

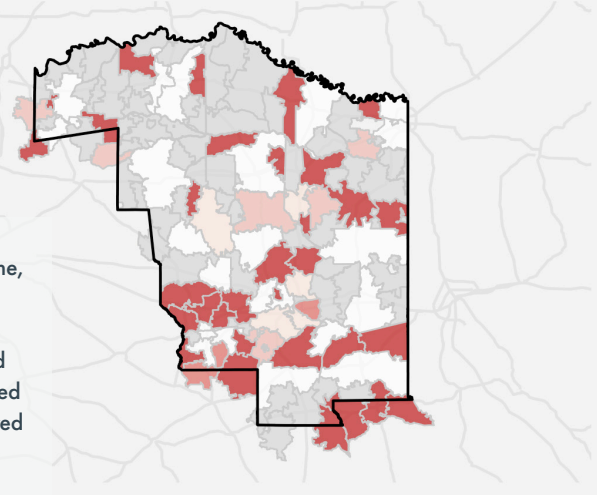
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #1**  
**Sen. Bryan Hughes**

# 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.

SD #1	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	414	192 (-46%)
Subsidy providers	219	53 (-24%)
Total capacity	23,234	7,722 (-33%)
Subsidy seats	4,826	111 (-2%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #1

**33,152** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,807** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,715** children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**16,384** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**12,220** 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.

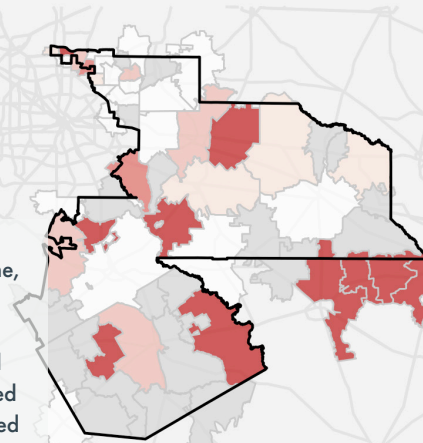
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #2**  
**Sen. Bob Hall**

# 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.

SD #2	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	606	268 (-44%)
Subsidy providers	281	93 (-33%)
Total capacity	41,834	10,596 (-25%)
Subsidy seats	6,305	583 (-9%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #2

**55,983** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**13,957** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,722** children are receiving subsidy, 41% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**44,588** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**30,358** 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.

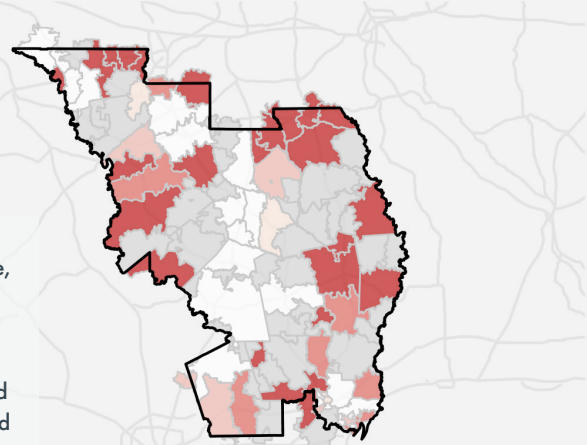
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #3**  
**Sen. Robert Nichols**

# 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.

SD #3	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	395	222 (-56%)
Subsidy providers	223	81 (-36%)
Total capacity	23,919	11,668 (-49%)
Subsidy seats	5,348	744 (-14%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #3

**35,192** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,827** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,604** children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**18,760** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**12,482** economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

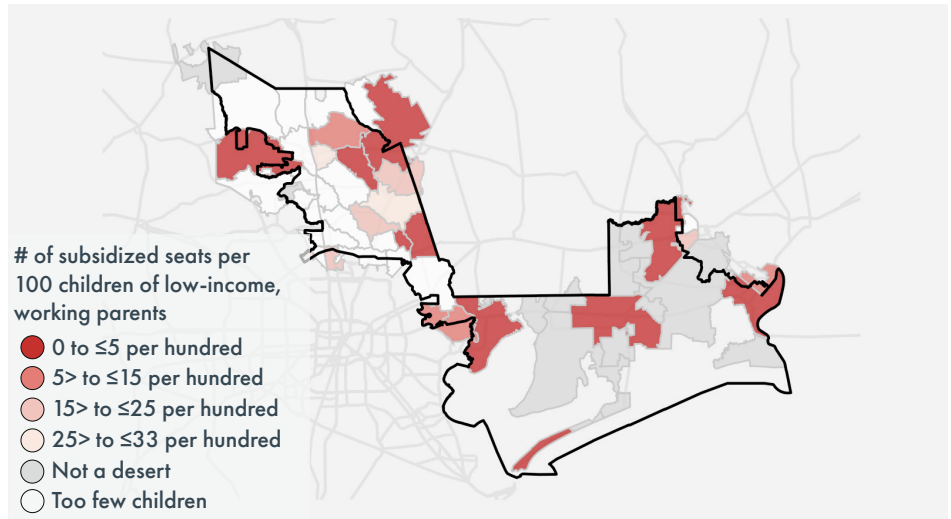
\*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #4**  
**Sen. Brandon Creighton**



## 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.

SD #4	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	596	259 (-43%)
Subsidy providers	306	90 (-29%)
Total capacity	47,626	13,916 (-29%)
Subsidy seats	5,683	560 (-10%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #4

**54,232** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**13,712** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,123** children are receiving subsidy, 37% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**37,144** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**20,836** 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.



