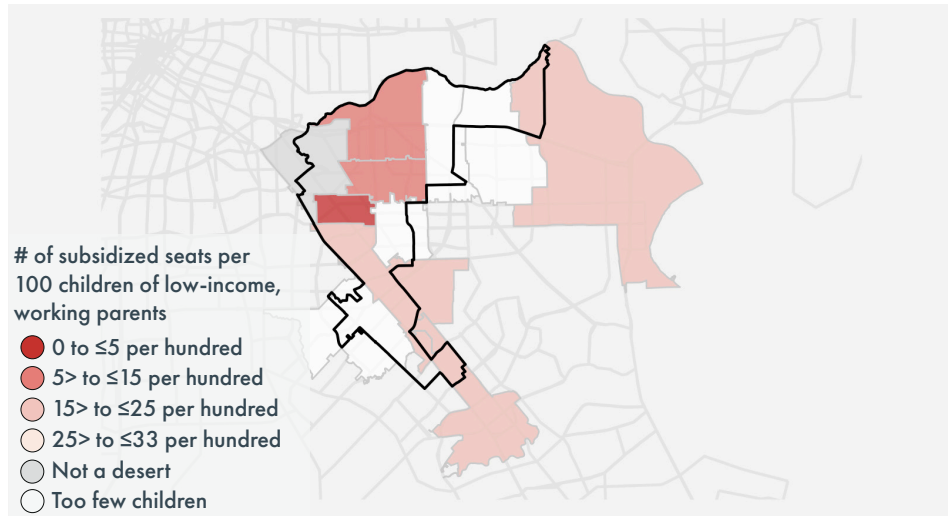
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #144
Rep. Mary Ann Perez



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #144	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	132	54 (-41%)
Subsidy providers	82	34 (-41%)
Total capacity	10,258	4,266 (-42%)
Subsidy seats	1,651	185 (-11%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #144

14,661 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,360 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.

1,466 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #144

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

7,002 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

3,832 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

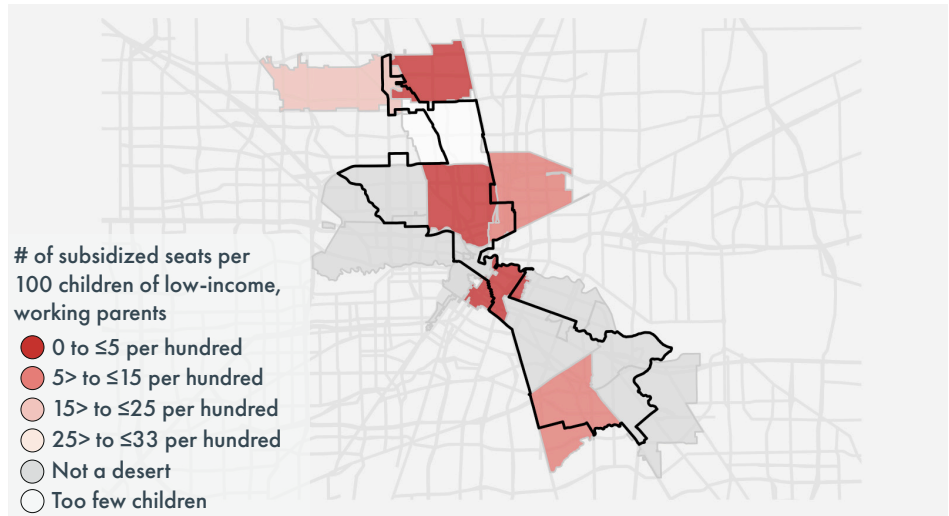
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #145
Rep. Christina Morales



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #145	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	152	79 (-52%)
Subsidy providers	52	19 (-37%)
Total capacity	10,828	5,306 (-49%)
Subsidy seats	811	348 (-43%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #145

11,776 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

2,403 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.

