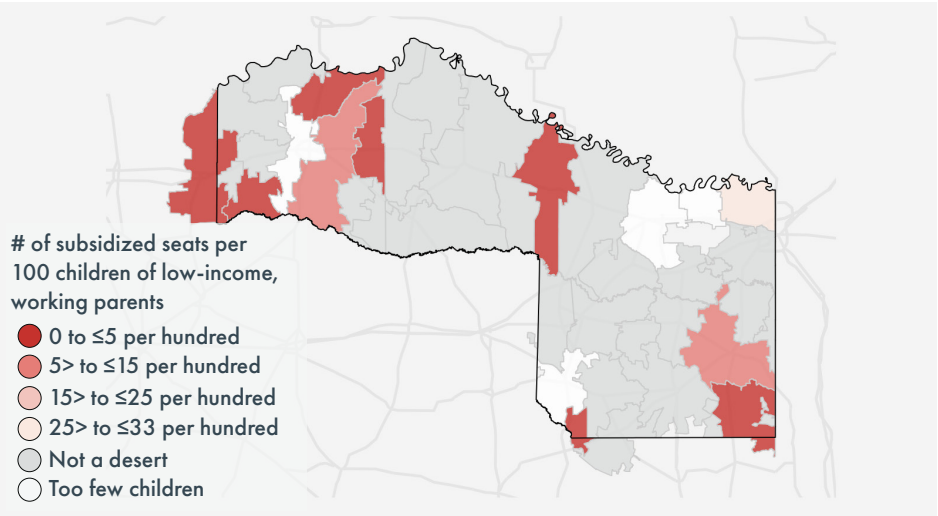


# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #1**  
**Rep. Gary VanDeaver**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #1               | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 29          | 16 (-45%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 63          | 61 (-3%)               |
| Total capacity      | 5,161       | 5,691 (+10%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,140       | 1,277 (+12%)           |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #1

**3,844** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,976** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #1

**6,525** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,964** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,277** children are receiving subsidy, 43% of those in need.

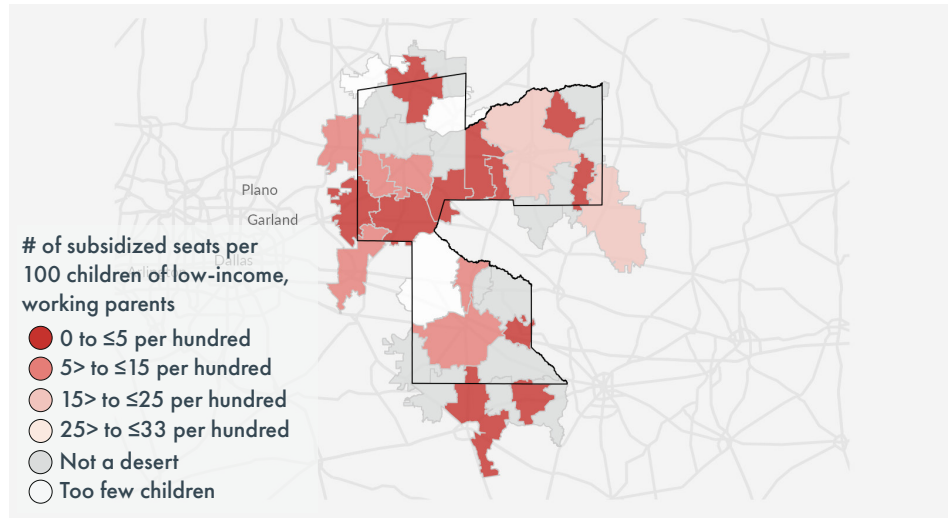
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #2**  
**Rep. Jill Dutton**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #2               | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 28          | 24 (-14%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 77          | 76 (-1%)               |
| Total capacity      | 6,635       | 7,685 (+16%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,100       | 668 (-39%)             |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #2

**5,336** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,282** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #2

**10,262** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,776** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**668** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

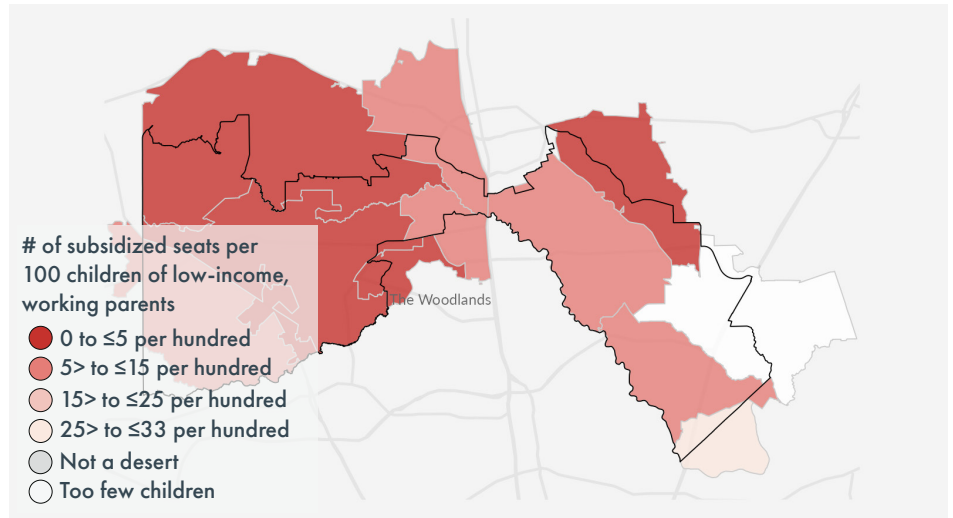
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #3**  
**Rep. Cecil Bell Jr.**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #3               | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 16          | 15 (-6%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 88          | 98 (+11%)              |
| Total capacity      | 12,068      | 13,250 (+10%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 729         | 827 (+13%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #3

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

**3,013** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #3

**13,085** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,496** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**827** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

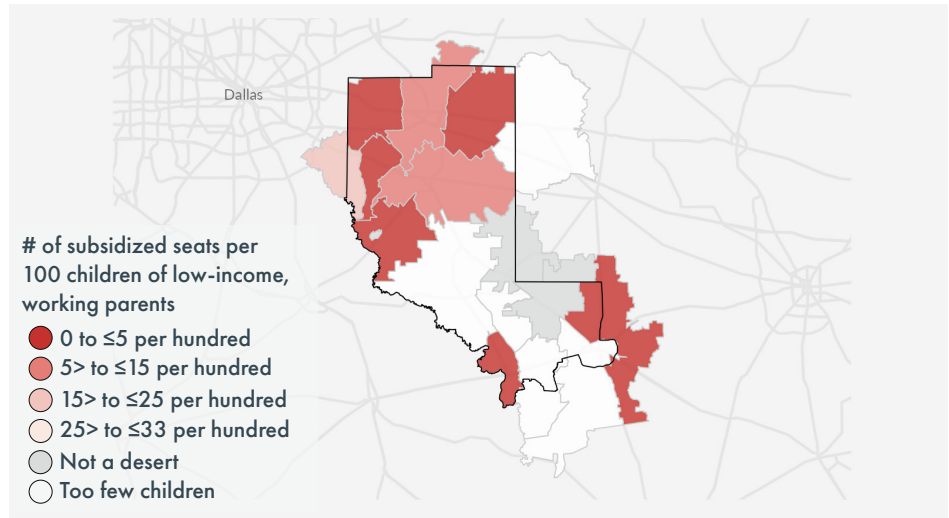
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #4**  
**Rep. Keith Bell**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #4               | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 16          | 38 (+138%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 53          | 60 (+13%)              |
| Total capacity      | 6,440       | 8,012 (+24%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 906         | 730 (-19%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #4

**4,610** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,596** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #4

**10,572** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,177** 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.

**730** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

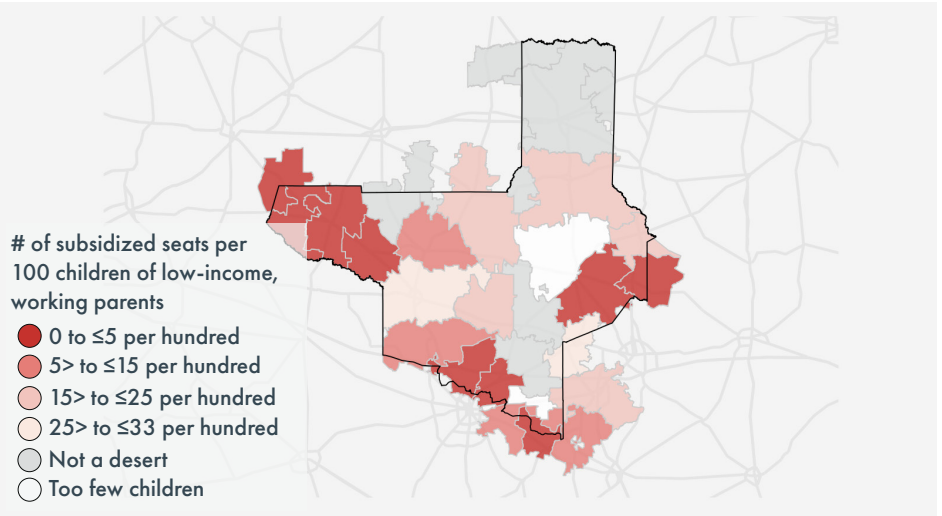
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #5**  
**Rep. Cole Hefner**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #5               | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 16          | 20 (+25%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 48          | 55 (+15%)              |
| Total capacity      | 3,930       | 4,517 (+15%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 725         | 547 (-25%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #5

**6,640** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,154** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #5

**8,474** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,257** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

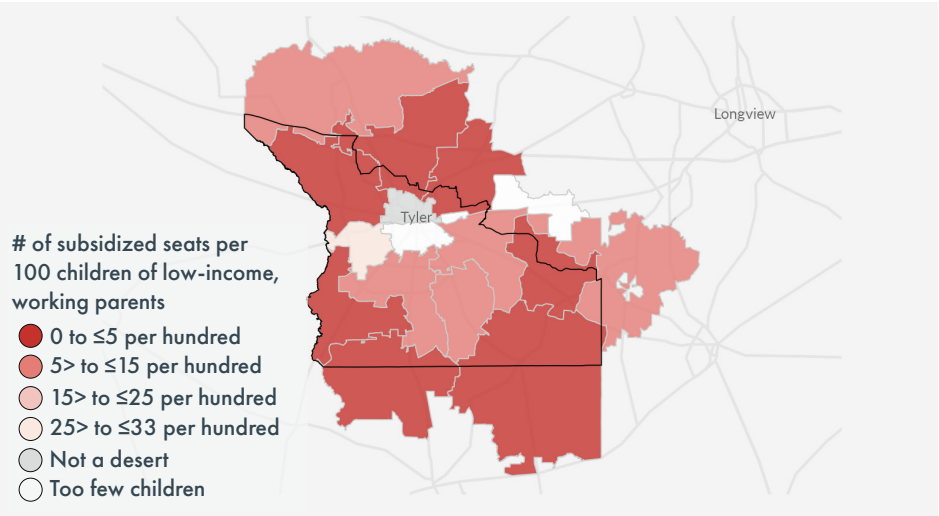
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #6**  
**Rep. Matt Schaefer**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #6               | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 16          | 12 (-25%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 77          | 62 (-19%)              |
| Total capacity      | 6,407       | 6,925 (+8%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,197       | 834 (-30%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #6

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

**986** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #6

**9,542** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,837** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**834** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

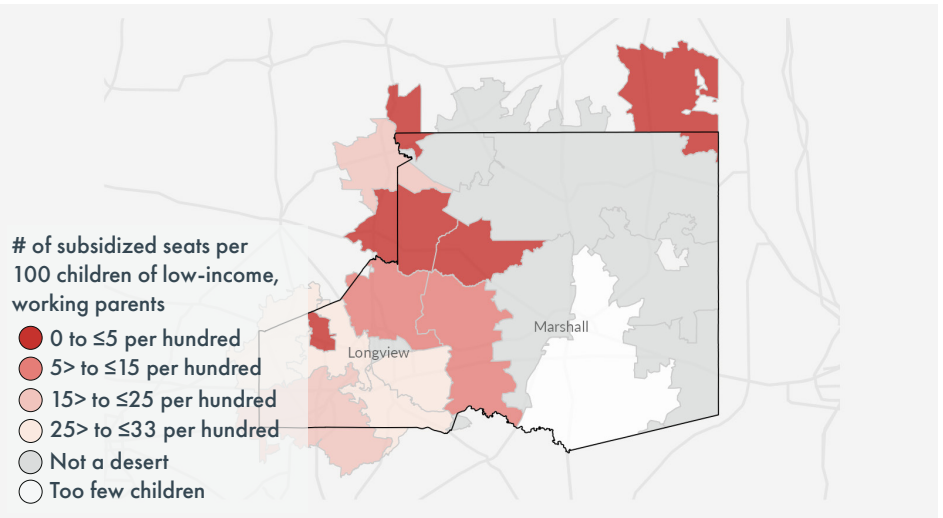
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #7**  
**Rep. Jay Dean**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #7               | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 24          | 17 (-29%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 70          | 73 (+4%)               |
| Total capacity      | 6,573       | 7,302 (+11%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,489       | 1,315 (-12%)           |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #7

**4,106** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,515** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #7

**8,307** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,543** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,315** children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

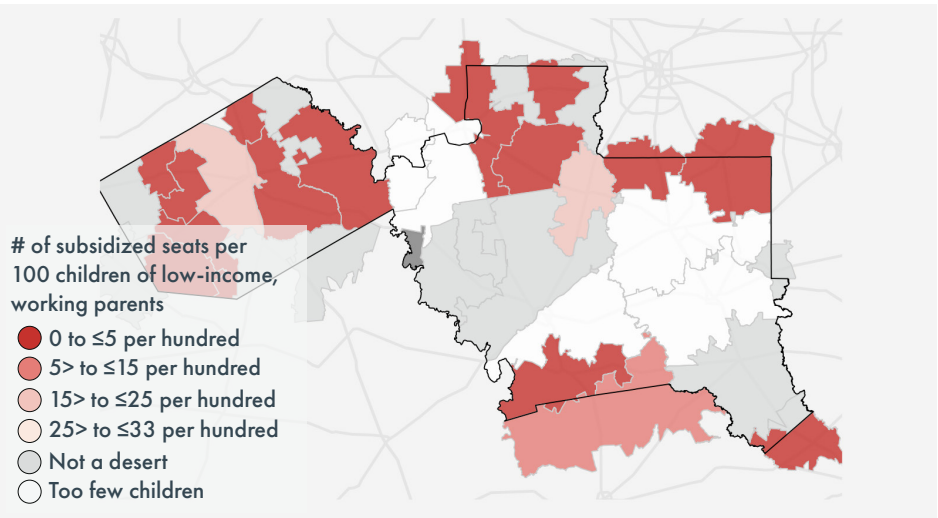
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #8**  
**Rep. Cody Harris**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #8               | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 20          | 12 (-40%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 51          | 60 (+18%)              |
| Total capacity      | 4,797       | 5,385 (+12%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 949         | 749 (-21%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #8

**5,090** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,018** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #8

**8,038** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,012** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

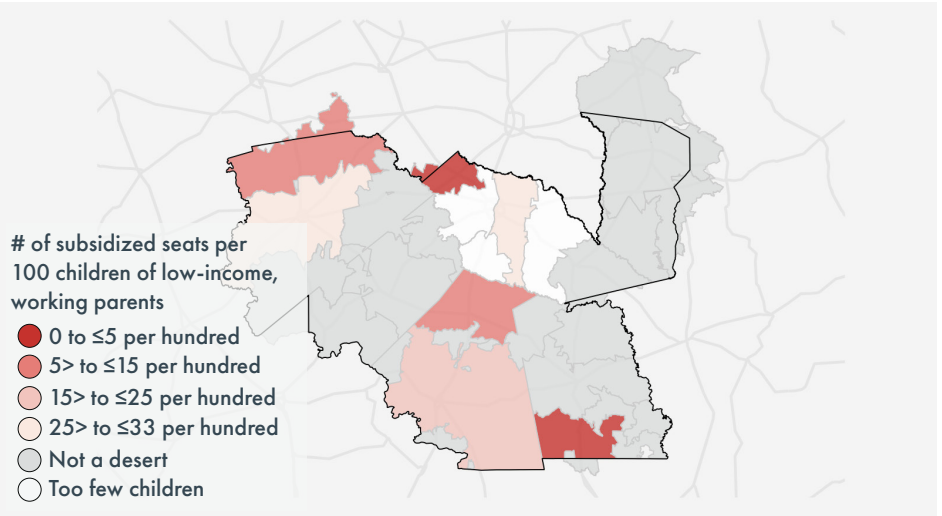
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #9**  
**Rep. Trent Ashby**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #9               | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 14          | 5 (-64%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 69          | 60 (-13%)              |
| Total capacity      | 5,147       | 5,748 (+12%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,605       | 1,069 (-33%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #9

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

**1,467** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #9

**6,804** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,458** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,069** children are receiving subsidy, 43% of those in need.