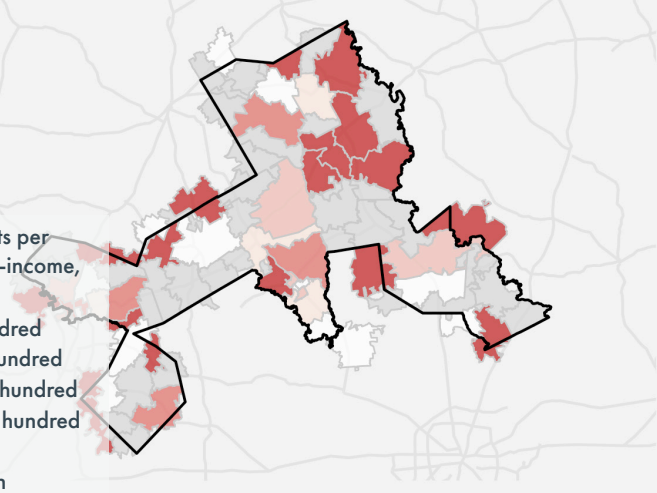
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #5**  
**Sen. Charles Schwertner**

# 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.

SD #5	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	576	275 (-48%)
Subsidy providers	294	133 (-45%)
Total capacity	36,285	15,474 (-43%)
Subsidy seats	3,115	452 (-15%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #5

**41,127** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,131** 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.

**2,663** children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**17,178** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**9,638** 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](mailto:mkimball@childrenatrisk.org) (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at [kkofron@childrenatrisk.org](mailto:kkofron@childrenatrisk.org) (512-656-3797).

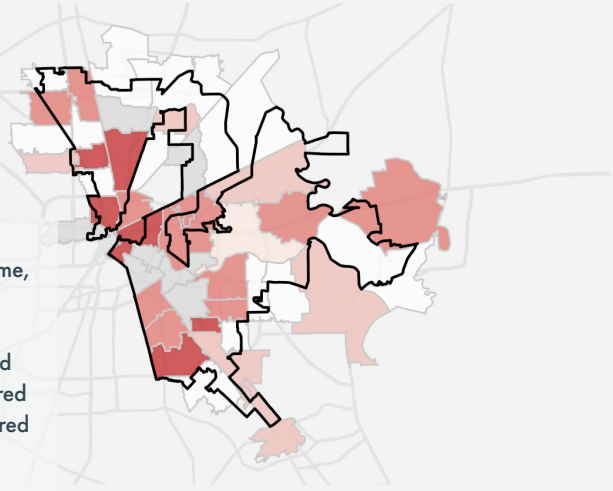
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #6**  
**Sen. Carol Alvarado**

# 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.

SD #6	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	640	272 (-42%)
Subsidy providers	333	98 (-29%)
Total capacity	36,839	12,505 (-34%)
Subsidy seats	7,069	1,792 (-25%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #6

**56,875** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**20,379** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,277** children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**51,828** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**36,158** 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.

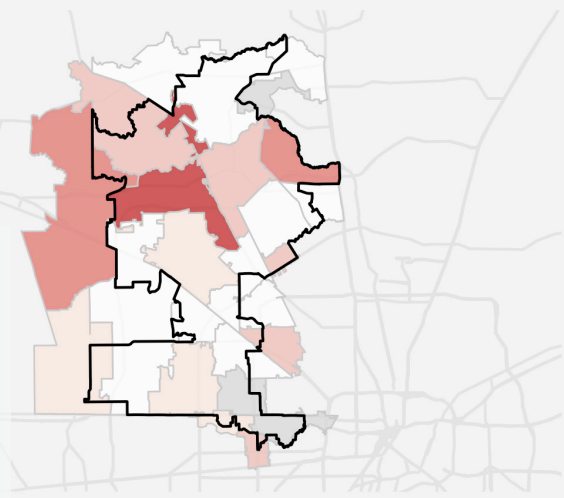
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #7**  
**Sen. Paul Bettencourt**

# 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.

SD #7	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	918	472 (-51%)
Subsidy providers	293	68 (-23%)
Total capacity	67,078	27,977 (-42%)
Subsidy seats	4,527	274 (-6%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #7

**61,170** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,286** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,253** children are receiving subsidy, 38% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**24,354** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**11,728** economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

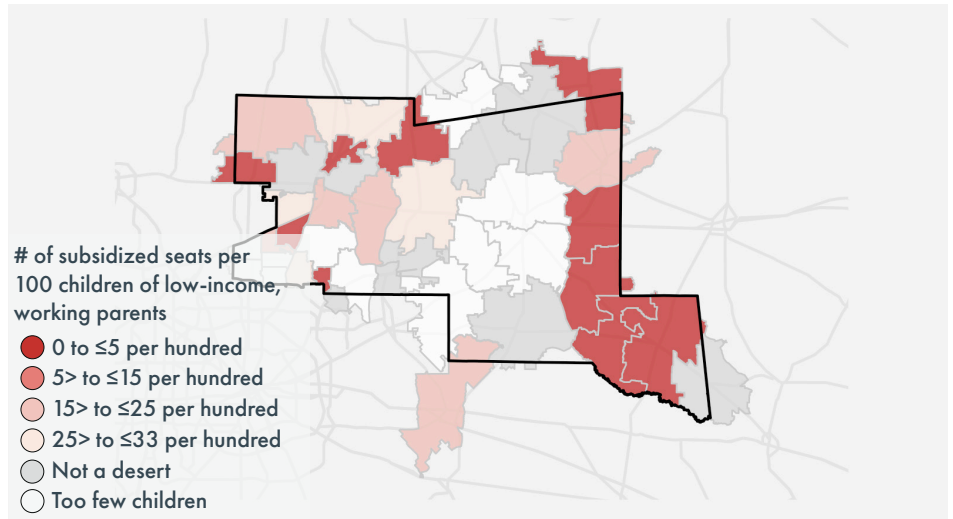
\*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #8**  
**Sen. Angela Paxton**



## 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.

SD #8	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	604	283 (-47%)
Subsidy providers	185	73 (-39%)
Total capacity	48,403	12,001 (-25%)
Subsidy seats	2,401	139 (-6%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #8

**40,391** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,030** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,262** children are receiving subsidy, 38% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**13,596** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**5,914** 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.