463 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #145

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

25,032 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

20,618 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

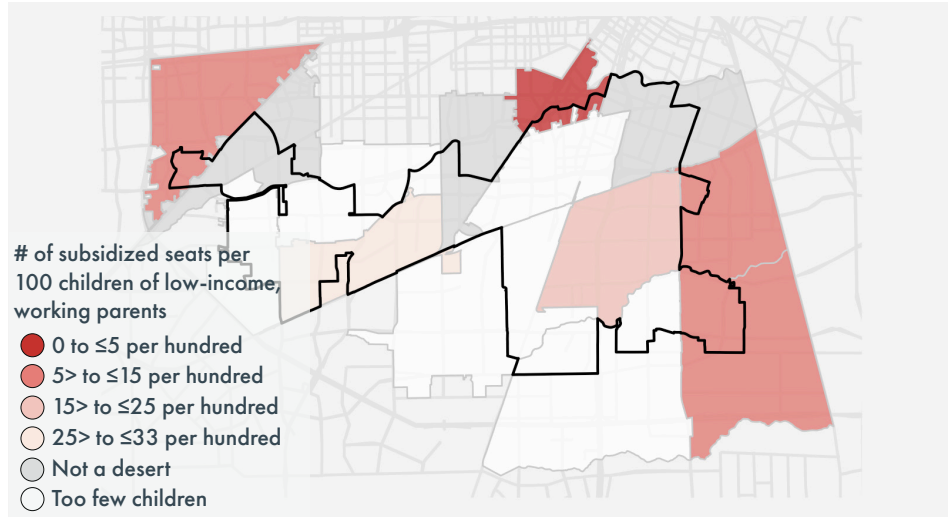
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #146
Rep. Shawn Thierry



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #146	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	263	111 (-42%)
Subsidy providers	119	22 (-18%)
Total capacity	14,427	5,381 (-37%)
Subsidy seats	2,505	611 (-24%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #146

15,779 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,659 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.

1,894 children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #146

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

25,032 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

20,618 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

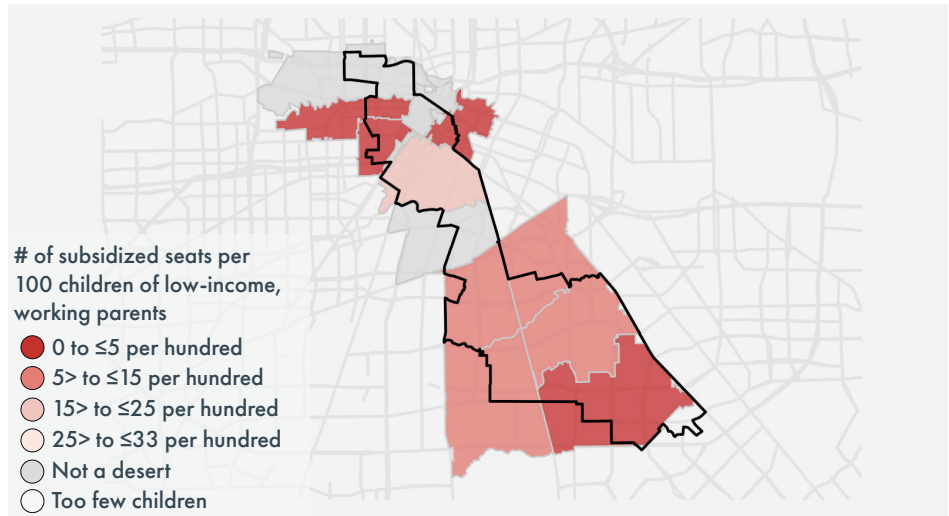
*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #147
Rep. Jolanda Jones



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #147	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	185	76 (-41%)
Subsidy providers	78	23 (-29%)
Total capacity	12,020	5,285 (-44%)
Subsidy seats	1,680	809 (-48%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #147

13,258 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

4,410 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.

871 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #147

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

31,216 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

24,150 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

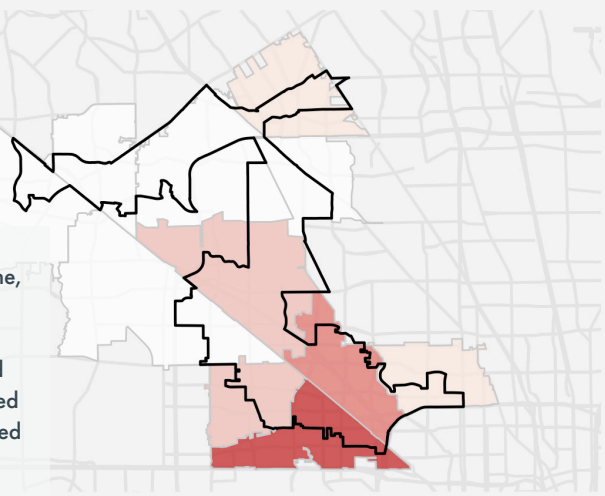


House District #148

Rep. Penny Morales Shaw

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #148	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	342	197 (-58%)
Subsidy providers	103	22 (-21%)
Total capacity	19,887	8,923 (-45%)
Subsidy seats	1,694	142 (-8%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #148

18,752 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

5,771 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.