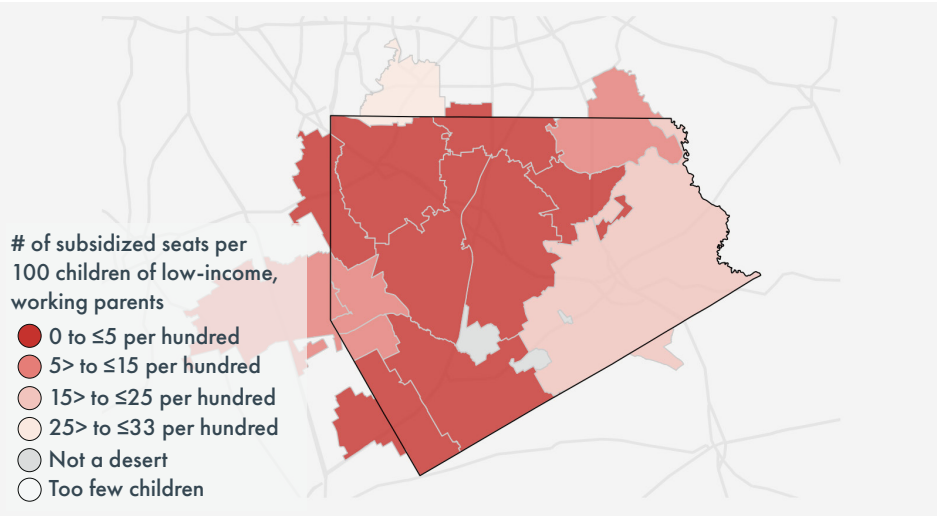
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #10**  
**Rep. Brian Harrison**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #10              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 63          | 47 (-25%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 84          | 93 (+11%)              |
| Total capacity      | 8,383       | 8,567 (+2%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,166       | 726 (-38%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #10

**3,320** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,168** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #10

**12,333** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,245** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**726** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

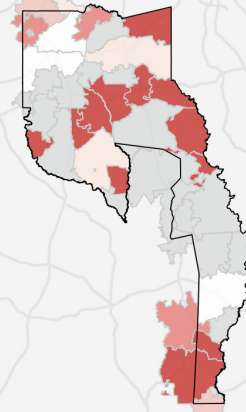
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #11**  
**Rep. Travis Clardy**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #11              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 15          | 14 (-7%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 54          | 57 (+6%)               |
| Total capacity      | 4,521       | 5,086 (+12%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 897         | 677 (-25%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #11

**3,934** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,423** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #11

**8,570** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,106** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**677** children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

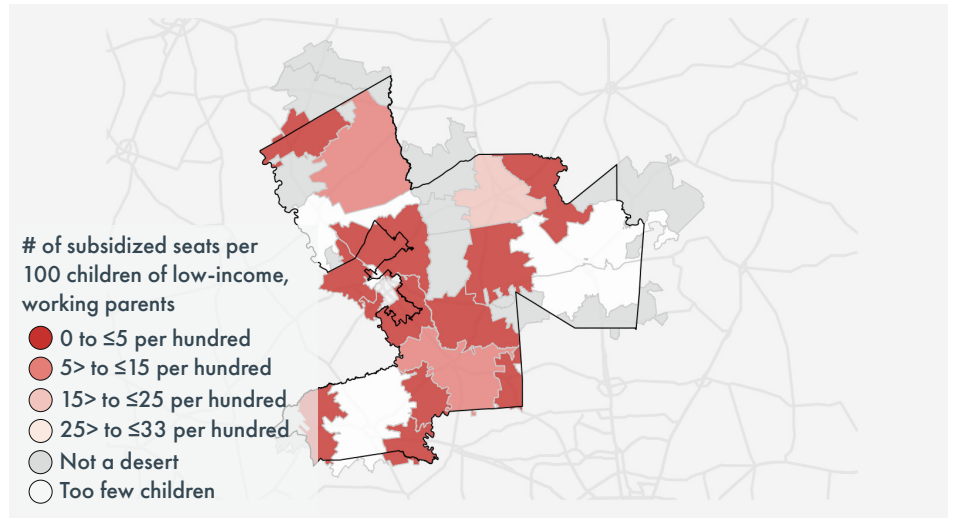
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #12**  
**Rep. Kyle Kacal**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #12              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 46          | 39 (-15%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 91          | 103 (+13%)             |
| Total capacity      | 7,979       | 9,529 (+19%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 918         | 852 (-7%)              |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #12

**5,622** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,199** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #12

**11,476** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,222** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**852** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

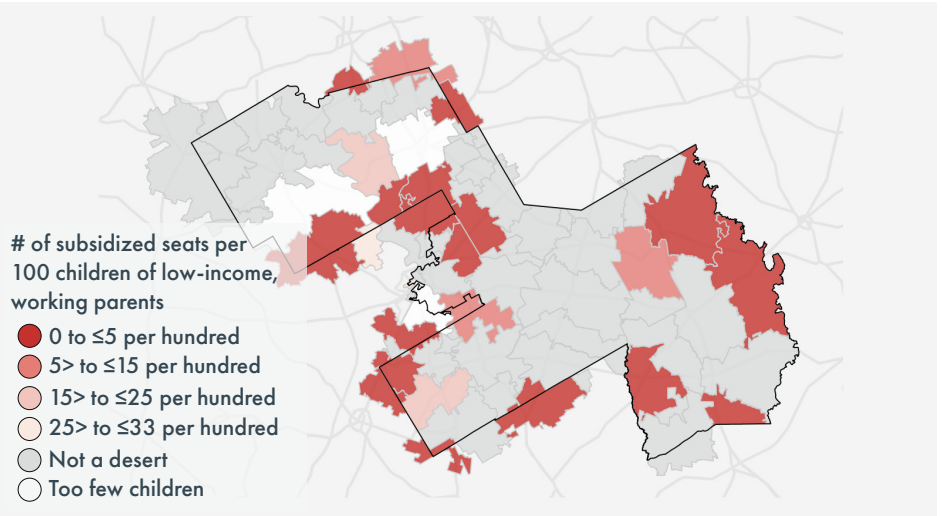
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #13**  
**Rep. Angelia Orr**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #13              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 43          | 37 (-14%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 101         | 91 (-10%)              |
| Total capacity      | 6,950       | 7,256 (+4%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,397       | 1,330 (-5%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #13

**6,090** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,417** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #13

**8,806** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,948** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,330** children are receiving subsidy, 34% of those in need.

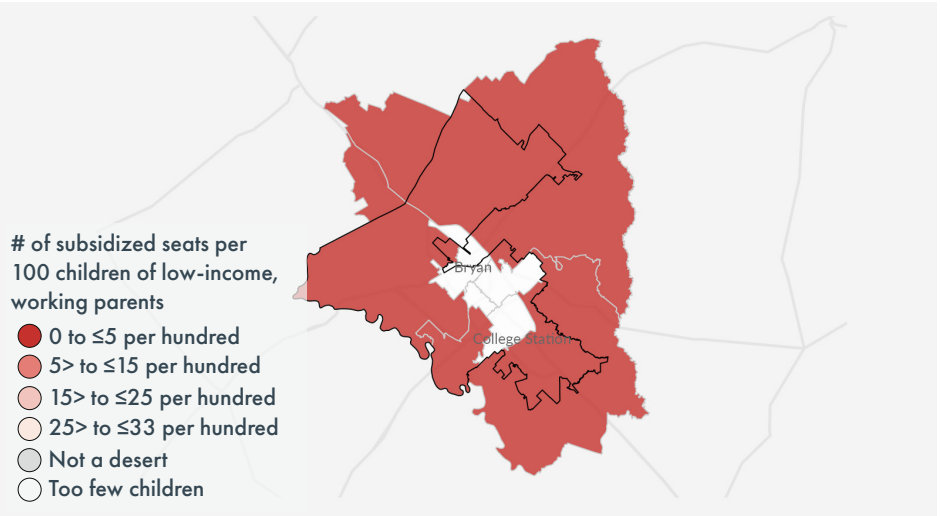
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #14**  
**Rep. John Raney**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #14              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 34          | 26 (-24%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 72          | 81 (+12%)              |
| Total capacity      | 6,210       | 8,168 (+32%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 801         | 826 (+3%)              |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #14

**3,012** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,122** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #14

**8,979** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,826** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**826** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

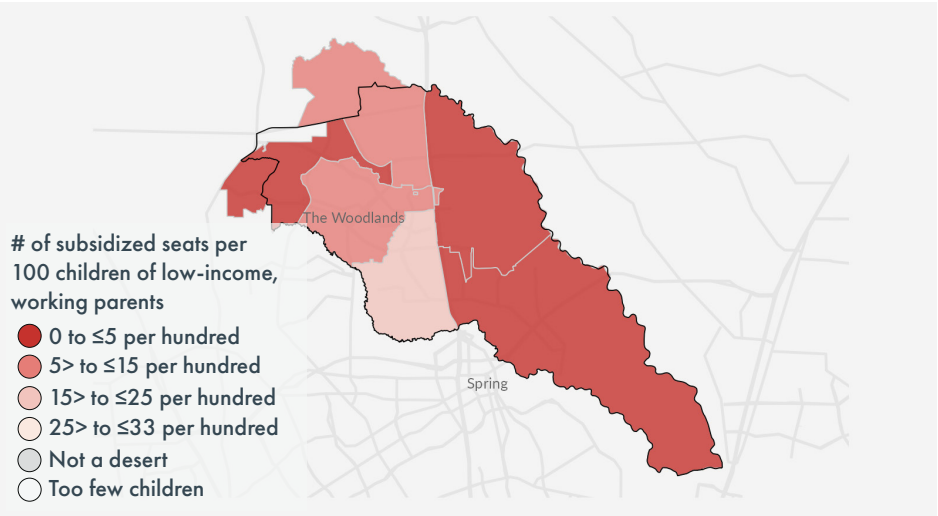
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #15**  
**Rep. Steve Toth**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #15              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 15          | 10 (-33%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 82          | 87 (+6%)               |
| Total capacity      | 12,269      | 12,529 (+2%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 476         | 531 (+12%)             |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #15

**5,292** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,639** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #15

**9,952** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,757** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**531** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

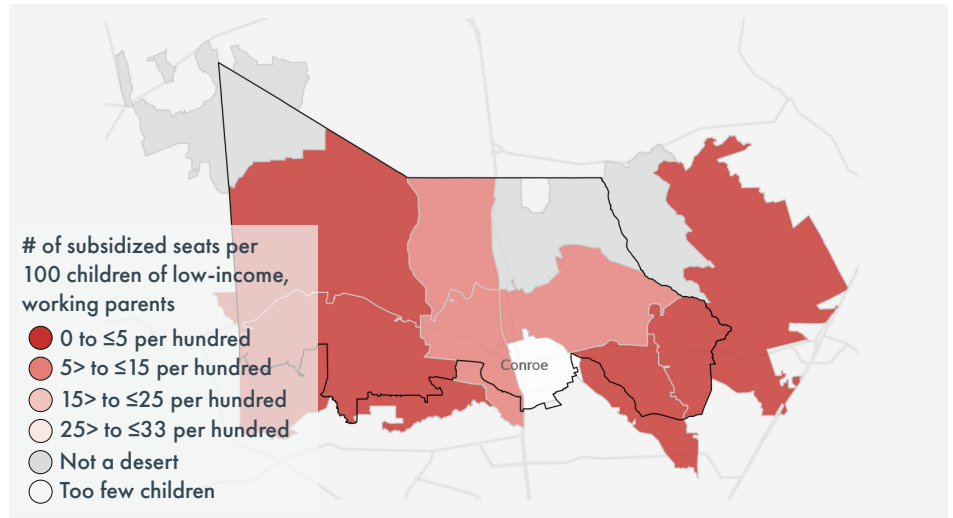
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #16**  
**Rep. Will Metcalf**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #16              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 9           | 11 (+22%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 46          | 51 (+11%)              |
| Total capacity      | 5,866       | 6,794 (+16%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 745         | 637 (-14%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #16

**7,066** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,144** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #16

**9,776** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,778** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**637** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

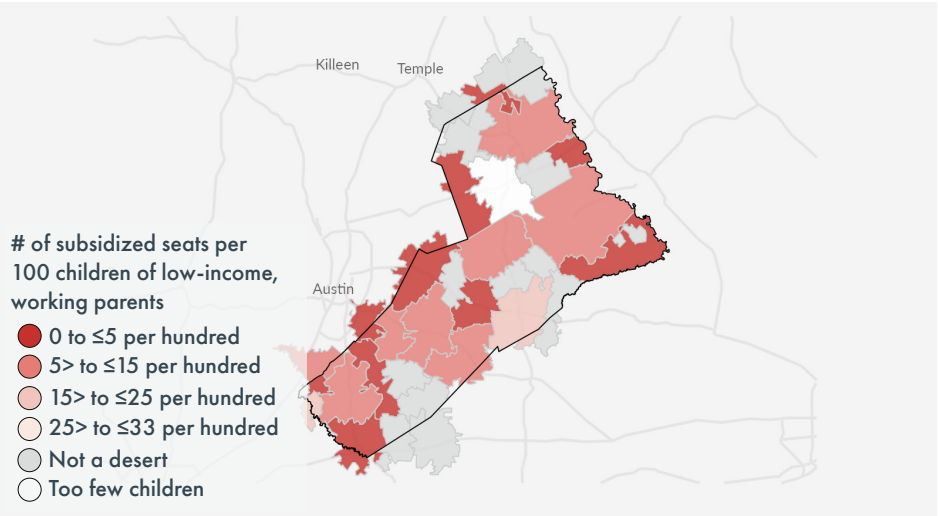
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #17**  
**Rep. Stan Gerdes**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #17              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 31          | 27 (-13%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 91          | 94 (+3%)               |
| Total capacity      | 6,827       | 7,843 (+15%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 927         | 515 (-44%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #17

**5,444** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,942** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #17

**11,350** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,354** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**515** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

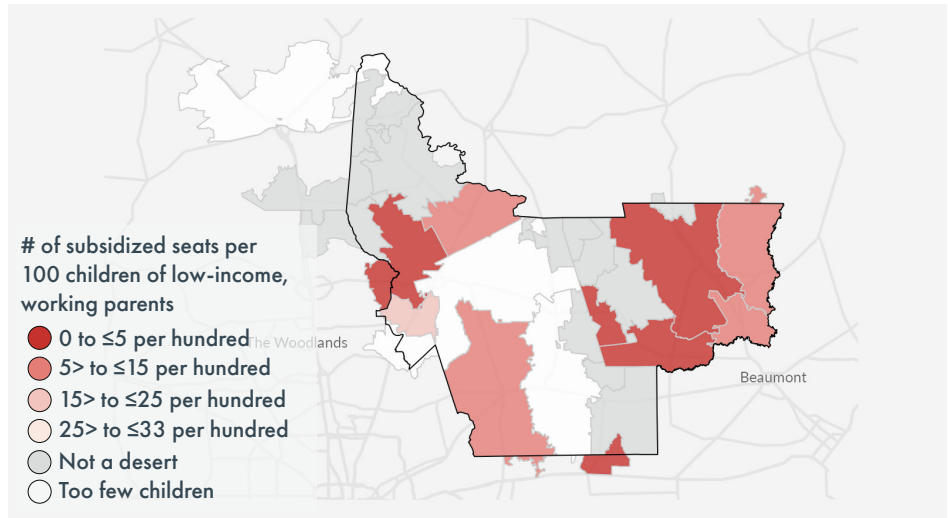
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #18**  
**Rep. Ernest Bailes**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #18              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 7           | 12 (+71%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 57          | 64 (+12%)              |
| Total capacity      | 4,848       | 6,011 (+24%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 640         | 561 (-12%)             |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #18

**7,816** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,544** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #18

**8,545** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,276** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

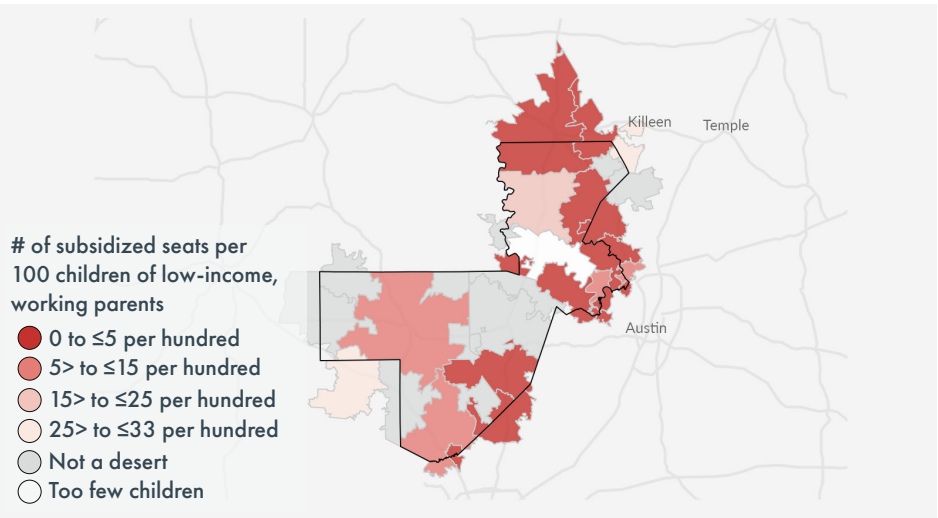
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #19**  
**Rep. Ellen Troxclair**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #19              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 111         | 95 (-14%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 216         | 236 (+9%)              |
| Total capacity      | 23,562      | 28,297 (+20%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,417       | 1,117 (-21%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #19

**4,390** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,221** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #19

**21,925** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,504** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,117** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

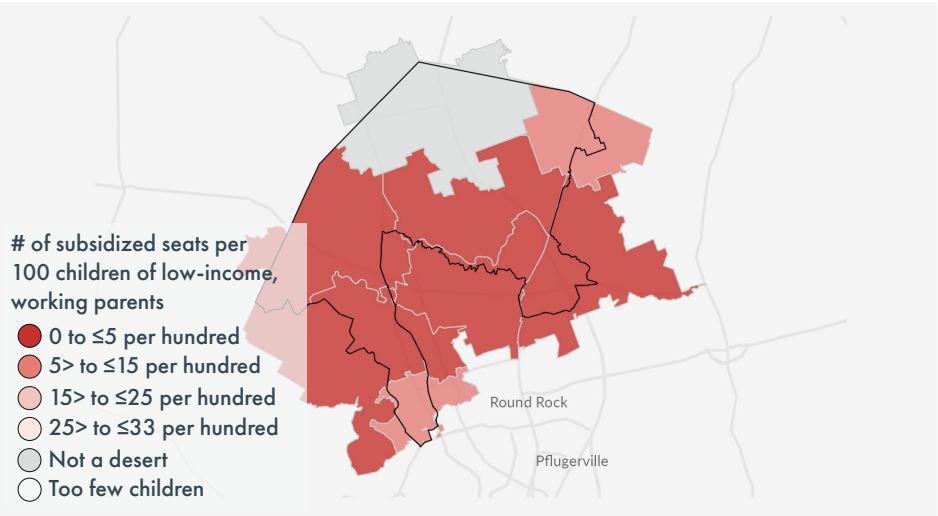
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #20**  
**Rep. Terry M. Wilson**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #20              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 51          | 58 (+14%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 123         | 149 (+21%)             |
| Total capacity      | 14,441      | 20,992 (+45%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 529         | 373 (-29%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #20

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

**1,048** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #20

**13,075** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,505** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**373** children are receiving subsidy, 3% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

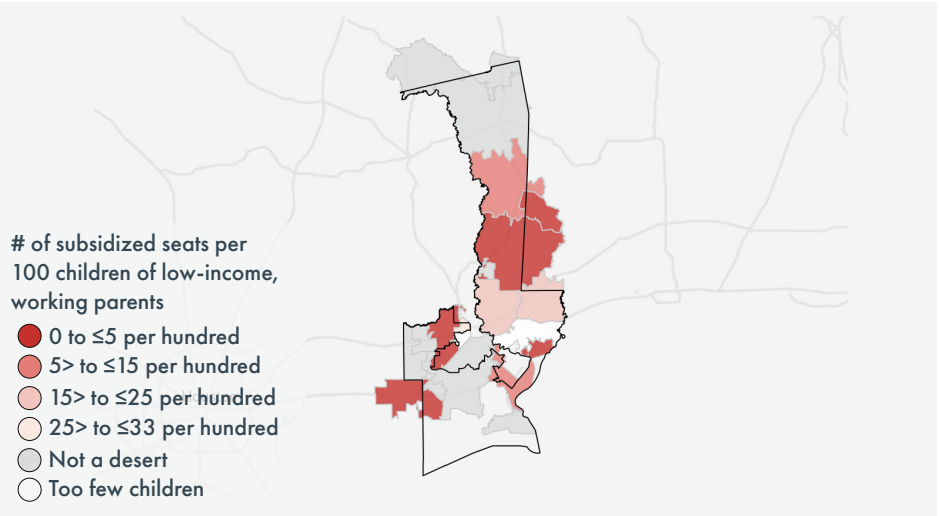
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #21**  
**Rep. Dade Phelan**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #21              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 30          | 18 (-40%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 84          | 88 (+5%)               |
| Total capacity      | 7,078       | 8,668 (+22%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,191       | 1,252 (+5%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #21

**6,508** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,561** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #21

**8,435** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,567** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,252** children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

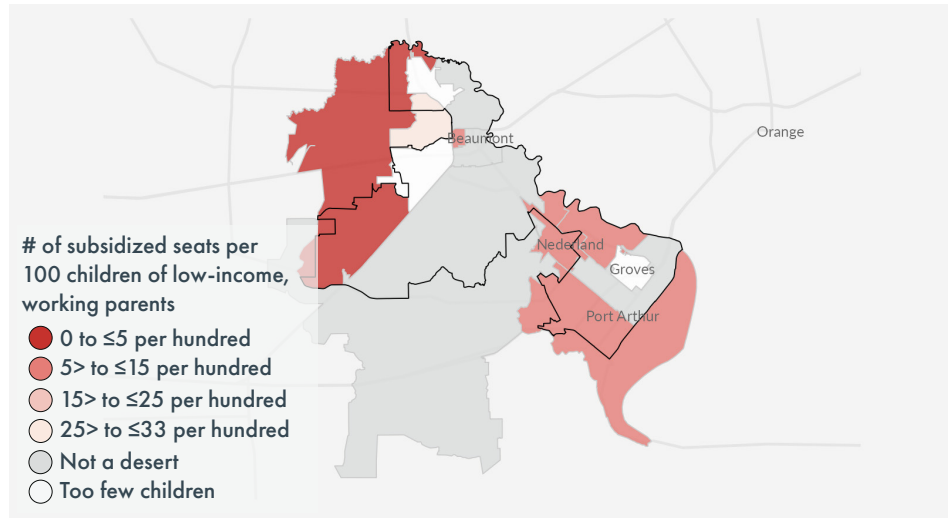
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #22**  
**Rep. Christian Manuel**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #22              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 28          | 19 (-32%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 79          | 78 (-1%)               |
| Total capacity      | 6,591       | 7,633 (+16%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,702       | 1,713 (+1%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #22

**3,978** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,683** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #22

**8,440** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,873** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,713** children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those in need.