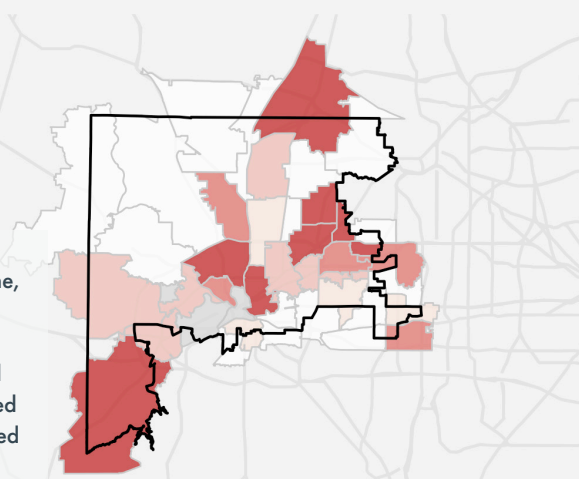
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #9**  
**Sen. Kelly Hancock**

# 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.

SD #9	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	740	419 (-57%)
Subsidy providers	322	139 (-43%)
Total capacity	46,772	18,892 (-40%)
Subsidy seats	4,567	490 (-11%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #9

**60,951** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**16,267** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,077** children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**26,592** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**16,368** 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

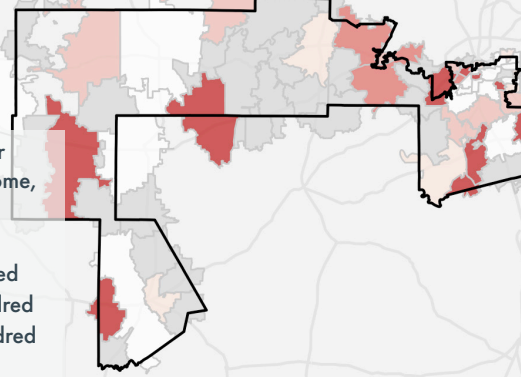


**Senate District #10**

**Sen. Phil 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.

SD #10	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	630	248 (-39%)
Subsidy providers	322	70 (-22%)
Total capacity	37,994	12,584 (-33%)
Subsidy seats	5,241	80 (-2%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #10

**52,172** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,463** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,161** children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**26,240** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**17,750** economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

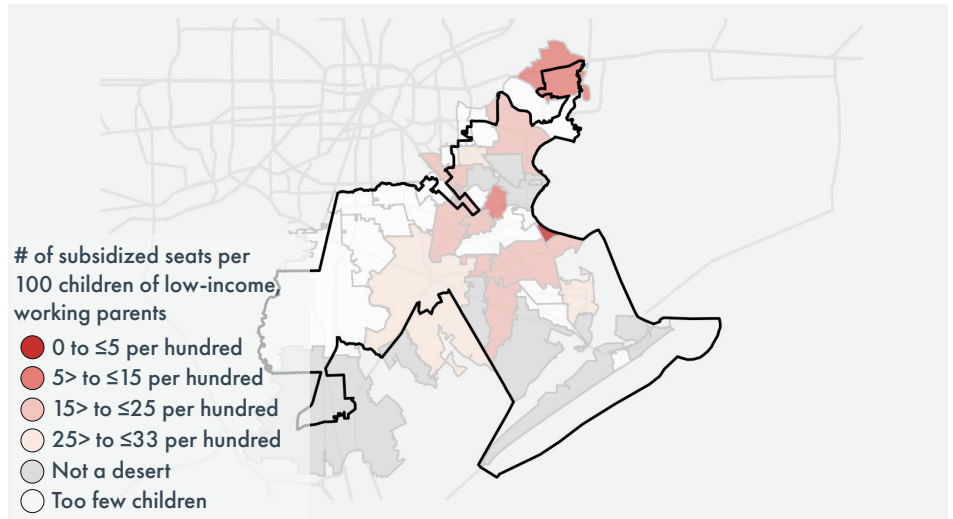
\*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #11**  
**Sen. Mayes Middleton**



## 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.

SD #11	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	506	214 (-42%)
Subsidy providers	266	80 (-30%)
Total capacity	46,865	14,587 (-31%)
Subsidy seats	4,392	188 (-4%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #11

**46,626** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,673** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,204** children are receiving subsidy, 43% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**20,608** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**10,132** economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