1,552 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #148

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

13,024 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

7,032 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

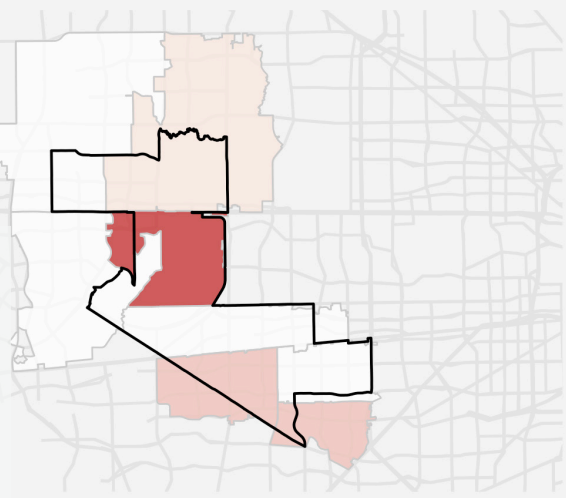


House District #149

Rep. Hubert Vo

of subsidized seats per 100 children of low-income, working parents

- 0 to ≤5 per hundred
- 5> to ≤15 per hundred
- 15> to ≤25 per hundred
- 25> to ≤33 per hundred
- Not a desert
- Too few children



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

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Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #149	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	617	317 (-51%)
Subsidy providers	216	40 (-19%)
Total capacity	27,551	11,087 (-40%)
Subsidy seats	3,509	795 (-23%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #149

24,994 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

7,228 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.

2,714 children are receiving subsidy, 38% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #149

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

11,412 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.*

5,042 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

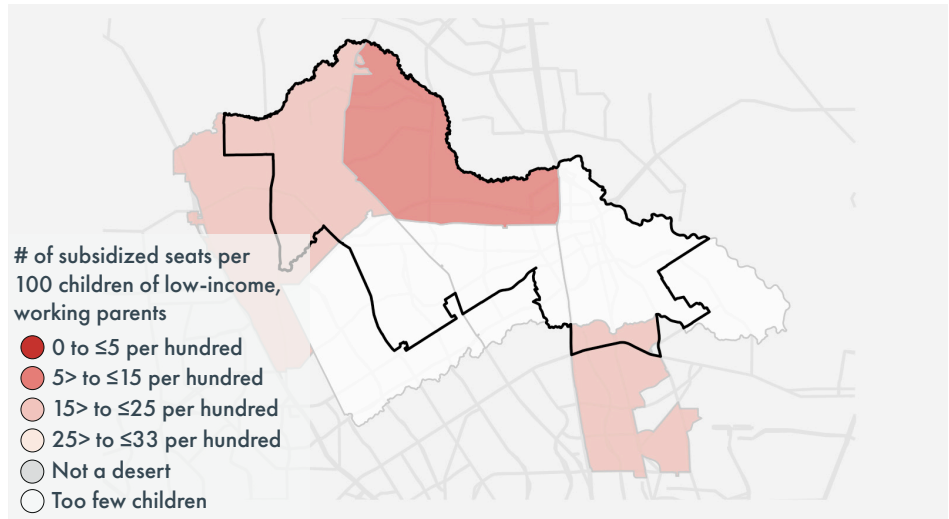
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

For more information contact Mandi Kimball, Director of Public Policy & Government Affairs, at mkimball@childrenatrisk.org (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at kkofron@childrenatrisk.org (512-656-3797).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #150
Rep. Valoree Swanson



STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas's economic success depends on a stable workforce. Employers and working parents rely on access to quality child care, and Texans are struggling to meet the needs of their families and economy.

A survey conducted by Baseline & Associates, Inc. found "87 percent of Texans agree the state should address the growing need for more early childhood educators to ensure working parents have access to high-quality child care and Pre-K."

Between March 2020 and September 2021, 21% of child care providers closed statewide.

As a result of these losses - an additional 242 communities became child care deserts, a nearly 62% increase statewide.

Highpoint: 99.5% of providers that received stabilization dollars from the Texas Workforce Commission remained open.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Increase partnerships between school districts and high quality child care providers by removing barriers to offer more Pre-K and child care capacity to working families.
- Ensure providers receive reimbursement based on quality rate, not what they can charge families.
- Increase access to quality child care across Texas for working parents by increasing state investment in child care.
- Support and strengthen the child care workforce through retention and recruitment strategies.
- Offer property tax relief to child care providers.

HD #150	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	248	128 (-52%)
Subsidy providers	102	27 (-26%)
Total capacity	16,724	6,802 (-41%)
Subsidy seats	1,429	181 (-13%)

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #150

16,434 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,574 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.

1,248 children are receiving subsidy, 35% of those eligible.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #150

Public-Private Pre-K Partnerships ensure that local school districts partner with private child care providers, which maximizes government dollars, supports the public education system and expands access to quality early education.

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

4,816 economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.