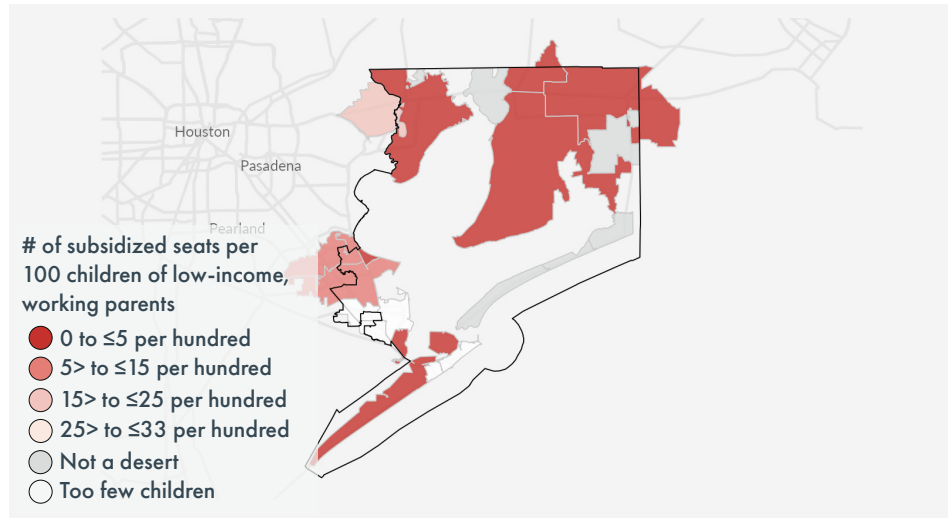
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #23**  
**Rep. Terri Leo Wilson**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #23              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 51          | 31 (-39%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 124         | 121 (-2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 15,256      | 15,760 (+3%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,612       | 1,699 (+5%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #23

**10,244** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,086** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #23

**15,117** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,827** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,699** children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

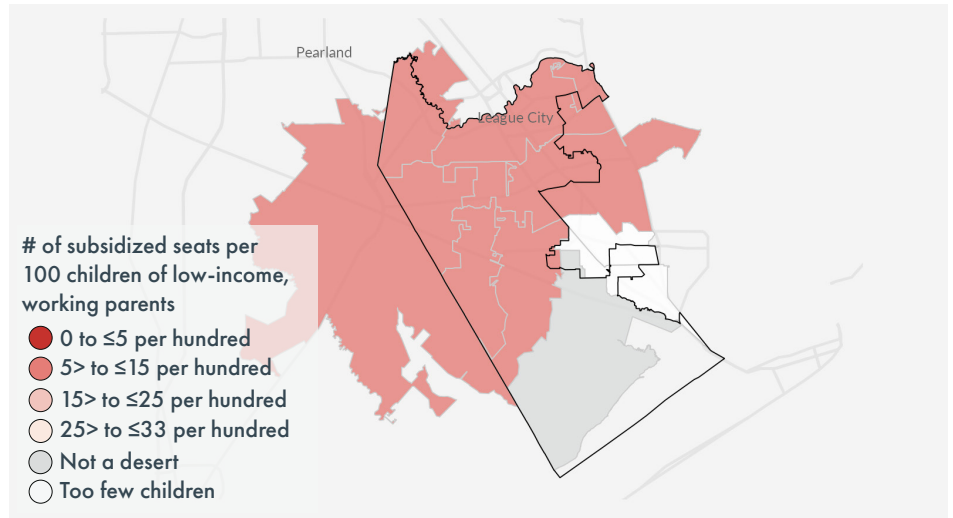
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #24**  
**Rep. Greg Bonnen**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #24              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 46          | 21 (-54%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 115         | 114 (-1%)              |
| Total capacity      | 14,976      | 15,463 (+3%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,248       | 1,430 (+15%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #24

**5,680** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,553** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #24

**14,067** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,314** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,430** children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

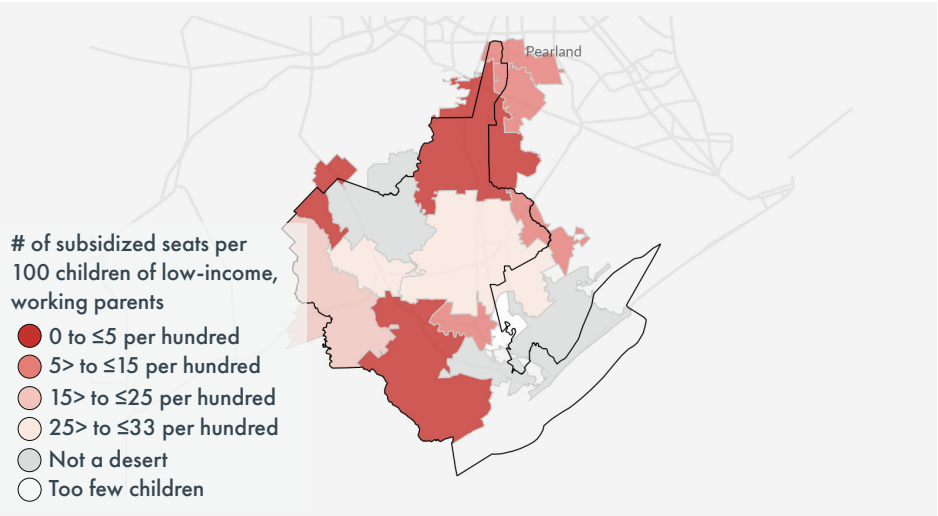
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #25**  
**Rep. Cody Vasut**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #25              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 46          | 39 (-15%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 112         | 112 NA                 |
| Total capacity      | 11,584      | 13,666 (+18%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 888         | 1,121 (+26%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #25

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

**1,540** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #25

**12,964** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,150** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,121** children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

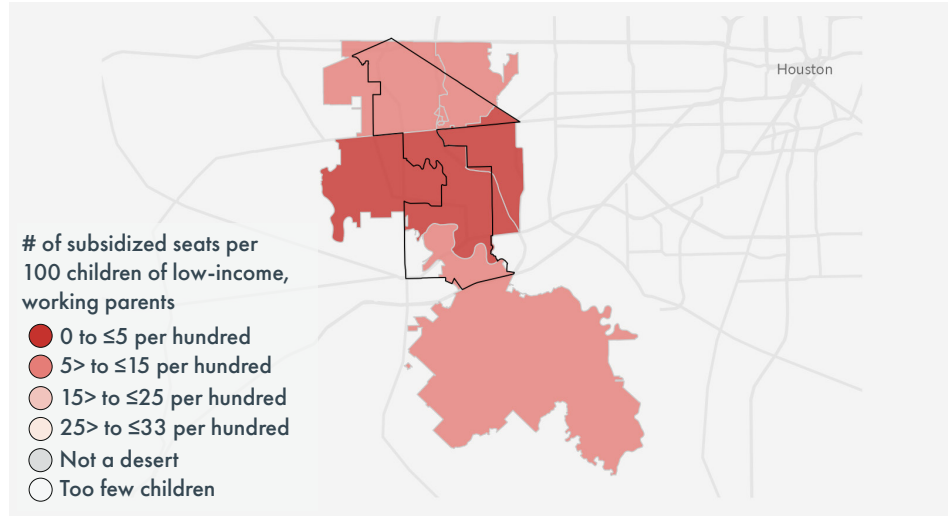
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #26**  
**Rep. Jacey Jetton**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #26              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 81          | 77 (-5%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 144         | 160 (+11%)             |
| Total capacity      | 21,335      | 25,204 (+18%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 607         | 896 (+48%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #26

**11,250** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,791** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #26

**18,473** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,378** 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.

**896** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

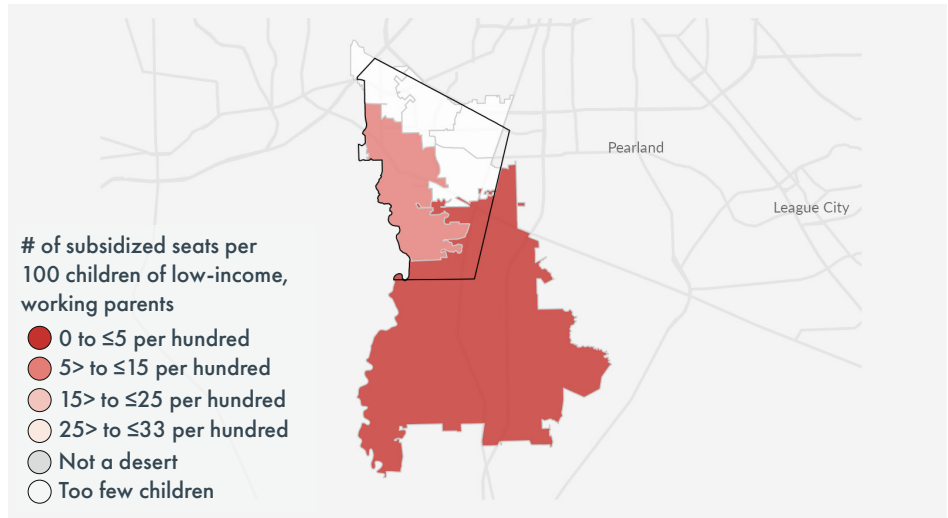
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #27**  
**Rep. Ron Reynolds**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #27              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 99          | 67 (-32%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 88          | 76 (-14%)              |
| Total capacity      | 12,735      | 12,508 (-2%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,220       | 1,154 (-5%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #27

**6,920** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,830** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #27

**11,649** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,826** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,154** children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

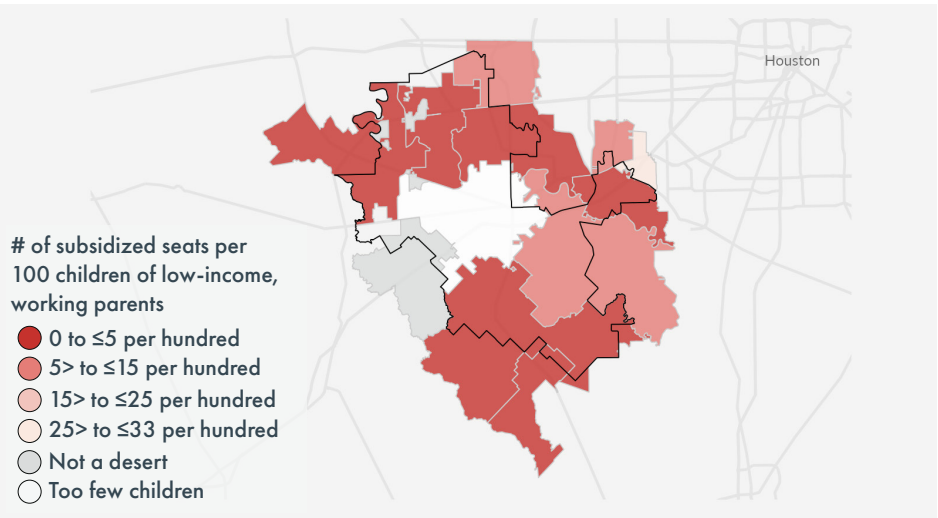
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #28**  
**Rep. Gary Gates**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #28              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 92          | 79 (-14%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 189         | 202 (+7%)              |
| Total capacity      | 27,042      | 30,465 (+13%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,193       | 1,346 (+13%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #28

**10,698** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,767** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #28

**19,111** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**16,856** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,346** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

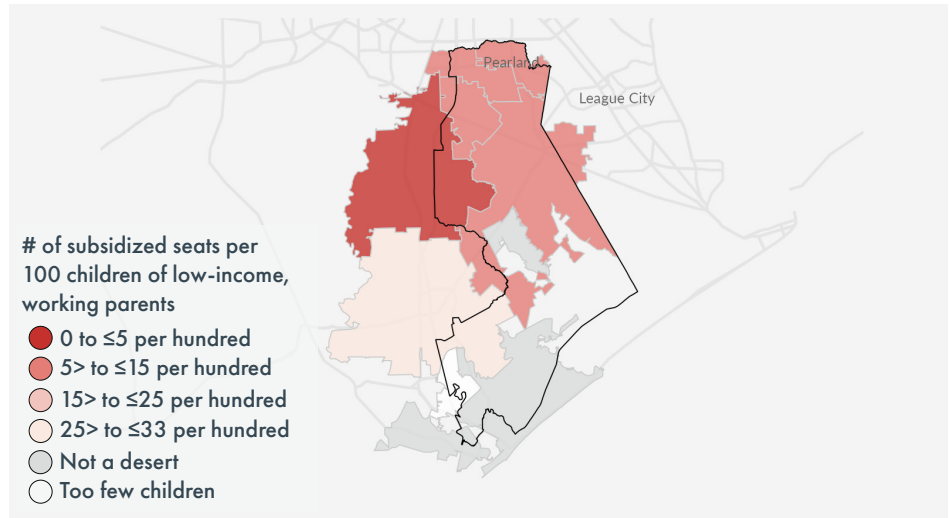
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #29**  
**Rep. Ed Thompson**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #29              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 49          | 39 (-20%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 130         | 136 (+5%)              |
| Total capacity      | 15,144      | 17,507 (+16%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,084       | 1,386 (+28%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #29

**5,712** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,704** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #29

**15,656** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**13,596** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,386** children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

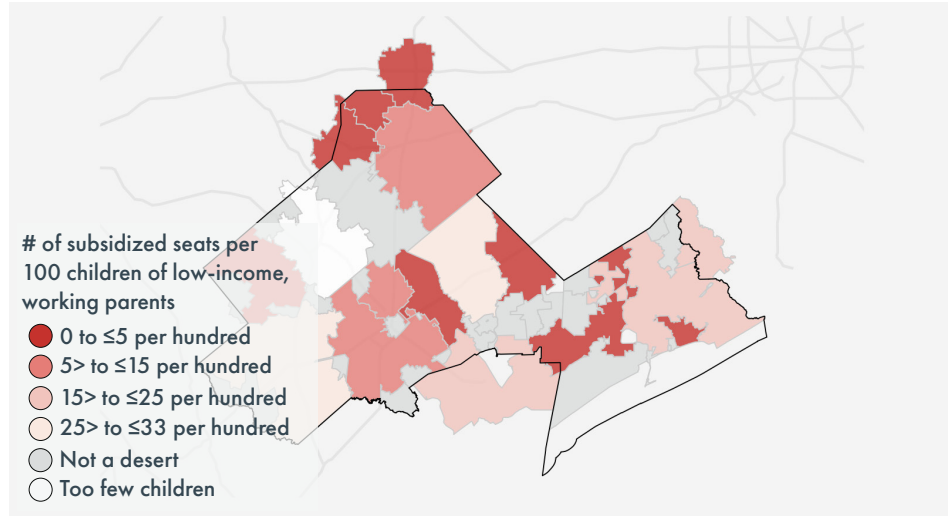
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #30**  
**Rep. Geanie W. Morrison**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #30              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 60          | 46 (-23%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 77          | 92 (+19%)              |
| Total capacity      | 6,773       | 7,922 (+17%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,139       | 920 (-19%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #30

**3,514** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,435** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #30

**8,586** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,388** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**920** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

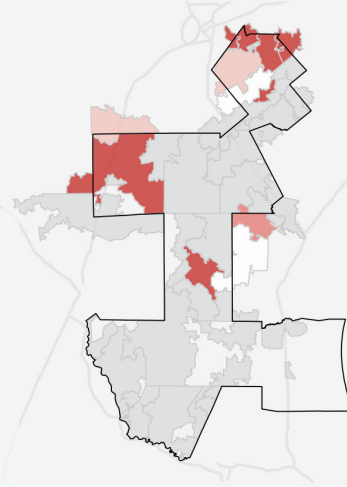
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #31**  
**Rep. Ryan Guillen**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #31              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 32          | 16 (-50%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 102         | 95 (-7%)               |
| Total capacity      | 4,575       | 4,622 (+1%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 791         | 812 (+3%)              |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #31

**5,384** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,729** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #31

**7,213** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,579** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**812** children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those in need.

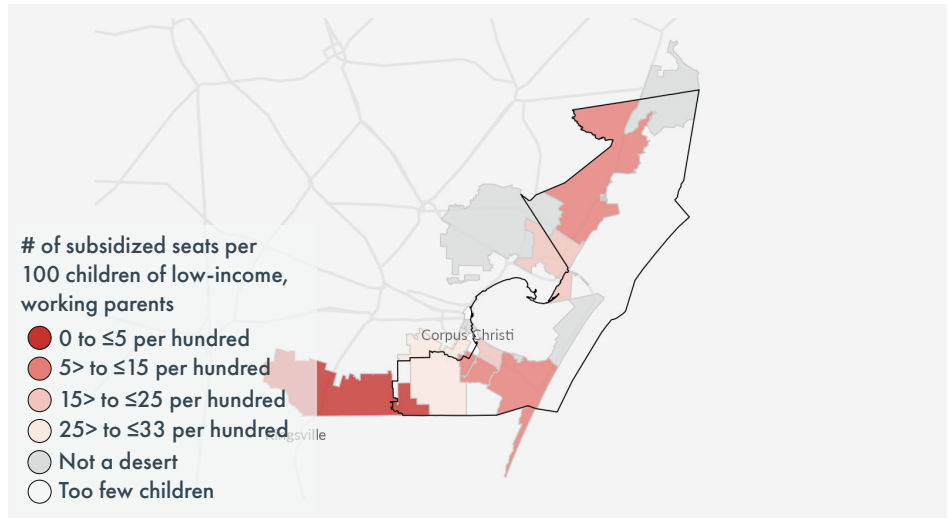
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #32**  
**Rep. Todd Hunter**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #32              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 54          | 48 (-11%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 114         | 92 (-19%)              |
| Total capacity      | 5,771       | 6,584 (+14%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,582       | 1,126 (-29%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #32

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

**1,500** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #32

**10,519** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,925** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,126** children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

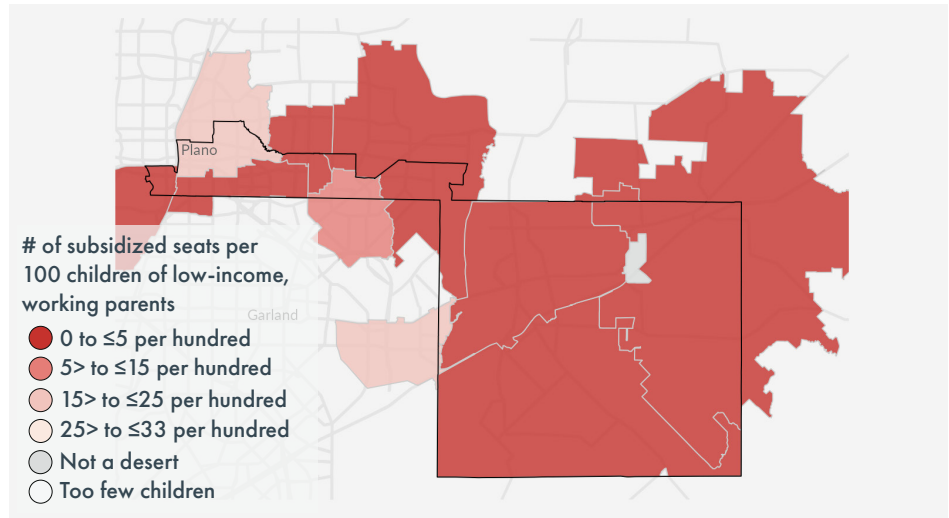
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #33**  
**Rep. Justin Holland**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #33              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 62          | 51 (-18%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 117         | 128 (+9%)              |
| Total capacity      | 14,378      | 18,172 (+26%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,314       | 741 (-44%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #33

**6,310** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,459** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #33

**16,092** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,627** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**741** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

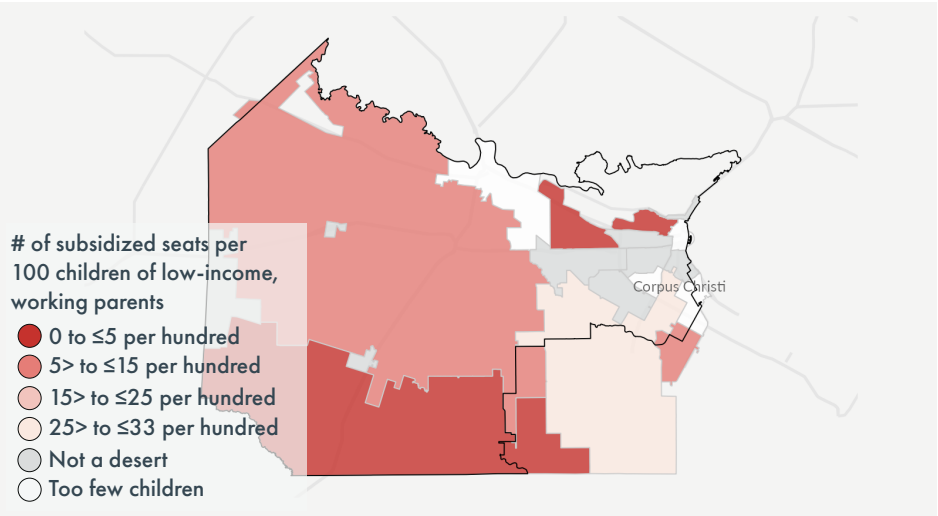
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #34**  
**Rep. Abel Herrero**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #34              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 41          | 29 (-29%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 115         | 90 (-22%)              |
| Total capacity      | 5,838       | 6,465 (+11%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,830       | 1,231 (-33%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #34

**5,460** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,764** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #34

**7,842** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,314** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,231** children are receiving subsidy, 37% of those in need.