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

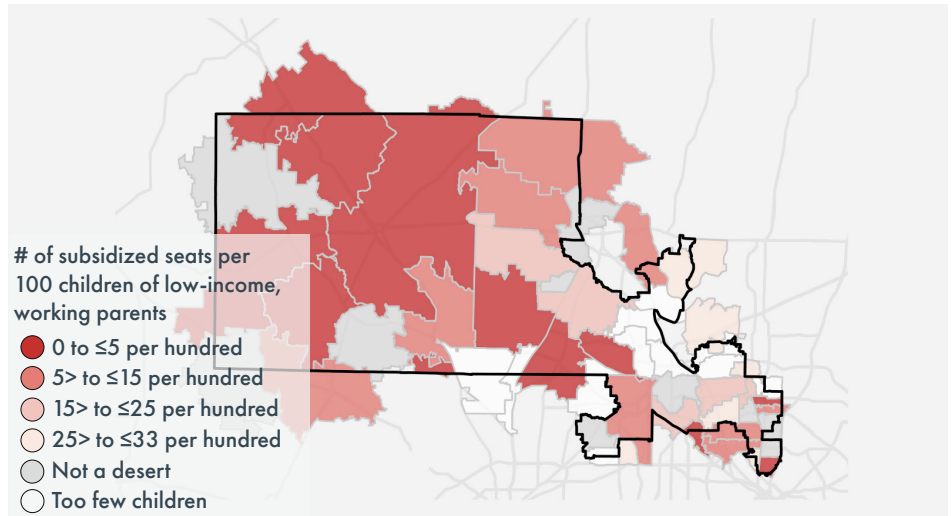
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #12**

**Sen. Tan Parker**



## 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.

SD #12	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	721	375 (-52%)
Subsidy providers	226	96 (-42%)
Total capacity	60,695	23,697 (-39%)
Subsidy seats	3,718	874 (-24%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #12

**60,729** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**13,000** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,844** children are receiving subsidy, 22% 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 SD #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.

**37,350** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**25,058** 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.



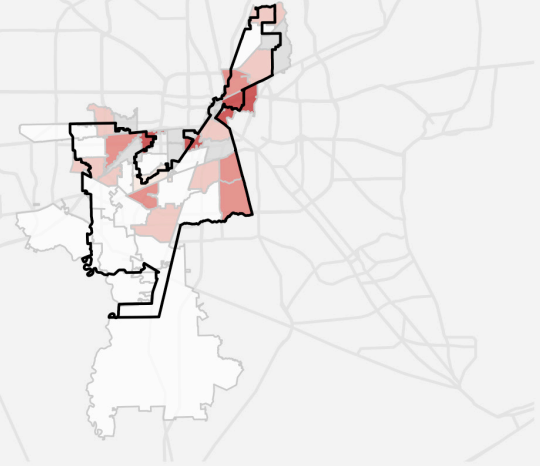
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #13**  
**Sen. Borris L. Miles**

# 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.

SD #13	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	862	356 (-41%)
Subsidy providers	350	42 (-12%)
Total capacity	52,802	17,413 (-33%)
Subsidy seats	7,363	1,980 (-27%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #13

**49,666** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**16,198** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,383** children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**36,786** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**25,888** 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.

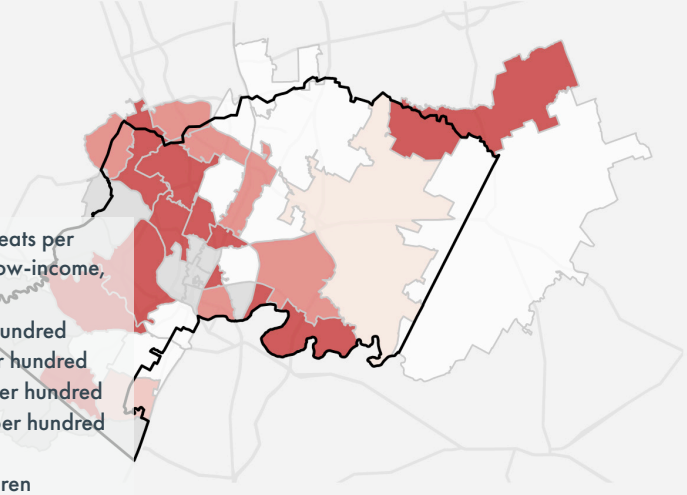
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #14**  
**Sen. Sarah Eckhardt**

# 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.

SD #14	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	697	468 (-67%)
Subsidy providers	367	246 (-67%)
Total capacity	53,193	35,180 (-66%)
Subsidy seats	3,713	841 (-23%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #14

**47,751** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,970** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,872** children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**13,784** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**8,978** economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

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

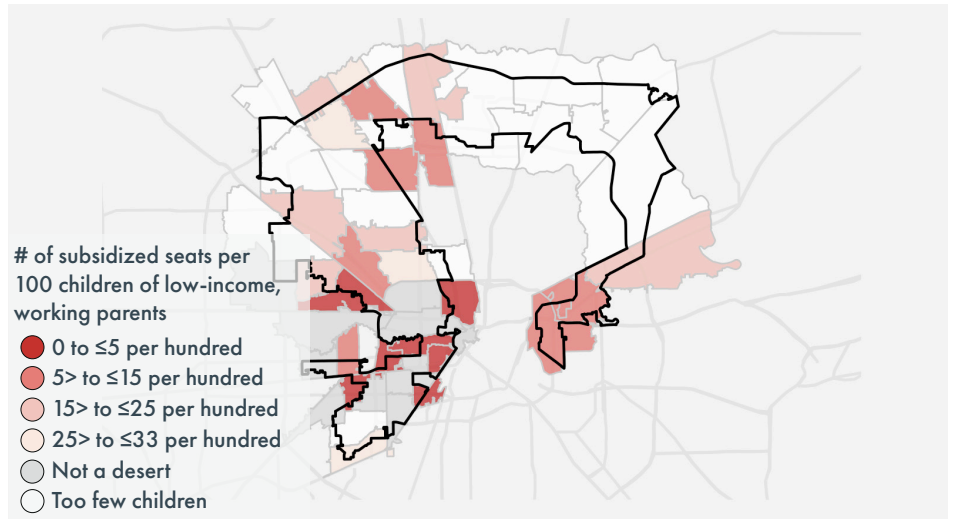
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #15**  
**Sen. John Whitmire**



## 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.

SD #15	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	991	506 (-51%)
Subsidy providers	390	95 (-24%)
Total capacity	68,219	30,140 (-44%)
Subsidy seats	8,614	2,420 (-28%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #15

**70,227** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**20,795** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**6,194** children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**62,080** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**41,770** 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.