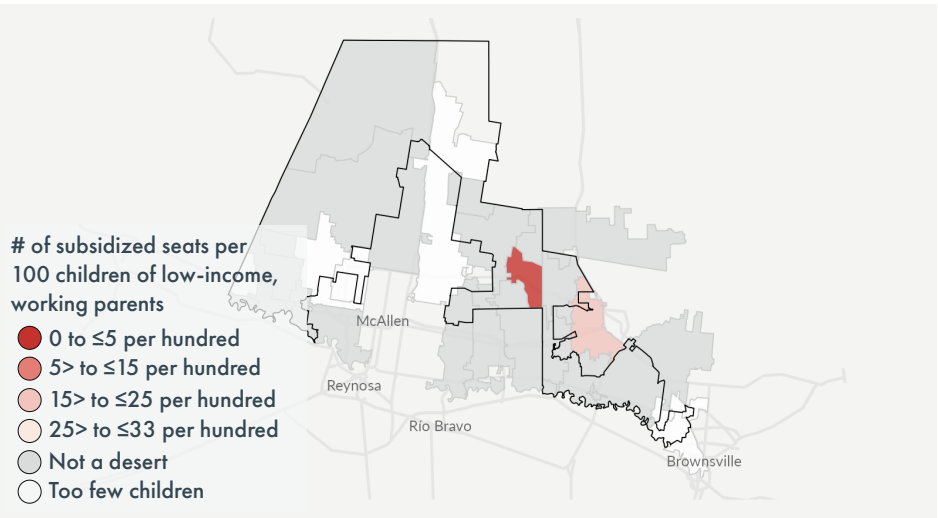
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #35**  
**Rep. Oscar Longoria**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #35              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 80          | 40 (-50%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 277         | 297 (+7%)              |
| Total capacity      | 16,570      | 20,319 (+23%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 6,910       | 5,911 (-14%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #35

**20,148** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**12,047** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #35

**18,466** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,969** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,911** children are receiving subsidy, 149% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

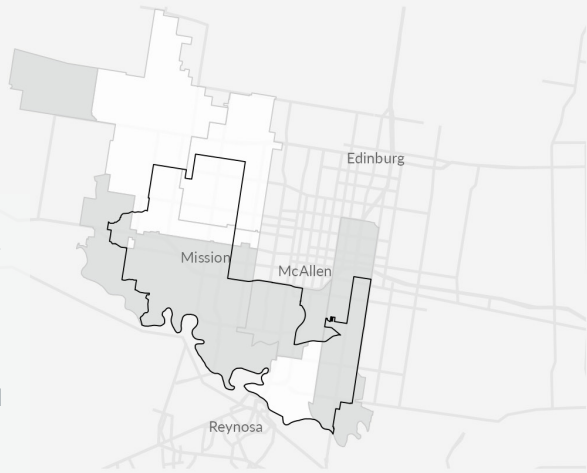
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #36**  
**Rep. Sergio Muñoz Jr.**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #36              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 50          | 23 (-54%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 138         | 160 (+16%)             |
| Total capacity      | 9,035       | 10,642 (+18%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 4,334       | 3,564 (-18%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #36

**11,696** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**7,799** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #36

**7,185** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**1,237** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,564** children are receiving subsidy, 288% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

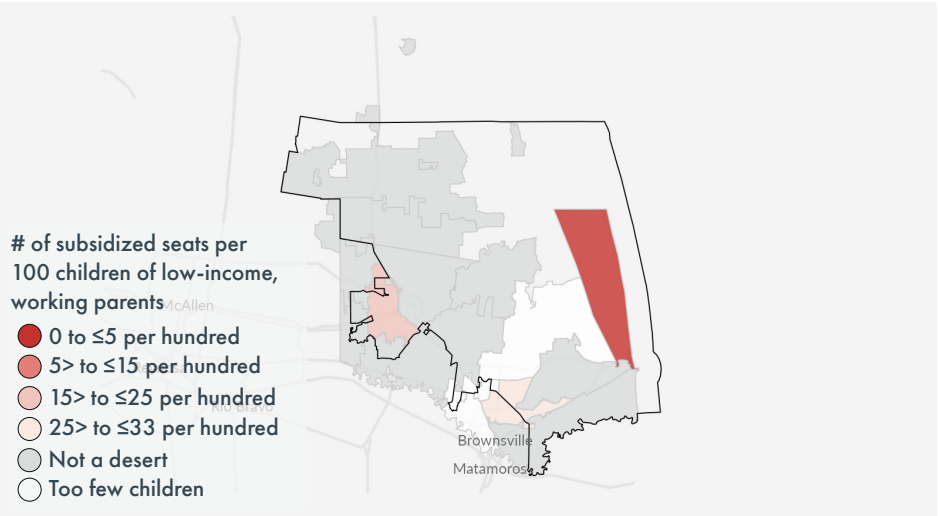
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #37**  
**Rep. Janie Lopez**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #37              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 40          | 17 (-57%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 215         | 216 (+0%)              |
| Total capacity      | 11,624      | 12,589 (+8%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 4,986       | 3,530 (-29%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #37

**10,310** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,184** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #37

**14,790** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,593** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,530** children are receiving subsidy, 98% of those in need.

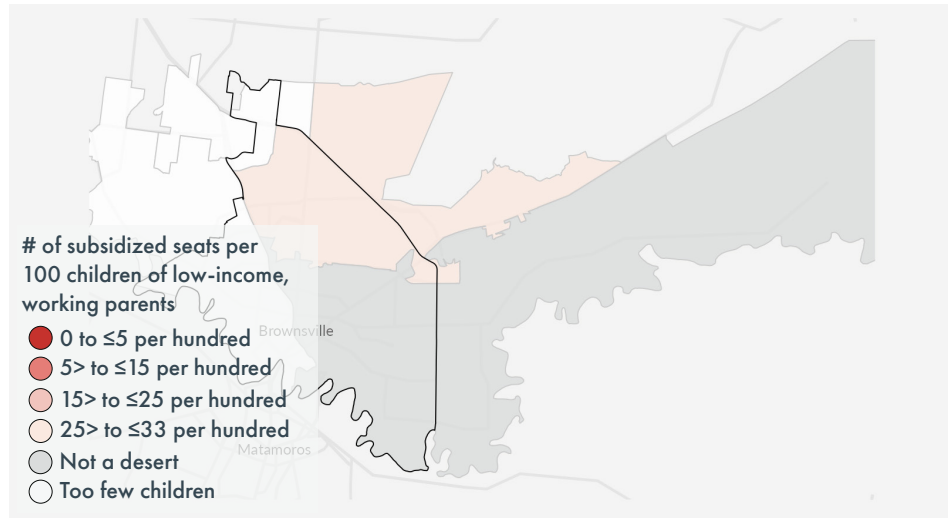
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #38**  
**Rep. Erin Gámez**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #38              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 5           | 2 (-60%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 106         | 112 (+6%)              |
| Total capacity      | 6,042       | 6,658 (+10%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,747       | 1,949 (-29%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #38

**4,754** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,659** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #38

**7,318** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,004** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,949** children are receiving subsidy, 97% of those in need.

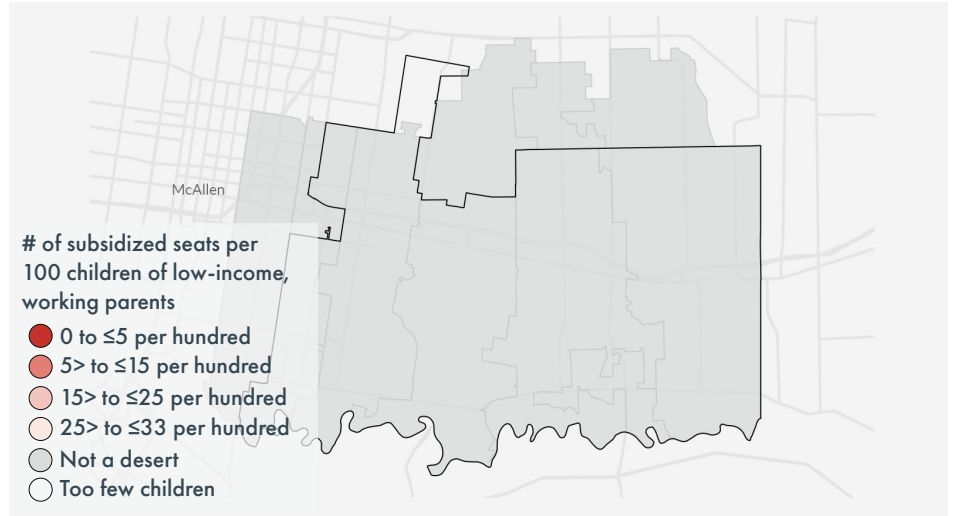
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #39**  
**Rep. Armando "Mando" Martinez**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said "Yes" to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #39              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 42          | 25 (-40%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 134         | 160 (+19%)             |
| Total capacity      | 8,580       | 10,732 (+25%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 3,985       | 3,621 (-9%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #39

**8,282** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,407** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #39

**5,803** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

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

**3,621** children are receiving subsidy, Inf% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State's established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

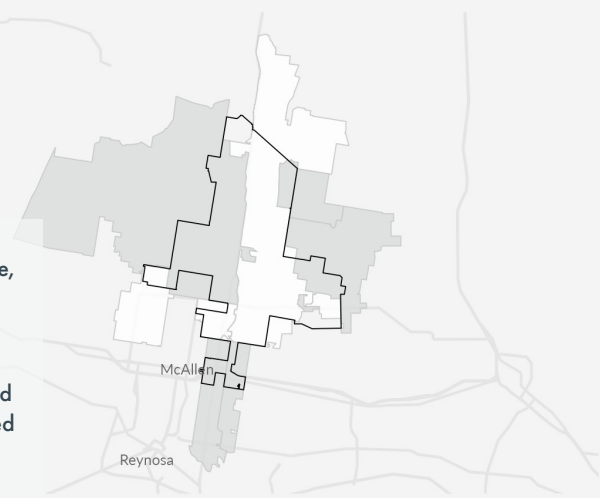
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #40**  
**Rep. Terry Canales**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #40              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 53          | 28 (-47%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 165         | 187 (+13%)             |
| Total capacity      | 11,402      | 12,812 (+12%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 5,617       | 4,299 (-23%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #40

**7,948** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,919** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #40

**10,619** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,711** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,299** children are receiving subsidy, 159% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

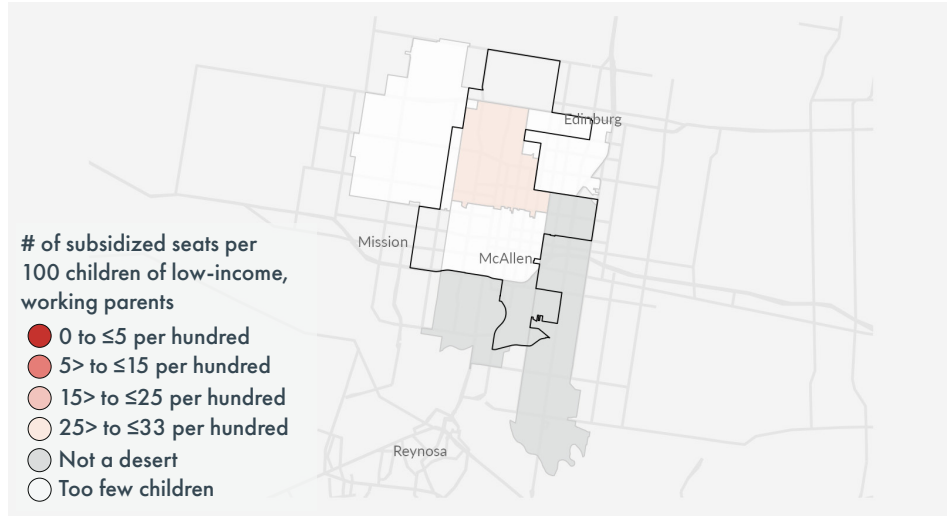
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said "Yes" to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #41              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 54          | 28 (-48%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 150         | 164 (+9%)              |
| Total capacity      | 11,674      | 12,160 (+4%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 4,534       | 3,401 (-25%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #41

**6,564** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,120** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #41

**9,556** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,040** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,401** children are receiving subsidy, 112% of those in need.

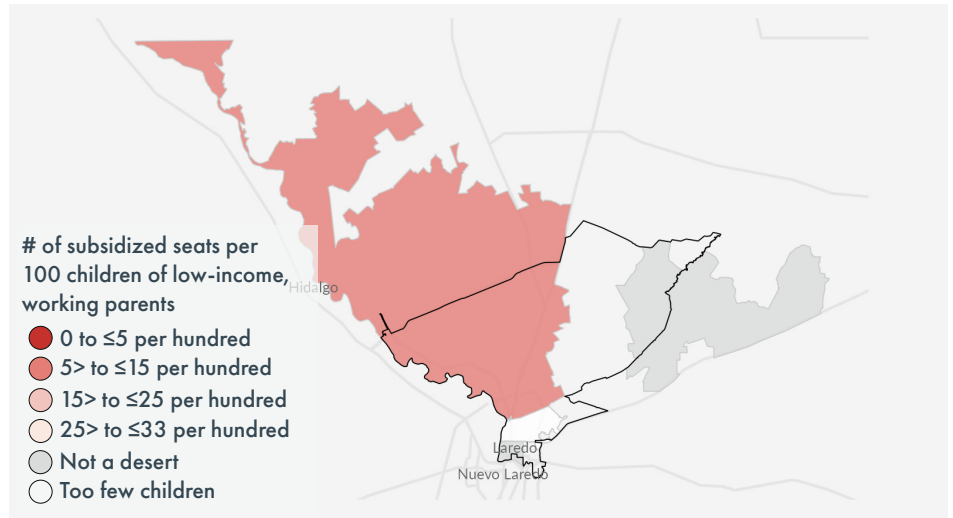
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State's established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #42**  
**Rep. Richard Peña Raymond**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #42              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 34          | 25 (-26%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 60          | 61 (+2%)               |
| Total capacity      | 4,298       | 4,241 (-1%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,655       | 1,567 (-5%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #42

**8,492** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,756** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #42

**5,488** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,646** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,567** children are receiving subsidy, 59% of those in need.

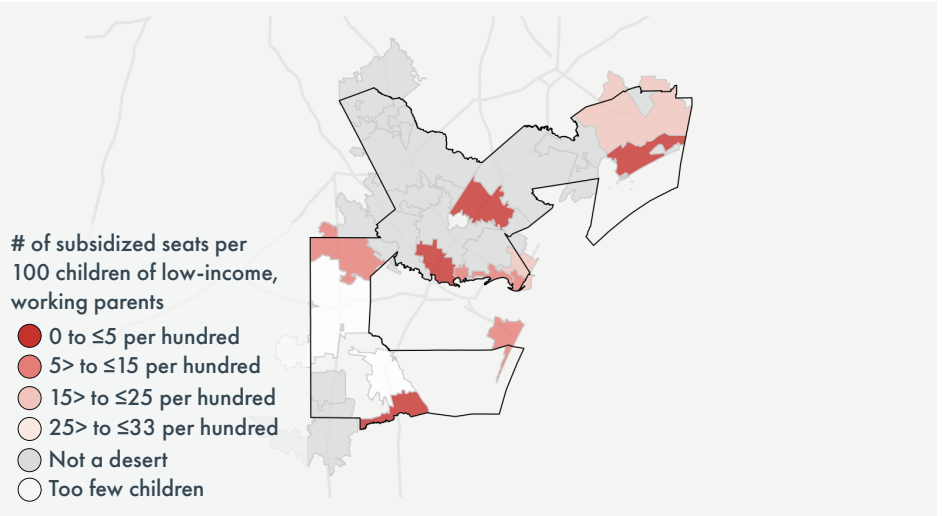
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #43**  
**Rep. J. M. Lozano**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #43              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 36          | 32 (-11%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 88          | 88 NA                  |
| Total capacity      | 3,949       | 4,936 (+25%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 988         | 870 (-12%)             |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #43

**3,994** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,613** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #43

**7,352** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,087** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**870** children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

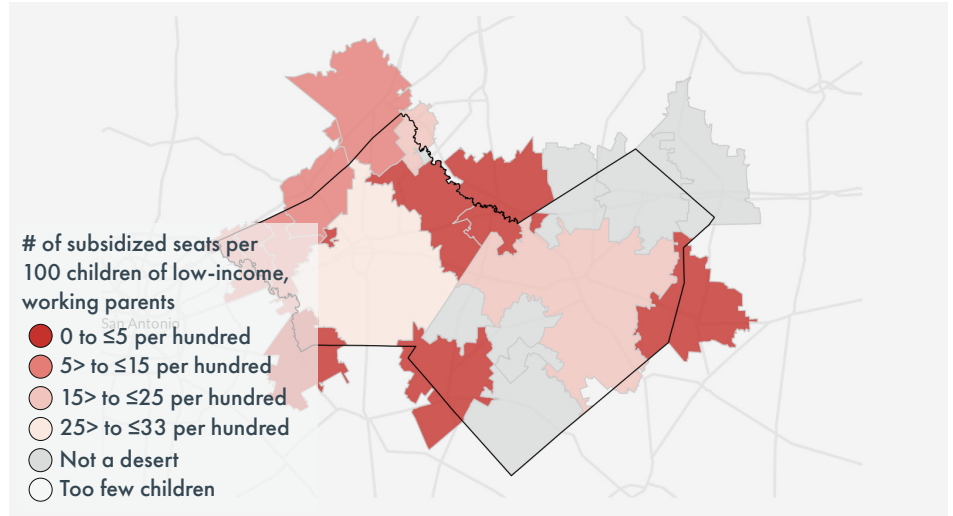
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #44**  
**Rep. John Kuempel**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #44              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 60          | 53 (-12%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 106         | 115 (+8%)              |
| Total capacity      | 9,067       | 11,622 (+28%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 998         | 838 (-16%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #44

**4,978** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,660** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #44

**14,188** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,884** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**838** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

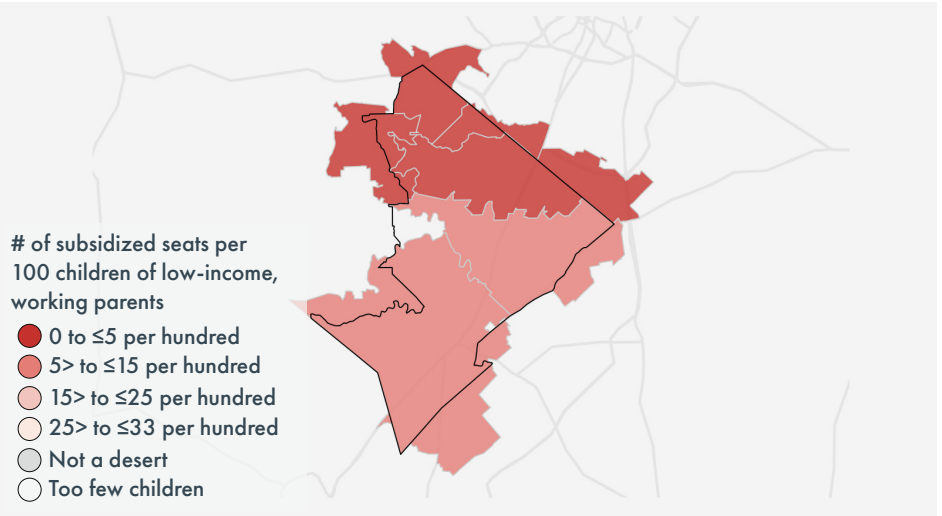
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #45**  
**Rep. Erin Zwiener**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #45              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 29          | 24 (-17%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 74          | 81 (+9%)               |
| Total capacity      | 5,344       | 6,528 (+22%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 459         | 307 (-33%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #45

**2,894** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,014** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #45

**8,555** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,680** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**307** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

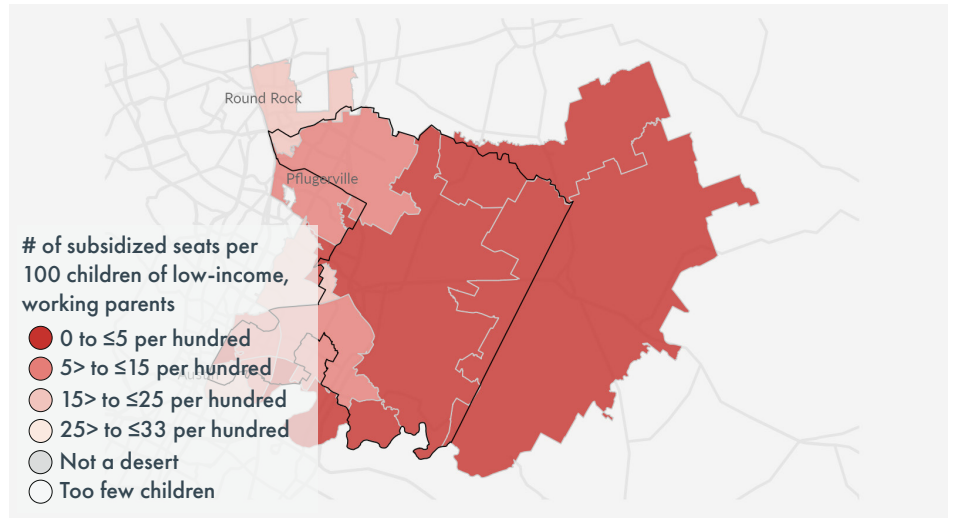
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #46**  
**Rep. Sheryl Cole**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #46              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 83          | 62 (-25%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 178         | 169 (-5%)              |
| Total capacity      | 16,419      | 17,881 (+9%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,772       | 1,109 (-37%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #46

**11,970** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,692** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #46

**18,187** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,462** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,109** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

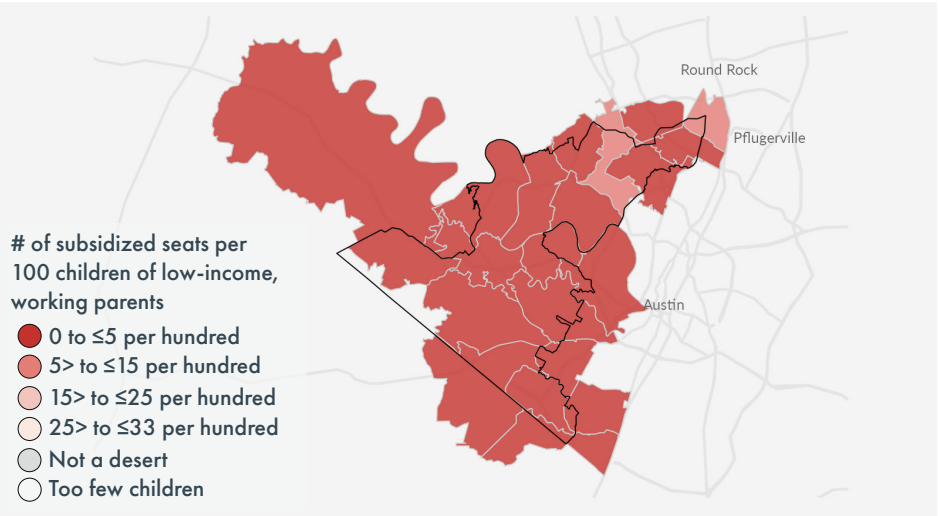
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #47**  
**Rep. Vikki Goodwin**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #47              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 75          | 49 (-35%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 208         | 220 (+6%)              |
| Total capacity      | 24,338      | 25,929 (+7%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 693         | 393 (-43%)             |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #47

**11,512** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,038** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #47

**19,585** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**18,403** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**393** children are receiving subsidy, 2% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

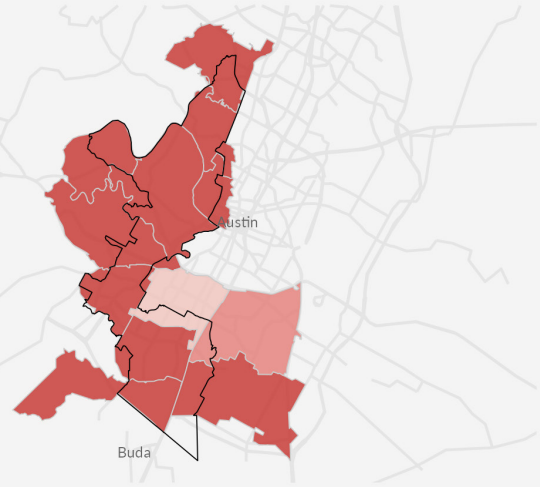
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #48**  
**Rep. Donna Howard**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #48              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 70          | 40 (-43%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 176         | 174 (-1%)              |
| Total capacity      | 16,913      | 17,207 (+2%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 921         | 594 (-36%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #48

**6,598** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,908** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #48

**14,629** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,338** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**594** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

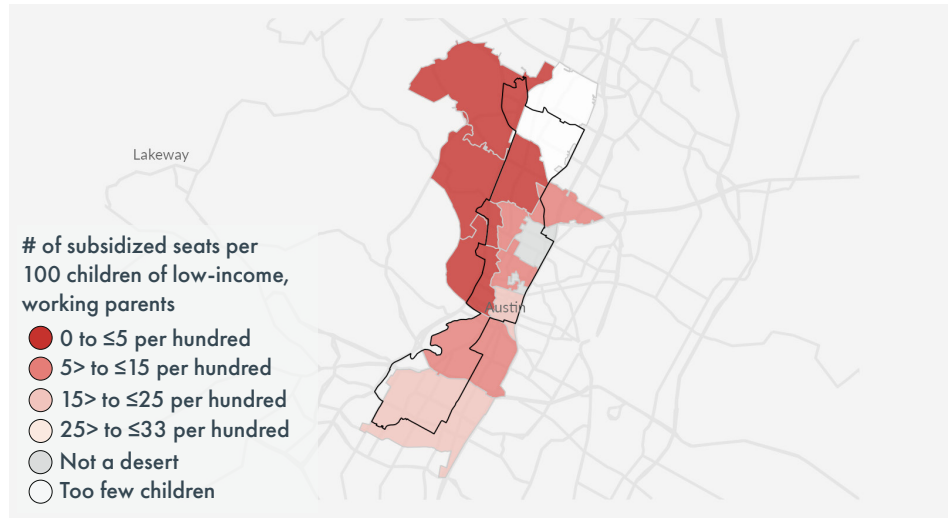
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #49**  
**Rep. Gina Hinojosa**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #49              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 36          | 15 (-58%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 189         | 186 (-2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 16,606      | 17,010 (+2%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,144       | 826 (-28%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #49

**6,598** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,908** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #49

**10,738** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,461** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**826** children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

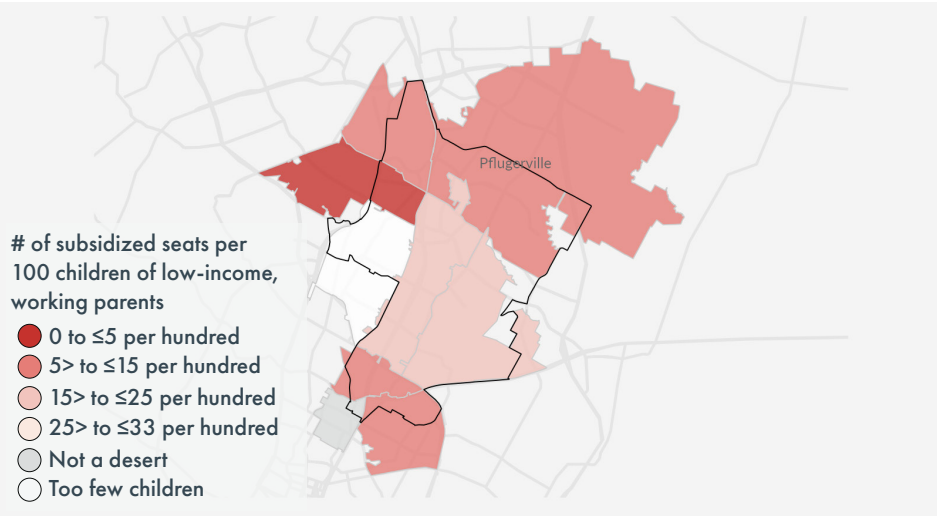
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #50**  
**Rep. James Talarico**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #50              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 76          | 41 (-46%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 153         | 144 (-6%)              |
| Total capacity      | 14,003      | 14,671 (+5%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,671       | 1,094 (-35%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #50

**9,944** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,914** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #50

**15,691** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,159** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,094** children are receiving subsidy, 11% of those in need.

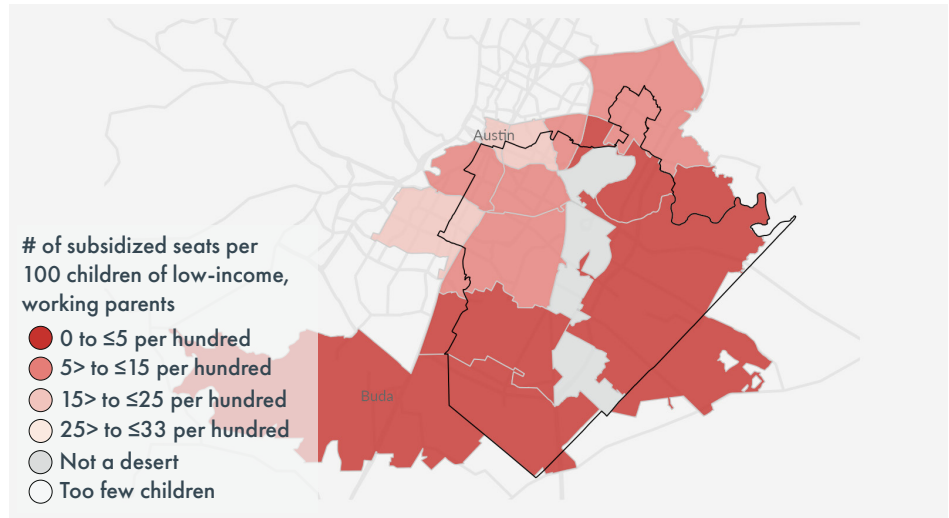
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #51**  
**Rep. Lulu Flores**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #51              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 61          | 38 (-38%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 164         | 144 (-12%)             |
| Total capacity      | 10,522      | 11,270 (+7%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,114       | 626 (-44%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #51

**7,968** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,422** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #51

**14,174** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,671** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**626** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

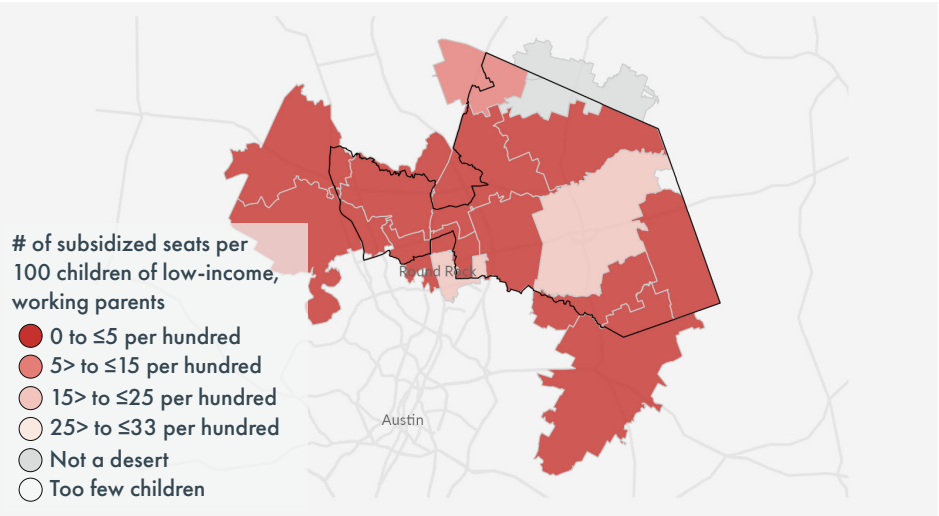
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #52**  
**Rep. Caroline Harris Davila**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #52              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 98          | 86 (-12%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 189         | 220 (+16%)             |
| Total capacity      | 19,471      | 28,504 (+46%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,104       | 654 (-41%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #52

**7,516** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,018** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #52

**22,107** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**19,010** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**654** children are receiving subsidy, 3% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

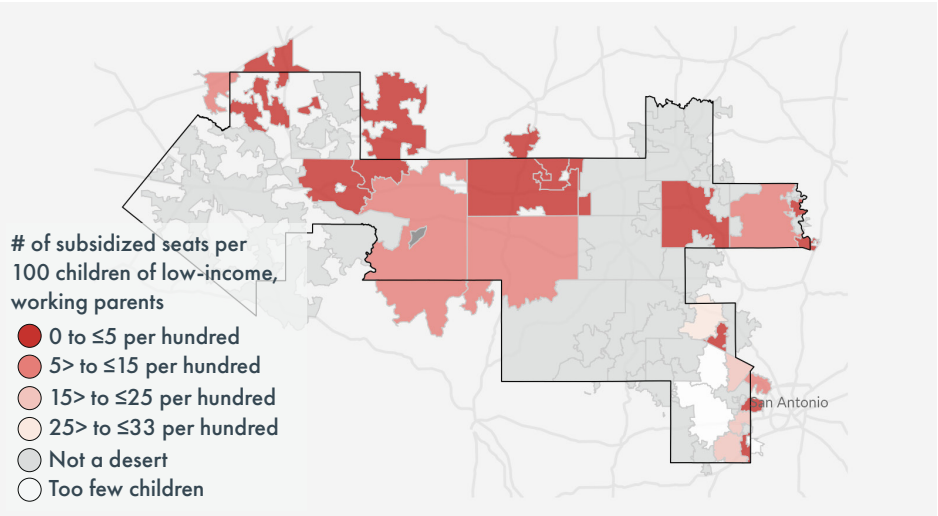
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #53**  
**Rep. Andrew S. Murr**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #53              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 48          | 35 (-27%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 86          | 83 (-3%)               |
| Total capacity      | 5,526       | 6,922 (+25%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 781         | 672 (-14%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #53

**14,068** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,241** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #53

**11,489** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,616** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**672** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

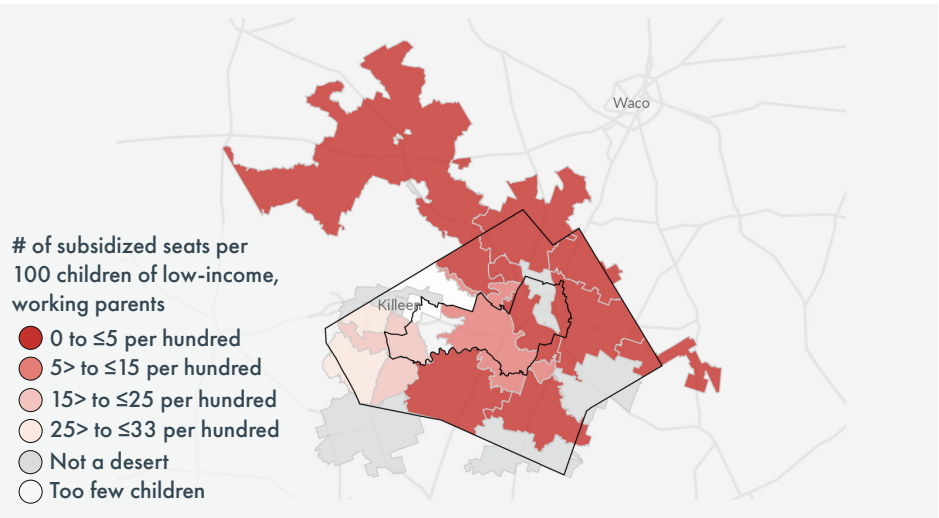
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #54**  
**Rep. Brad Buckley**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #54              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 120         | 78 (-35%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 148         | 160 (+8%)              |
| Total capacity      | 14,411      | 16,025 (+11%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,328       | 1,768 (-24%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #54

**9,898** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,014** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #54

**16,520** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,115** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,768** children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

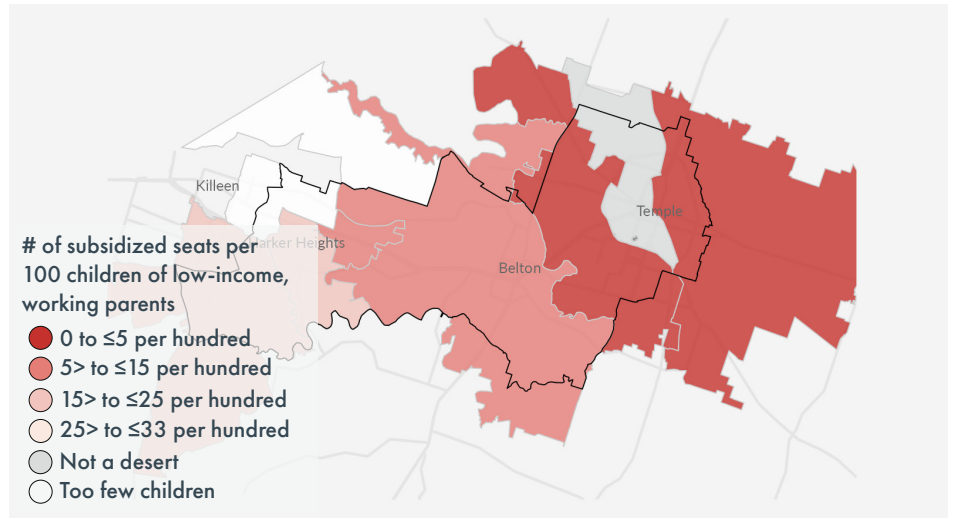
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #55**  
**Rep. Hugh D. Shine**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #55              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 66          | 60 (-9%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 109         | 122 (+12%)             |
| Total capacity      | 11,620      | 12,788 (+10%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,686       | 1,330 (-21%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #55