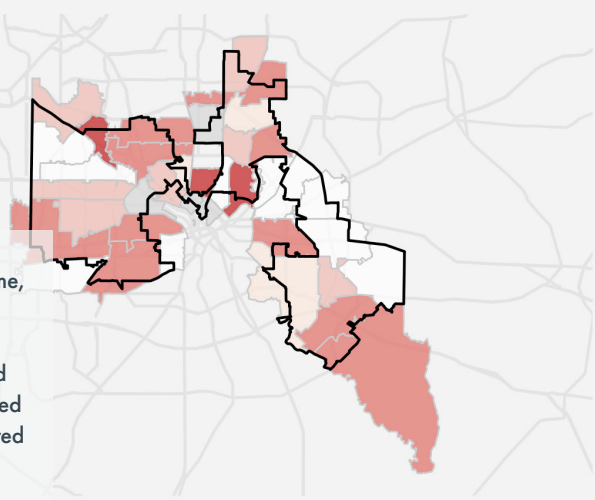
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #16**  
**Sen. Nathan 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.

SD #16	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	619	354 (-57%)
Subsidy providers	240	68 (-28%)
Total capacity	39,394	17,744 (-45%)
Subsidy seats	7,371	2,156 (-29%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #16

**62,549** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**20,758** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,215** children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**36,928** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**27,850** 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.



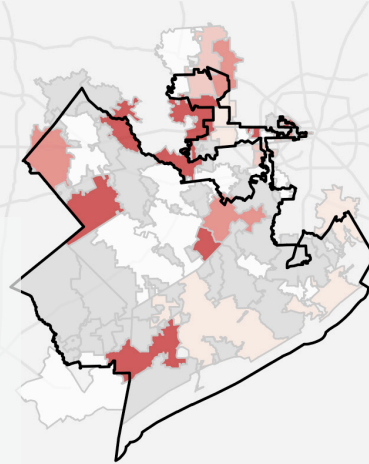
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #17**  
**Sen. Joan Huffman**

# 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.

SD #17	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	970	471 (-49%)
Subsidy providers	355	67 (-19%)
Total capacity	78,293	30,993 (-40%)
Subsidy seats	5,048	+230 (+5%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #17

**64,702** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,752** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,278** children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**56,746** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**35,832** 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.

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

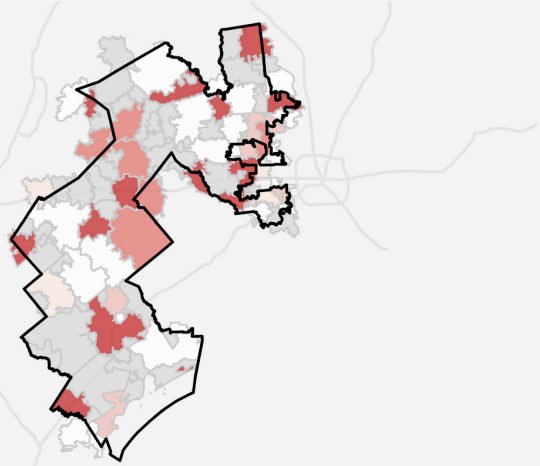
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #18**  
**Sen. Lois Kolkhorst**

# 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.

SD #18	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	972	475 (-49%)
Subsidy providers	353	72 (-20%)
Total capacity	61,674	21,688 (-35%)
Subsidy seats	5,195	629 (-12%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #18

**61,576** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,560** 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.

**4,566** children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**38,786** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**19,200** 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.

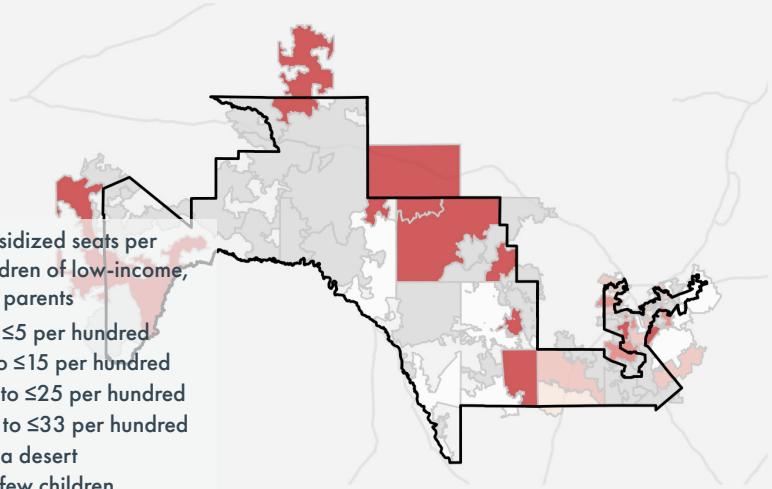
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #19**  
**Sen. Roland Gutierrez**

# 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.

SD #19	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	696	179 (-26%)
Subsidy providers	312	36 (-12%)
Total capacity	33,620	5,048 (-15%)
Subsidy seats	6,337	744 (-12%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #19

**56,244** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**16,235** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,593** children are receiving subsidy, 34% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**33,694** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**22,252** 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.