**8,206** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

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

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #55

**12,315** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,302** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,330** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

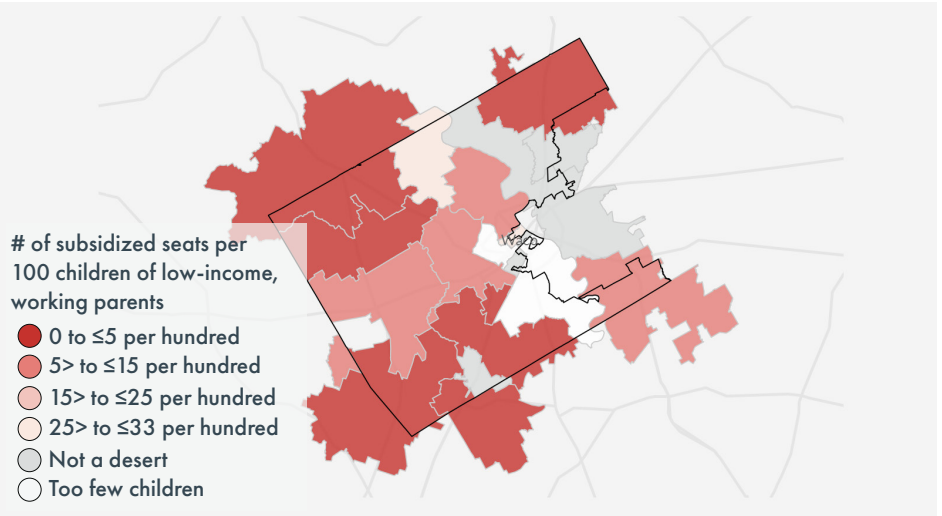
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #56**  
**Rep. Charles "Doc"**  
**Anderson**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said "Yes" to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #56              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 40          | 31 (-22%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 106         | 94 (-11%)              |
| Total capacity      | 8,960       | 9,902 (+11%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,502       | 1,286 (-14%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #56

**4,140** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,553** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #56

**8,703** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,559** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,286** children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

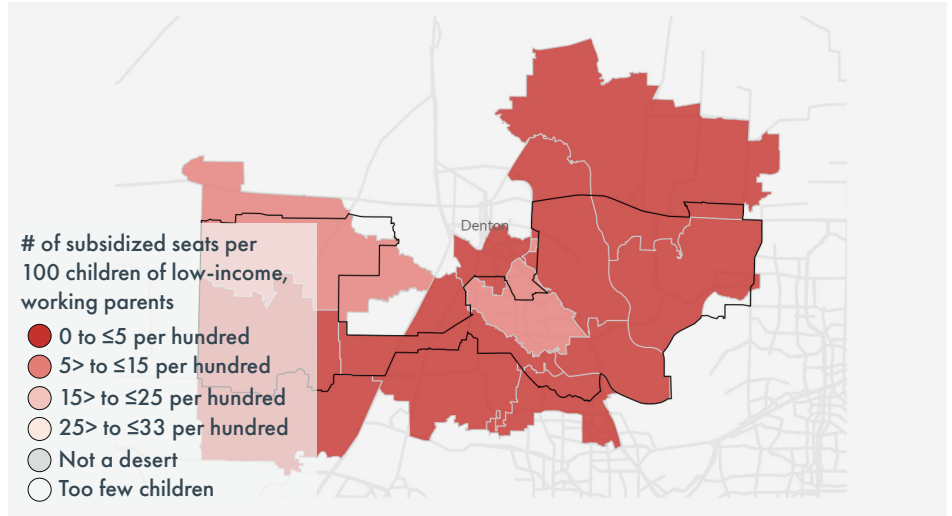
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State's established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #57**  
**Rep. Richard Hayes**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #57              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 105         | 85 (-19%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 80          | 99 (+24%)              |
| Total capacity      | 11,331      | 14,181 (+25%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 742         | 375 (-49%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #57

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

**2,277** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #57

**14,762** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,810** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**375** children are receiving subsidy, 3% of those in need.

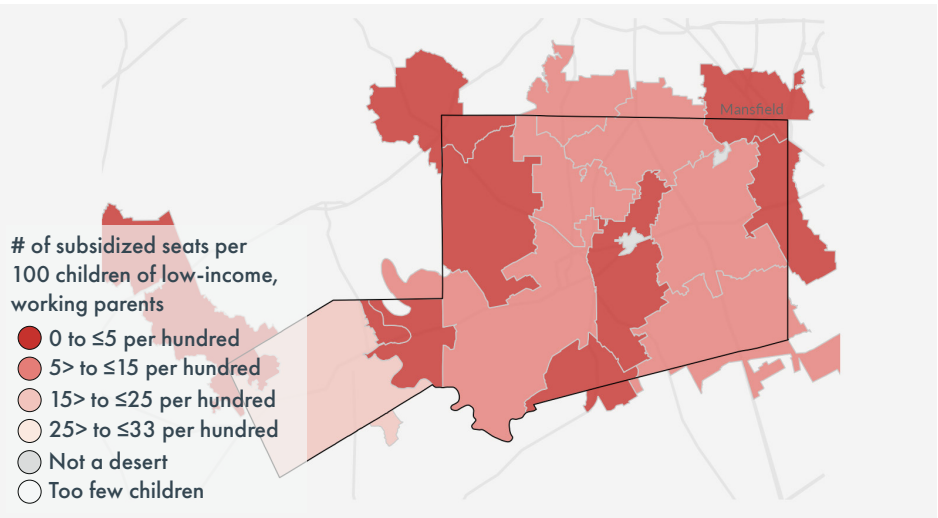
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #58**  
**Rep. DeWayne Burns**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #58              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 39          | 40 (+3%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 84          | 80 (-5%)               |
| Total capacity      | 9,894       | 11,004 (+11%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 827         | 467 (-44%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #58

**5,956** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,719** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #58

**12,886** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,328** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**467** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

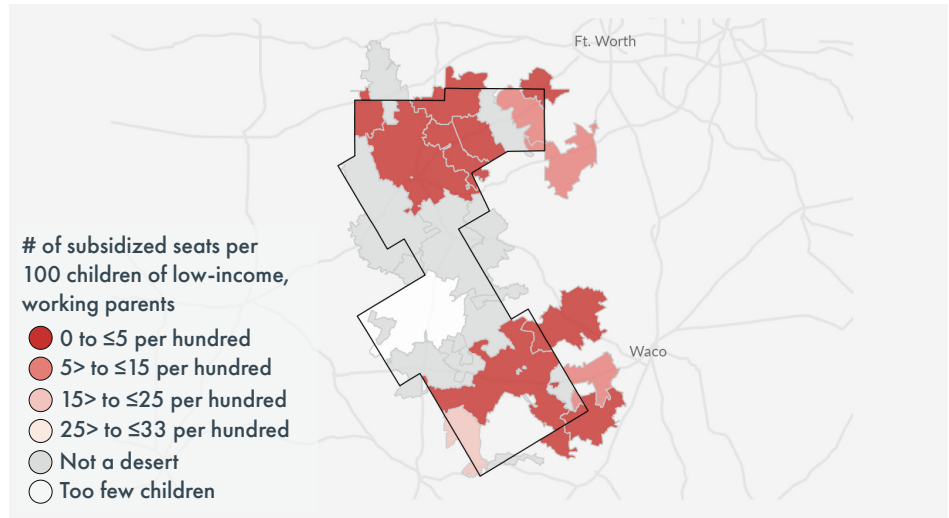
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #59**  
**Rep. Shelby Slawson**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #59              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 43          | 19 (-56%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 77          | 80 (+4%)               |
| Total capacity      | 6,566       | 6,250 (-5%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 709         | 402 (-43%)             |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #59

**9,306** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,876** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #59

**8,231** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,829** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**402** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

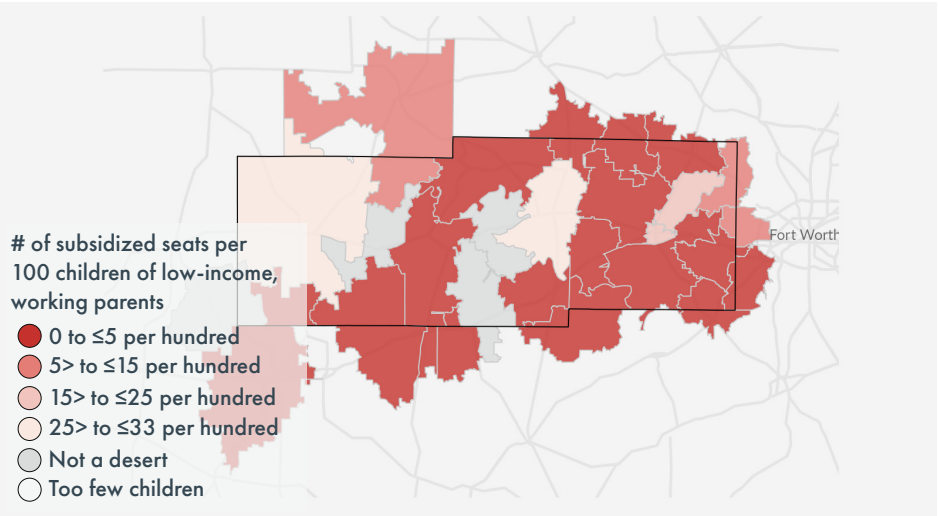
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #60**  
**Rep. Glenn Rogers**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #60              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 34          | 17 (-50%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 81          | 95 (+17%)              |
| Total capacity      | 8,227       | 9,415 (+14%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 925         | 616 (-33%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #60

**2,972** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**815** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #60

**13,259** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,817** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**616** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

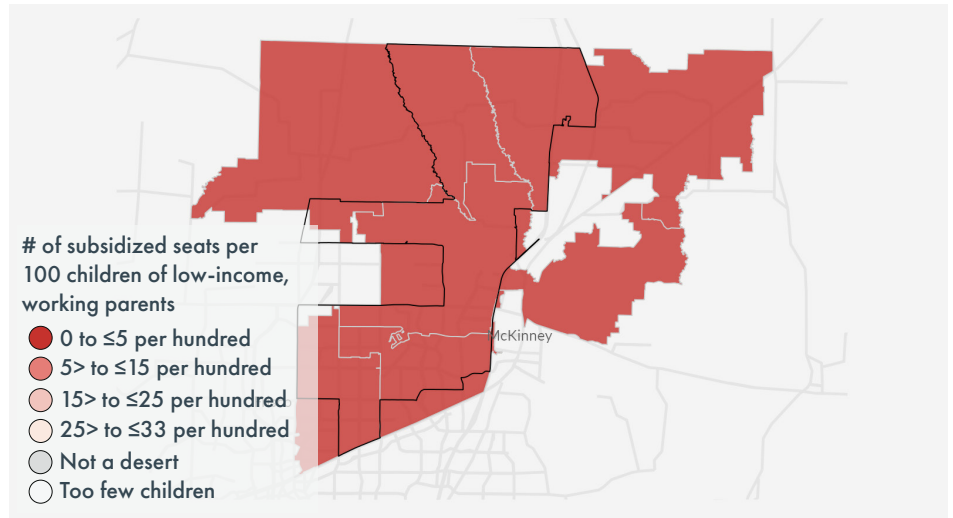
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #61**  
**Rep. Frederick Frazier**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #61              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 78          | 50 (-36%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 103         | 121 (+17%)             |
| Total capacity      | 13,672      | 18,762 (+37%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 486         | 261 (-46%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #61

**6,200** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**897** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #61

**12,517** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,251** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**261** children are receiving subsidy, 2% of those in need.

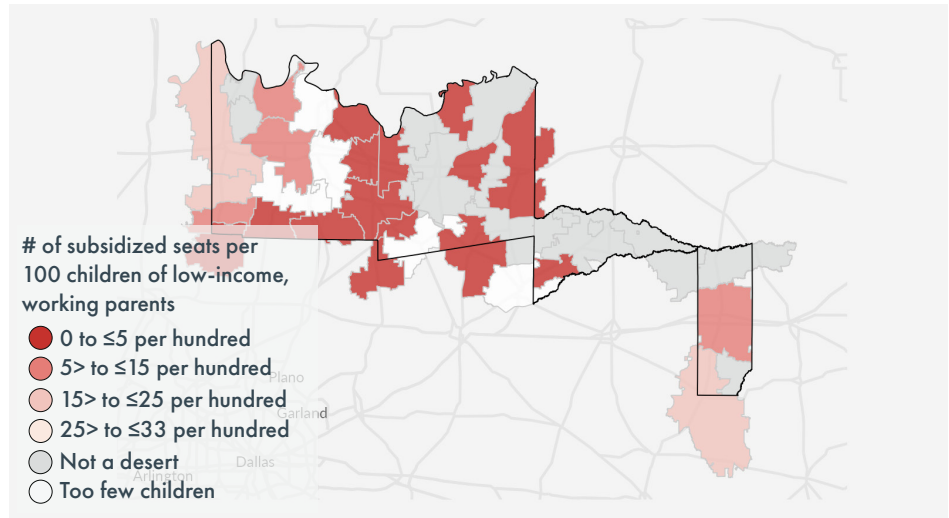
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #62**  
**Rep. Reggie Smith**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #62              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 24          | 25 (+4%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 65          | 71 (+9%)               |
| Total capacity      | 4,884       | 5,752 (+18%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 867         | 955 (+10%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #62

**3,568** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,163** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #62

**8,698** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,636** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**955** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

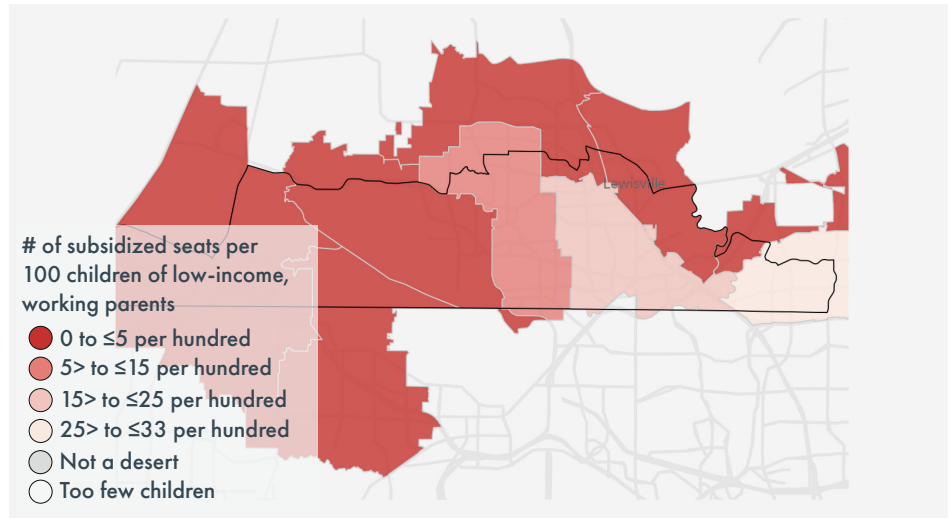
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #63**

**Rep. Benjamin Bumgarner**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #63              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 84          | 58 (-31%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 134         | 125 (-7%)              |
| Total capacity      | 19,731      | 20,390 (+3%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,278       | 829 (-35%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #63

**7,926** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,926** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #63

**13,533** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,205** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**829** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

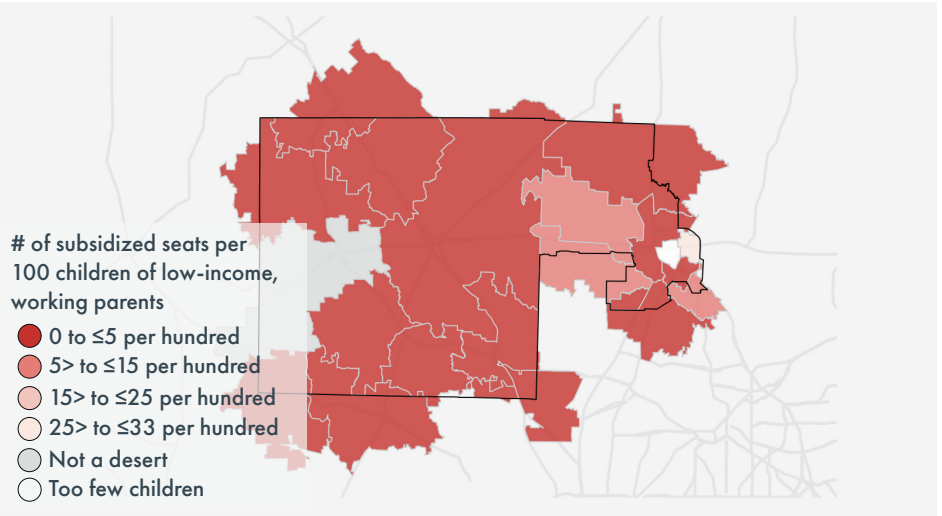
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #64**  
**Rep. Lynn Stucky**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #64              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 47          | 35 (-26%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 92          | 100 (+9%)              |
| Total capacity      | 10,062      | 10,877 (+8%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 817         | 404 (-51%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #64

**6,144** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,753** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #64

**12,232** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,654** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**404** children are receiving subsidy, 4% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

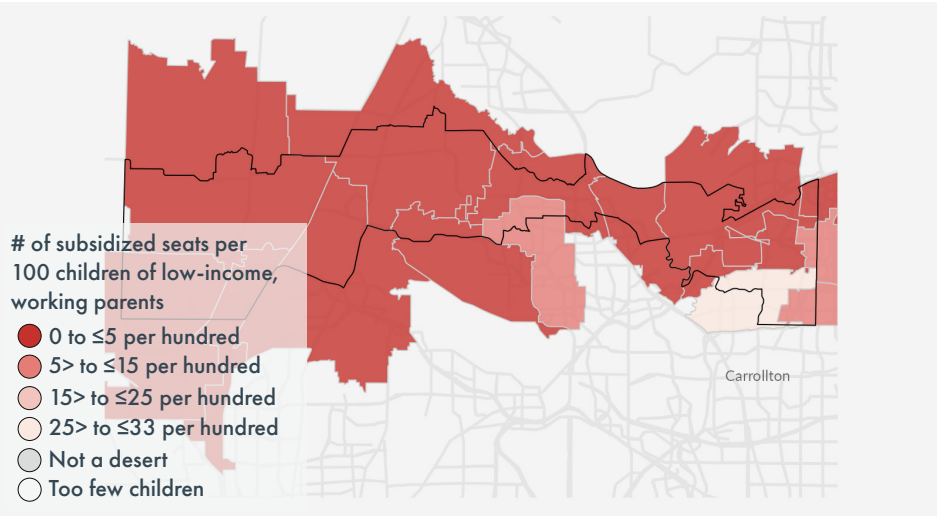
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #65**  
**Rep. Kronda Thimesch**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #65              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 123         | 88 (-28%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 201         | 210 (+4%)              |
| Total capacity      | 31,842      | 34,863 (+9%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,594       | 1,053 (-34%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #65

**8,038** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,942** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #65

**23,535** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**21,266** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,053** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

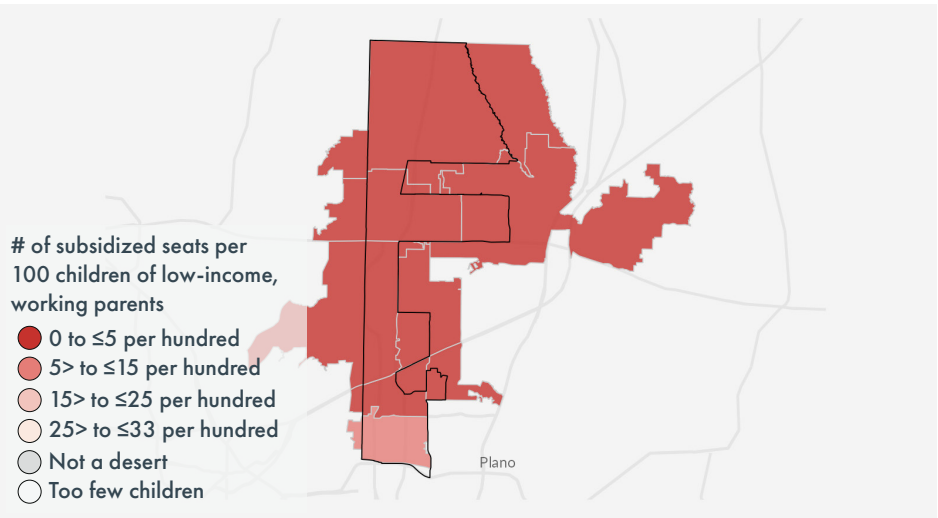
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #66**  
**Rep. Matt Shaheen**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #66              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 94          | 61 (-35%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 172         | 199 (+16%)             |
| Total capacity      | 30,435      | 37,313 (+23%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 398         | 402 (+1%)              |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #66

**7,712** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,288** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #66

**15,932** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**16,413** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**402** children are receiving subsidy, 2% of those in need.