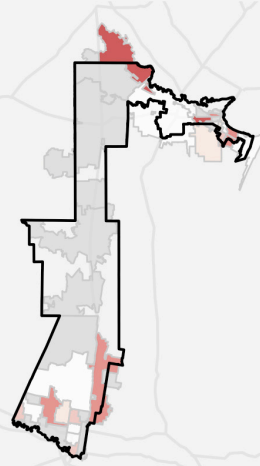
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #20**  
**Sen. Juan "Chuy" 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.

SD #20	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	605	141 (-23%)
Subsidy providers	386	46 (-12%)
Total capacity	27,691	5,332 (-19%)
Subsidy seats	10,479	3,965 (-38%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #20

**35,092** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**13,177** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**6,514** children are receiving subsidy, 49% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**23,854** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**19,550** 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.



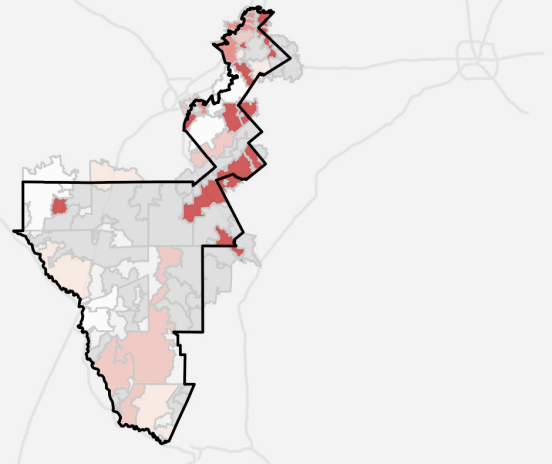
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #21**  
**Sen. Judith Zaffirini**

# 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.

SD #21	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	720	383 (-53%)
Subsidy providers	356	128 (-36%)
Total capacity	29,123	13,288 (-46%)
Subsidy seats	5,951	1,038 (-17%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #21

**48,408** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,980** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,913** children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**27,386** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**18,892** 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.

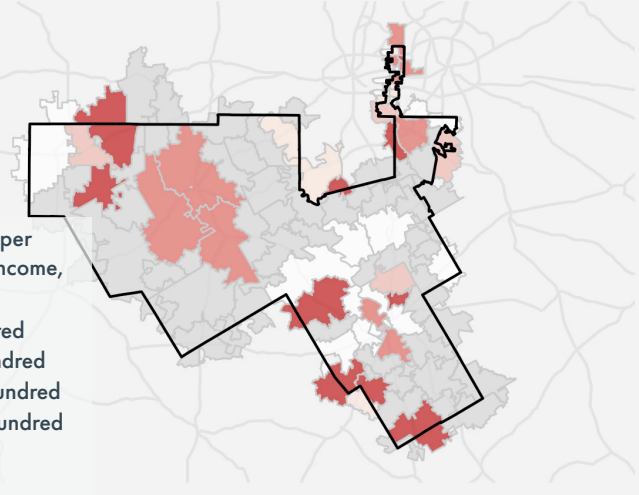
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #22**  
**Sen. Brian Birdwell**

# 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.

SD #22	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	853	412 (-48%)
Subsidy providers	387	146 (-38%)
Total capacity	45,267	16,422 (-36%)
Subsidy seats	5,827	538 (-9%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #22

**55,657** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,132** 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.

**5,289** children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**20,984** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**13,184** economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

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

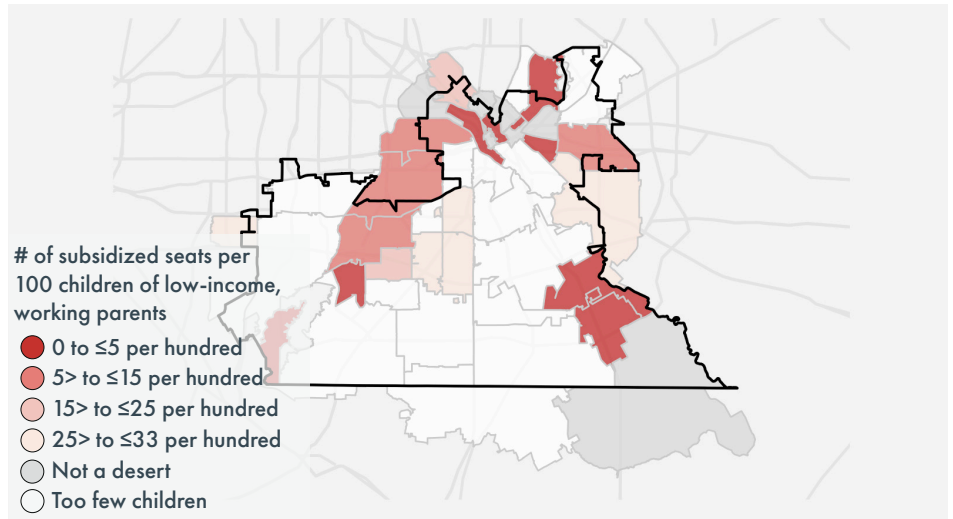
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #23**

**Sen. Royce West**



## 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.

SD #23	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	766	332 (-43%)
Subsidy providers	395	99 (-25%)
Total capacity	39,027	15,085 (-39%)
Subsidy seats	9,380	2,831 (-30%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #23

**51,953** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,117** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**6,549** children are receiving subsidy, 38% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**33,688** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**26,816** 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.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

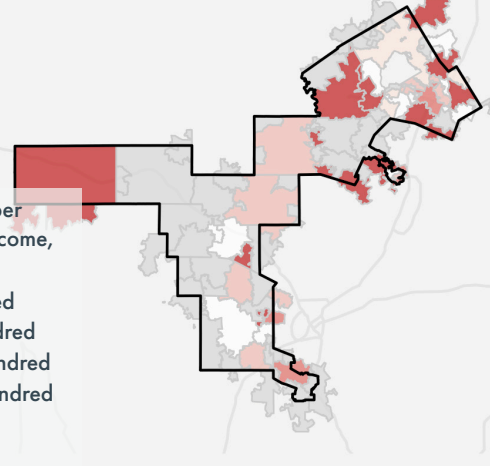


## Senate District #24

Sen. Pete 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.