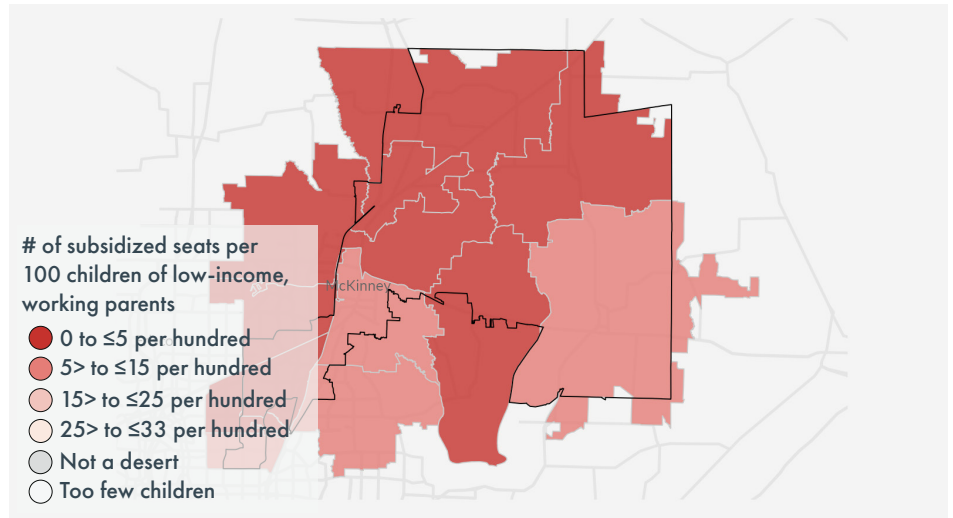
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #67**  
**Rep. Jeff Leach**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #67              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 123         | 98 (-20%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 159         | 178 (+12%)             |
| Total capacity      | 23,077      | 29,237 (+27%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,113       | 620 (-44%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #67

**8,256** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,786** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #67

**20,143** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,349** 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.

**620** children are receiving subsidy, 4% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

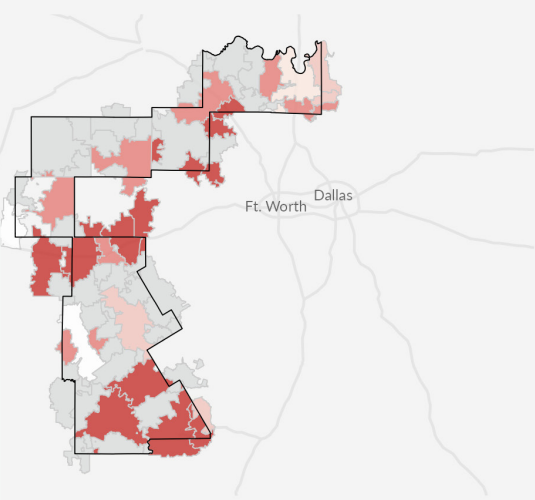
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #68**  
**Rep. David Spiller**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #68              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 74          | 46 (-38%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 91          | 95 (+4%)               |
| Total capacity      | 7,095       | 6,885 (-3%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 948         | 773 (-18%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #68

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

**1,551** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #68

**9,548** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,047** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

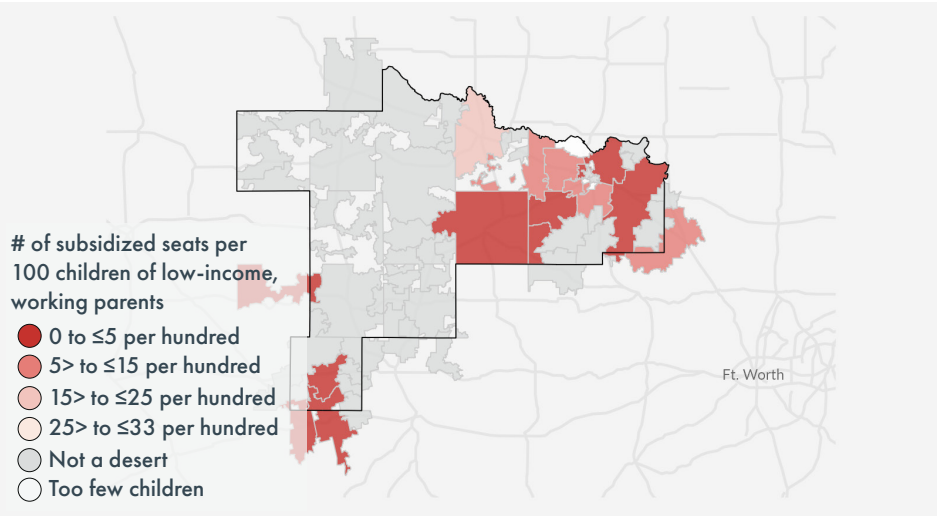
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #69**  
**Rep. James Frank**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #69              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 63          | 44 (-30%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 93          | 101 (+9%)              |
| Total capacity      | 6,136       | 6,404 (+4%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,213       | 846 (-30%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #69

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

**1,722** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #69

**7,245** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,168** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

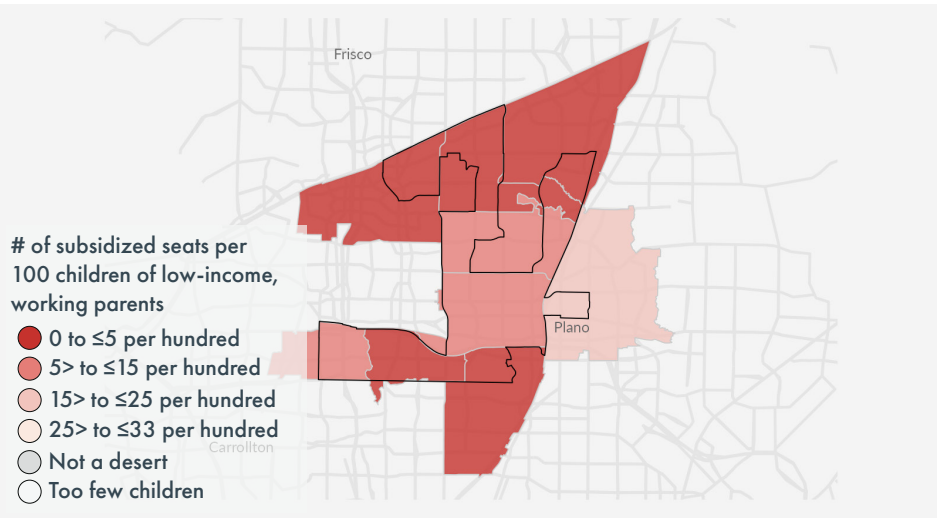
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #70**  
**Rep. Mihaela Plesa**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #70              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 98          | 70 (-29%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 151         | 147 (-3%)              |
| Total capacity      | 21,124      | 22,901 (+8%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,050       | 629 (-40%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #70

**7,804** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,306** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #70

**15,480** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,914** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**629** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

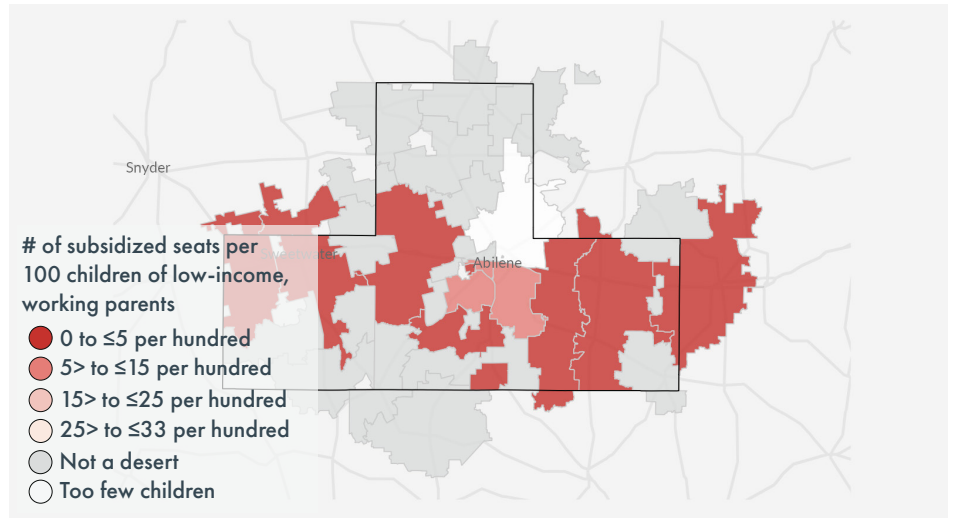
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #71**  
**Rep. Stan Lambert**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #71              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 48          | 28 (-42%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 63          | 62 (-2%)               |
| Total capacity      | 4,351       | 4,636 (+7%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,346       | 503 (-63%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #71

**4,912** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,248** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #71

**7,130** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,377** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

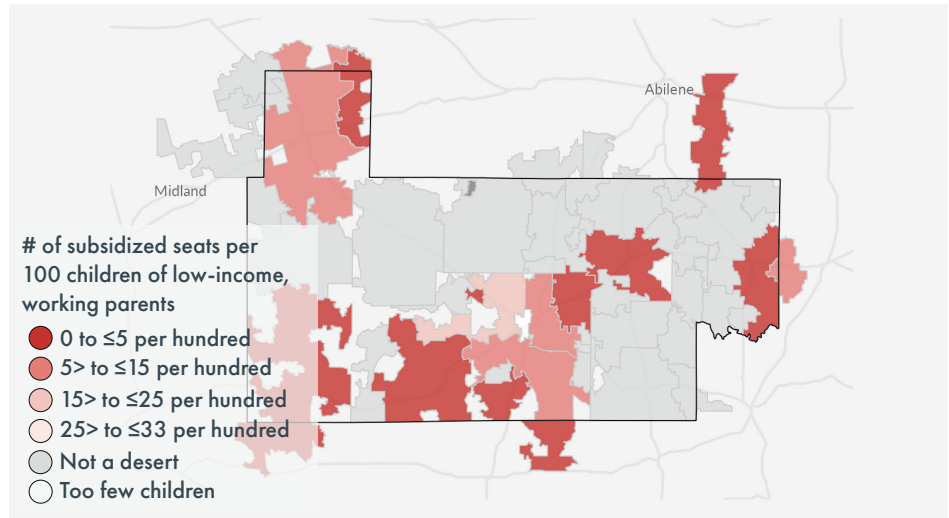
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
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  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #72**  
**Rep. Drew Darby**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #72              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 40          | 28 (-30%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 80          | 73 (-9%)               |
| Total capacity      | 5,935       | 6,669 (+12%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,000       | 547 (-45%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #72

**3,296** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**836** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #72

**7,296** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,415** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**547** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

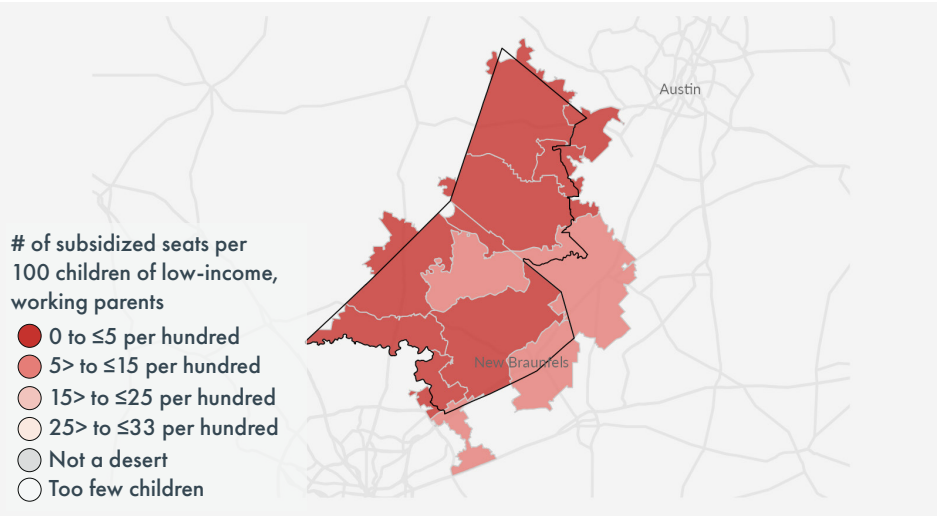
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
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  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #73**  
**Rep. Carrie Isaac**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #73              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 46          | 47 (+2%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 99          | 106 (+7%)              |
| Total capacity      | 9,239       | 10,968 (+19%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 684         | 536 (-22%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #73

**3,722** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**822** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #73

**14,075** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,204** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**536** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

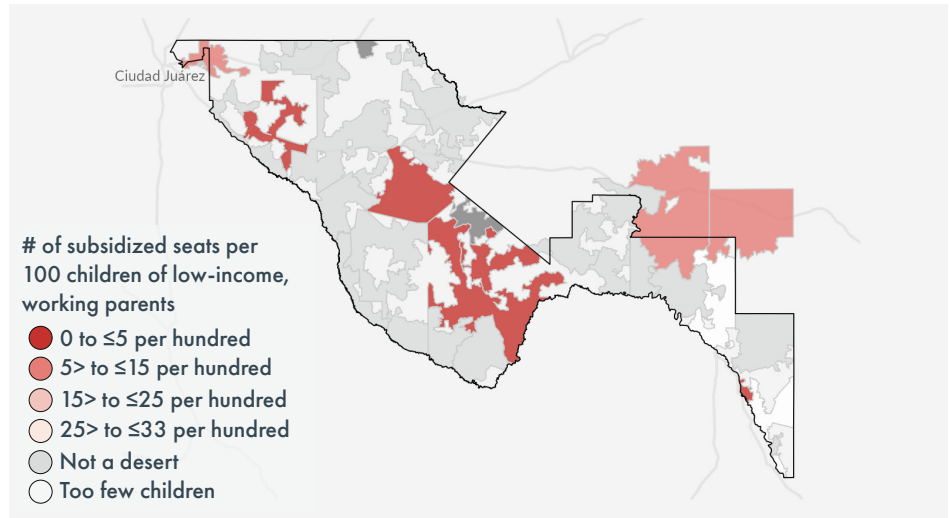
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #74**  
**Rep. Eddie Morales**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #74              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 44          | 37 (-16%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 67          | 70 (+4%)               |
| Total capacity      | 4,664       | 4,908 (+5%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,698       | 1,421 (-16%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #74

**16,448** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,608** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #74

**11,131** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,372** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,421** children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

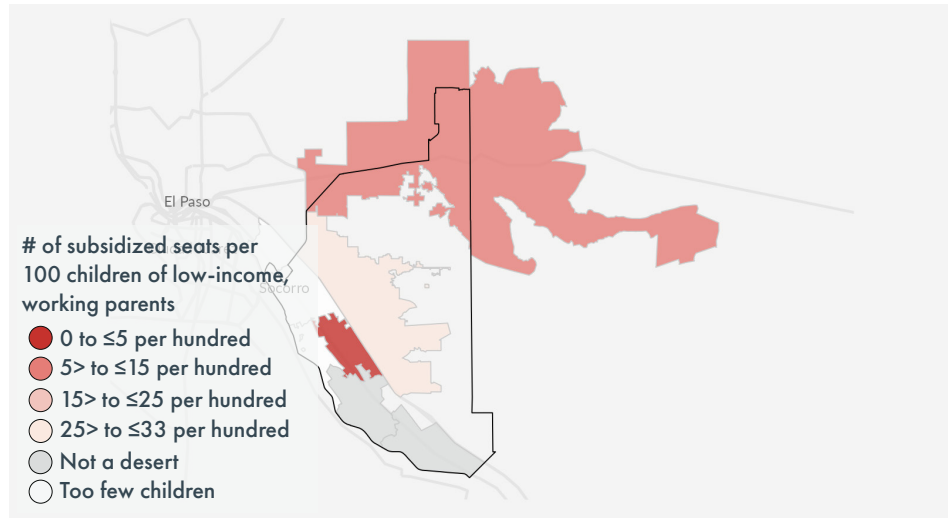
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #75**

**Rep. Mary E. González**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #75              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 66          | 48 (-27%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 60          | 71 (+18%)              |
| Total capacity      | 4,778       | 5,137 (+8%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,667       | 1,781 (+7%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #75

**11,278** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,942** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #75

**12,576** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,799** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,781** children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those in need.