SD #24	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	630	206 (-33%)
Subsidy providers	378	130 (-34%)
Total capacity	45,947	18,103 (-39%)
Subsidy seats	4,495	657 (-15%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #24

**47,394** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,294** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,838** children are receiving subsidy, 34% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**27,836** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**14,656** 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.

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



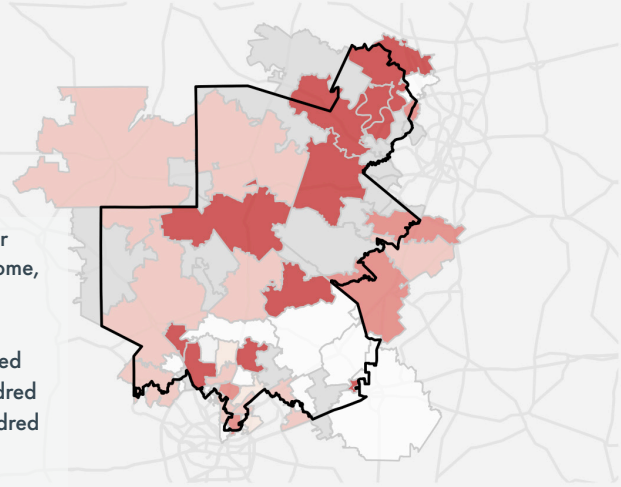
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #25**  
**Sen. Donna Campbell**

# 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.

SD #25	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	573	213 (-37%)
Subsidy providers	271	107 (-39%)
Total capacity	55,970	17,800 (-32%)
Subsidy seats	3,309	317 (-10%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #25

**57,733** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,378** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,992** children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**25,654** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**11,662** economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

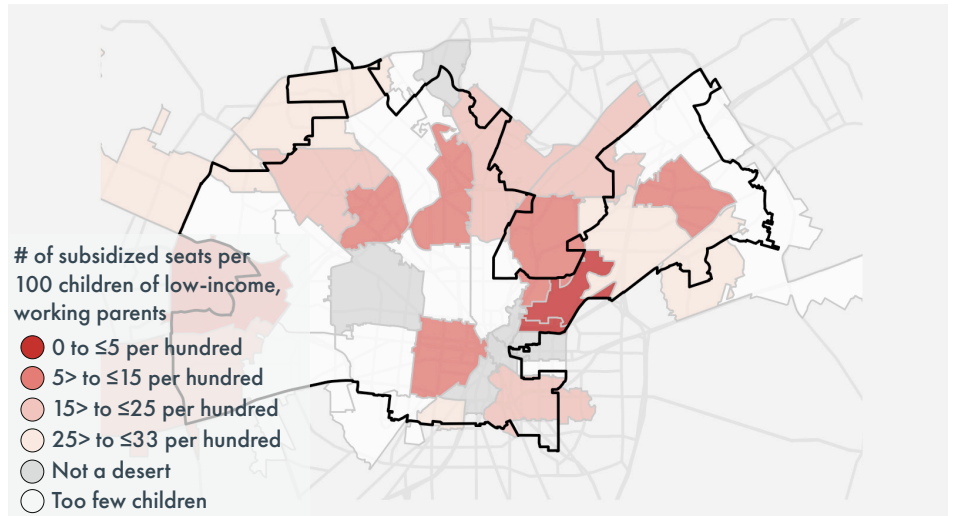
\*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #26**  
**Sen. José Menéndez**



## 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.

SD #26	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	654	215 (-33%)
Subsidy providers	278	22 (-8%)
Total capacity	37,227	8,695 (-23%)
Subsidy seats	6,169	1,066 (-17%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #26

**51,621** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,084** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,103** children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**24,472** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**15,502** 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.

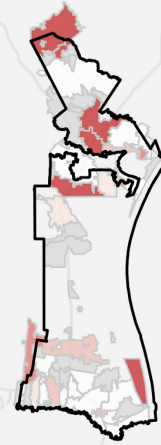
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #27**  
**Sen. Morgan LaMantia**

# 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.

SD #27	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	695	169 (-24%)
Subsidy providers	426	76 (-18%)
Total capacity	27,622	5,583 (-20%)
Subsidy seats	11,971	3,877 (-32%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #27

**39,381** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,791** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**8,094** children are receiving subsidy, 55% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**31,618** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**26,226** 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.

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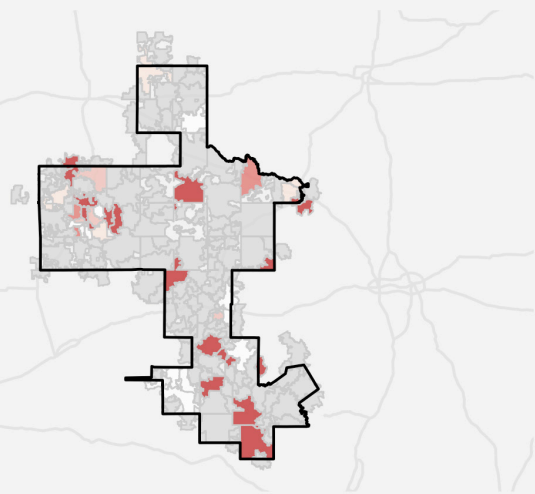
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #28**  
**Sen. Charles Perry**

# 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.

SD #28	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	654	285 (-44%)
Subsidy providers	323	113 (-35%)
Total capacity	27,352	8,061 (-29%)
Subsidy seats	5,587	1,107 (-20%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #28

**36,042** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,672** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,480** children are receiving subsidy, 42% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**16,540** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**11,498** economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

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

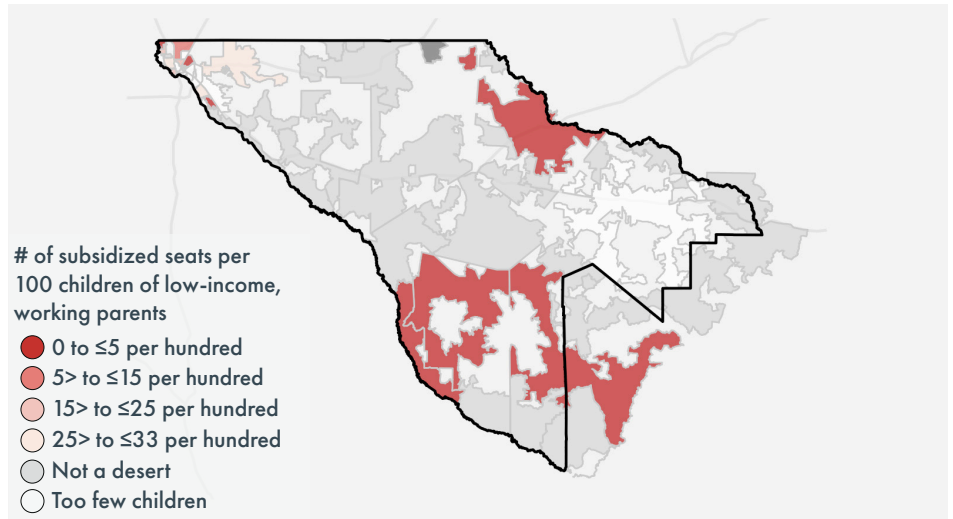
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept. 2019 & 2021; American Community Survey 2016-2022; Texas Education Agency 2020-21.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #29**  
**Sen. César Blanco**



## 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.

SD #29	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	485	174 (-36%)
Subsidy providers	330	99 (-30%)
Total capacity	22,485	8,165 (-36%)
Subsidy seats	6,504	+63 (+1%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #29

**31,902** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,590** 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.

**6,567** children are receiving subsidy, 57% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**18,604** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**9,892** economically disadvantaged children are attending free public Pre-K.

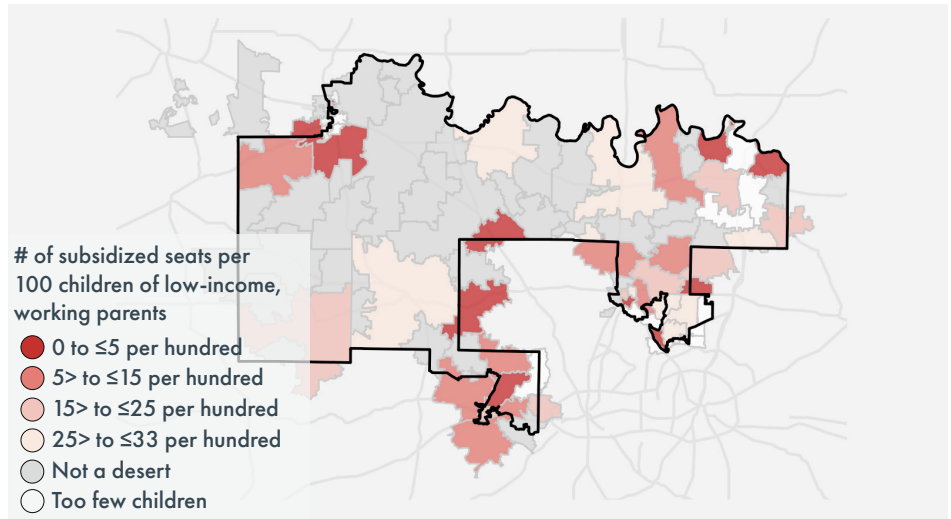
\*Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #30**  
**Sen. Drew Springer**



## 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.

SD #30	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	829	392 (-47%)
Subsidy providers	318	124 (-39%)
Total capacity	59,484	16,972 (-29%)
Subsidy seats	3,958	478 (-12%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #30

**56,235** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,847** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,480** children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**16,854** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**9,040** 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.

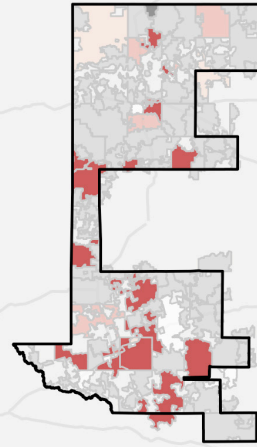
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #31**  
**Sen. Kevin Sparks**

# 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.

SD #31	2019 counts	Change as of 2021 (% change)
Total providers	470	208 (-44%)
Subsidy providers	218	70 (-32%)
Total capacity	25,142	8,655 (-34%)
Subsidy seats	4,850	756 (-16%)

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #31

**39,662** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,349** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,094** children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those eligible.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #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.

**18,016** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.\*

**10,978** 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](mailto:mkimball@childrenatrisk.org) (512-785-7132), or Kim Kofron, Director of Education, at [kkofron@childrenatrisk.org](mailto:kkofron@childrenatrisk.org) (512-656-3797).