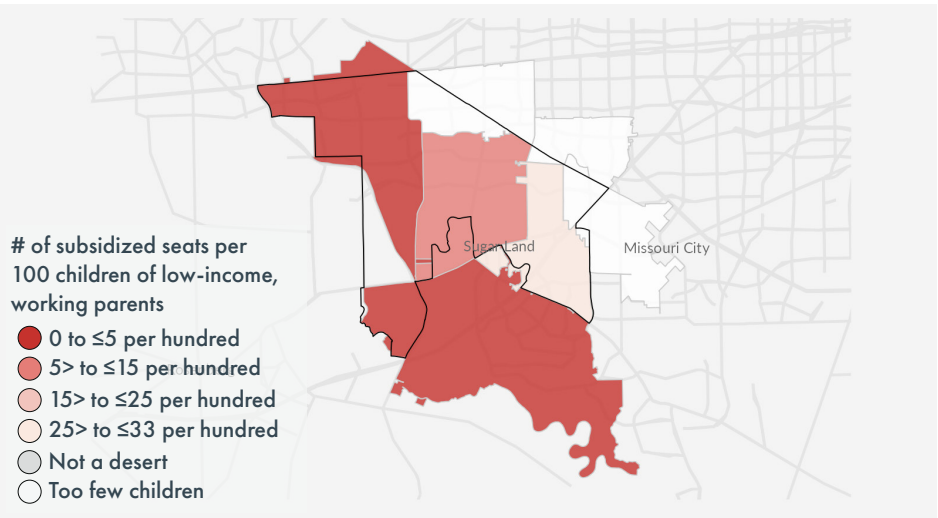
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #76**  
**Rep. Suleman Lalani**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #76              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 302         | 214 (-29%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 160         | 160 NA                 |
| Total capacity      | 21,200      | 22,710 (+7%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,580       | 1,482 (-6%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #76

**6,920** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,830** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #76

**16,403** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,303** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,482** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

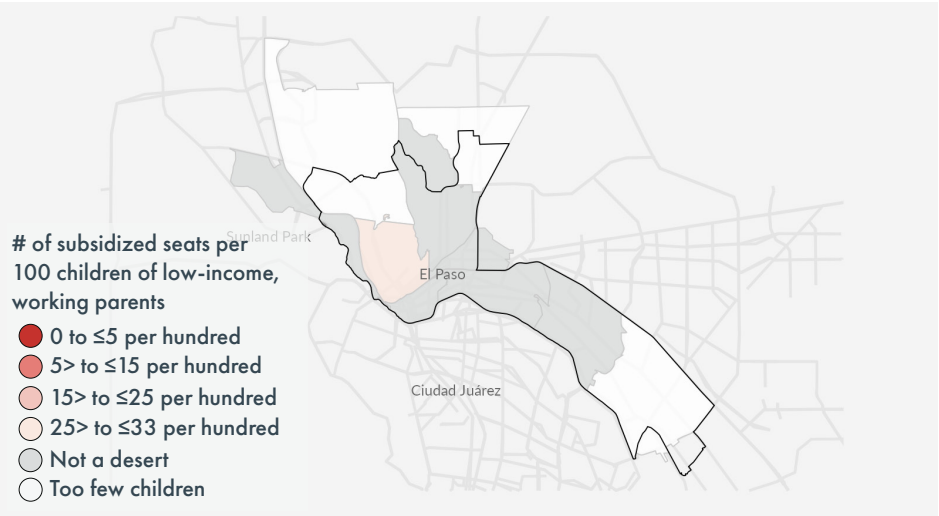
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
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  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #77**  
**Rep. Evelina "Lina" Ortega**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said "Yes" to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #77              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 51          | 26 (-49%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 113         | 108 (-4%)              |
| Total capacity      | 7,891       | 7,518 (-5%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,488       | 2,147 (-14%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #77

**10,080** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,078** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #77

**7,099** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**1,852** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,147** children are receiving subsidy, 116% of those in need.

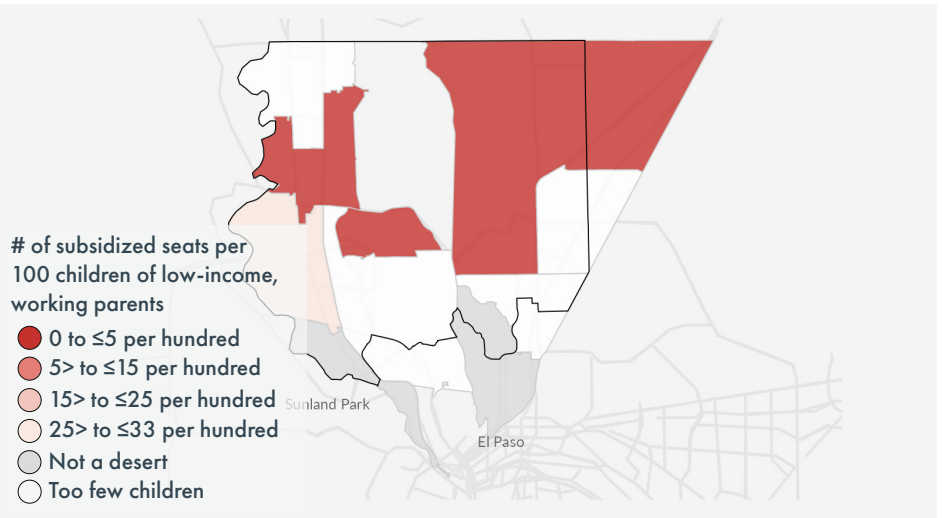
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State's established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #78**  
**Rep. Joe Moody**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #78              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 41          | 24 (-41%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 97          | 89 (-8%)               |
| Total capacity      | 7,420       | 6,995 (-6%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,811       | 1,606 (-11%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #78

**6,636** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,119** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #78

**9,216** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,635** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,606** children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those in need.

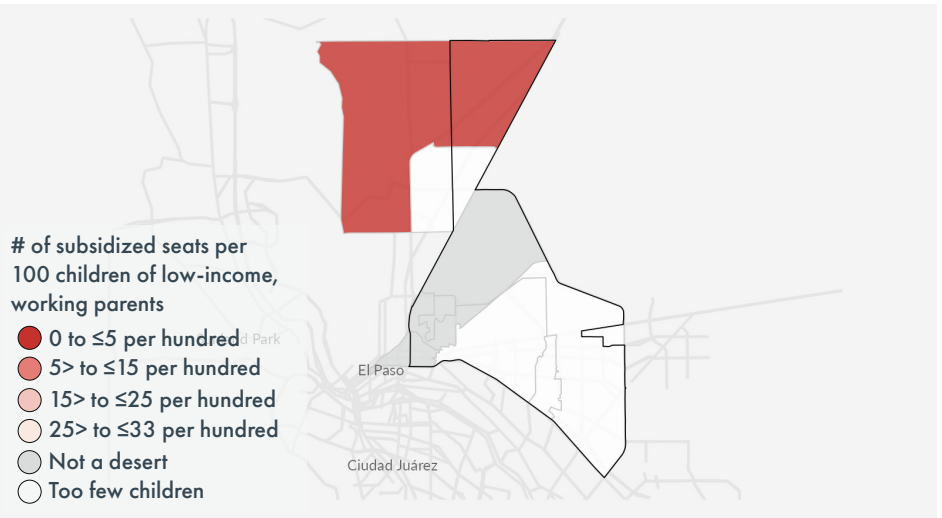
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #79**  
**Rep. Claudia Ordaz**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #79              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 76          | 40 (-47%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 109         | 111 (+2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 9,784       | 8,758 (-10%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 3,084       | 2,588 (-16%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #79

**15,158** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,285** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #79

**8,726** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,660** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,588** children are receiving subsidy, 97% of those in need.

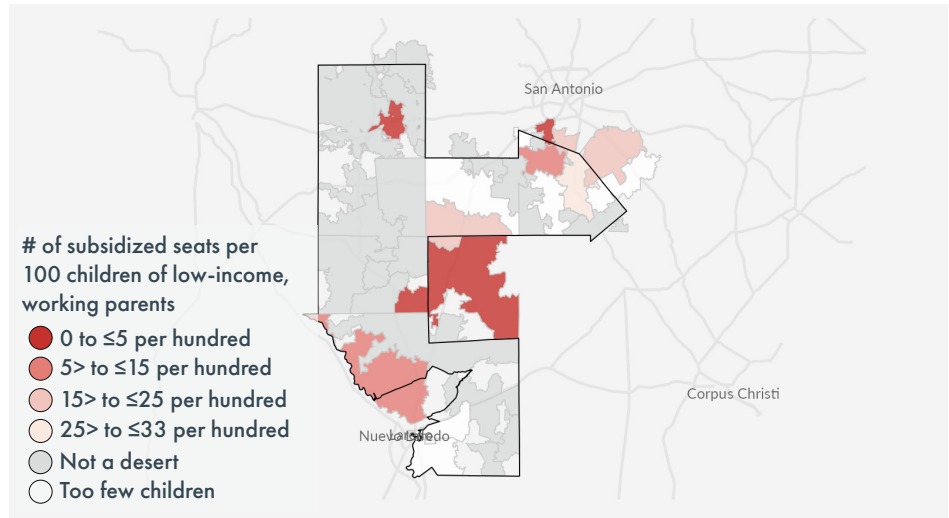
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #80**  
**Rep. Tracy O. King**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #80              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 60          | 41 (-32%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 123         | 128 (+4%)              |
| Total capacity      | 6,558       | 7,289 (+11%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,940       | 2,761 (-6%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #80

**12,232** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,225** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #80

**12,680** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,994** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,761** children are receiving subsidy, 55% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

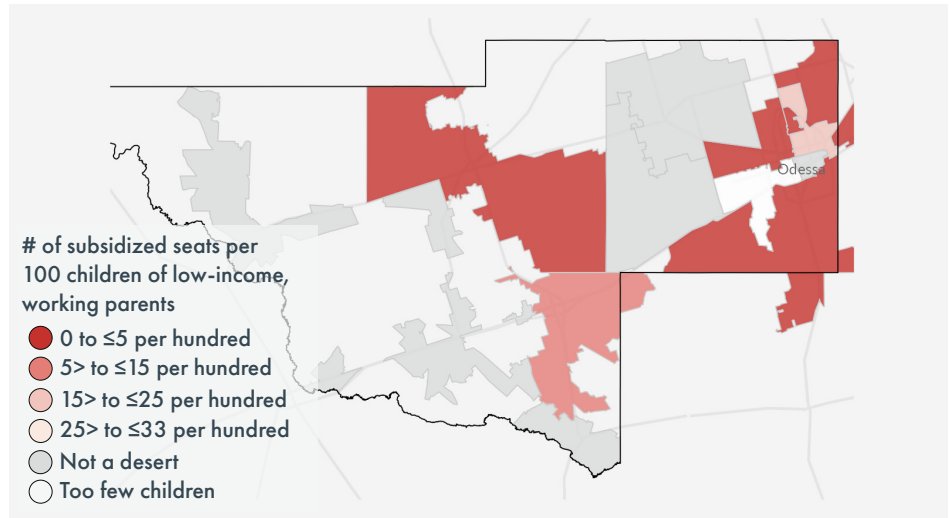
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #81**  
**Rep. Brooks Landgraf**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #81              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 12          | 8 (-33%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 49          | 47 (-4%)               |
| Total capacity      | 4,938       | 4,351 (-12%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,027       | 1,078 (+5%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #81

**4,602** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,859** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #81

**7,402** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,546** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,078** children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

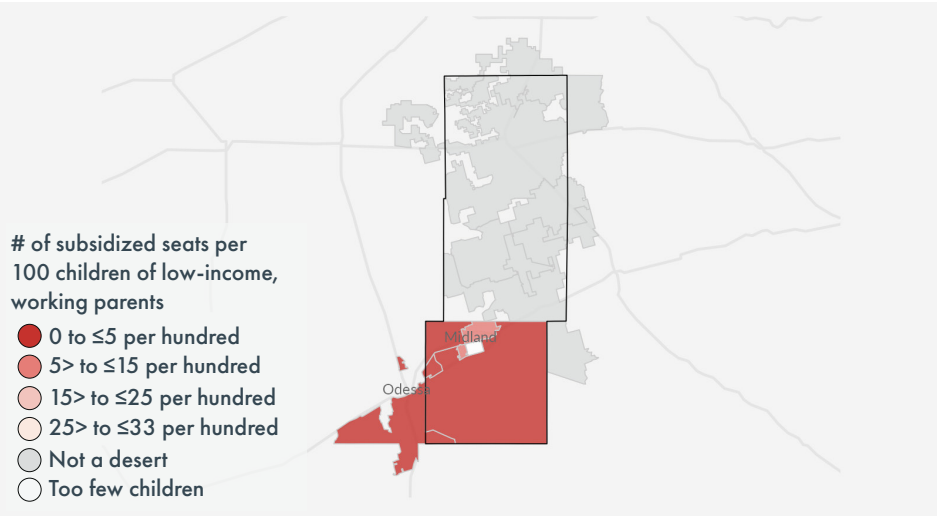
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #82**  
**Rep. Tom Craddick**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #82              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 24          | 17 (-29%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 72          | 65 (-10%)              |
| Total capacity      | 7,191       | 7,951 (+11%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 978         | 1,063 (+9%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #82

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

**1,015** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #82

**11,868** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,551** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,063** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

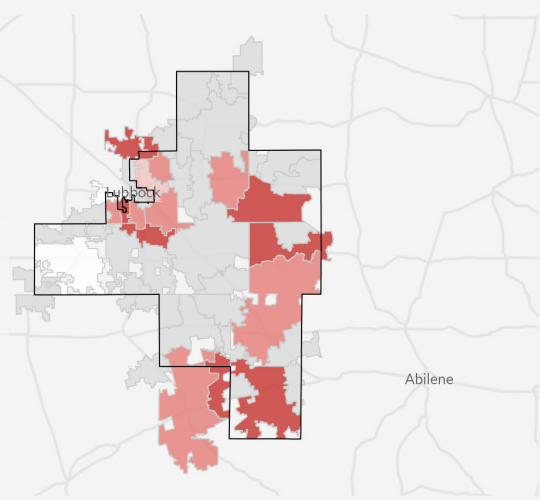
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #83**  
**Rep. Dustin Burrows**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #83              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 55          | 32 (-42%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 104         | 108 (+4%)              |
| Total capacity      | 9,482       | 10,979 (+16%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,417       | 967 (-32%)             |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #83

**6,350** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,321** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #83

**12,157** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,573** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

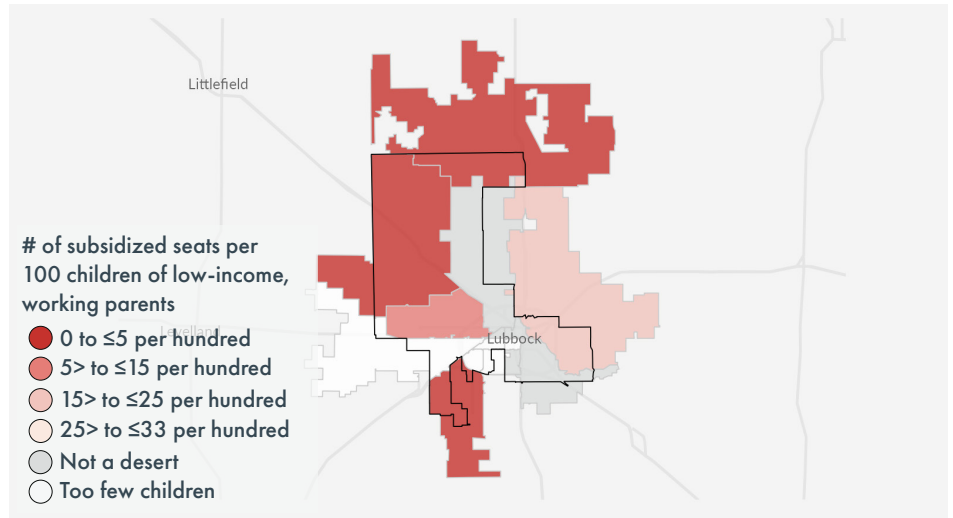
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #84**  
**Rep. Carl H. Pepper**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #84              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 54          | 34 (-37%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 100         | 98 (-2%)               |
| Total capacity      | 9,683       | 10,723 (+11%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,001       | 1,335 (-33%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #84

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

**1,486** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #84

**10,024** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,645** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,335** children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

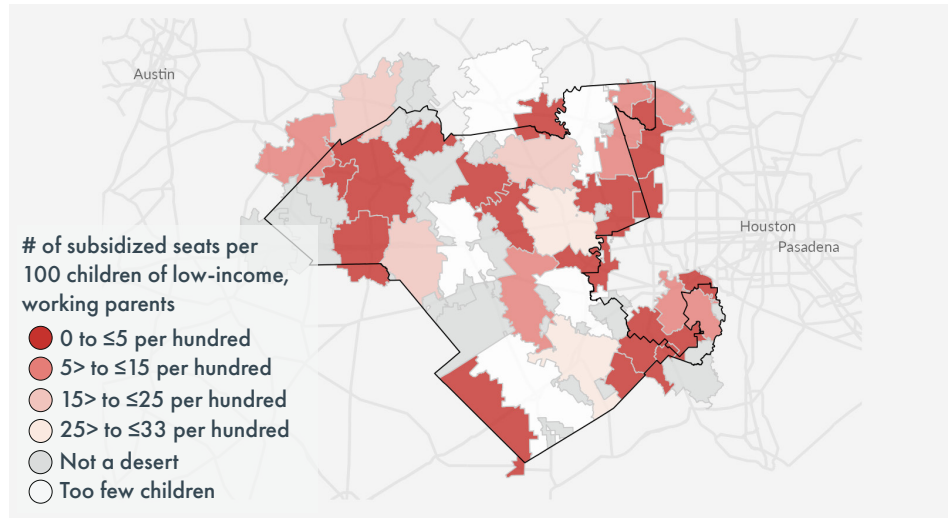
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #85**  
**Rep. Stan Kitzman**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #85              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 56          | 56 (No change)         |
| Child Care Centers  | 162         | 186 (+15%)             |
| Total capacity      | 18,470      | 20,624 (+12%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,025       | 1,110 (+8%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #85

**21,512** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,809** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #85

**19,695** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,202** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,110** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

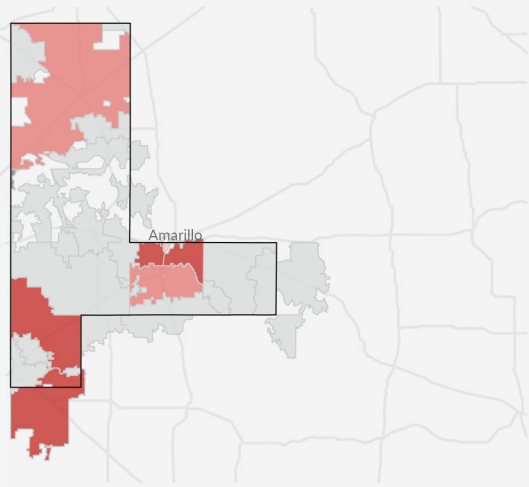
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #86**  
**Rep. John T. Smither**

# 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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #86              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 50          | 47 (-6%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 55          | 61 (+11%)              |
| Total capacity      | 6,393       | 6,752 (+6%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,339       | 896 (-33%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #86

**5,300** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,108** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #86

**10,013** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,204** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**896** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

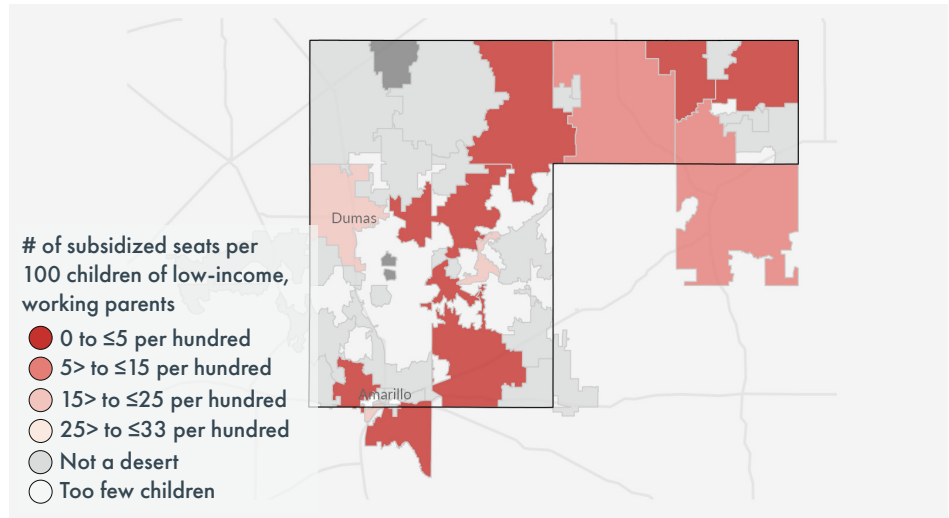
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
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  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #87**  
**Rep. Four Price**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #87              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 48          | 42 (-12%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 59          | 68 (+15%)              |
| Total capacity      | 6,005       | 6,595 (+10%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,631       | 1,111 (-32%)           |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #87

**5,118** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,022** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #87

**9,701** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,706** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,111** children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
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  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
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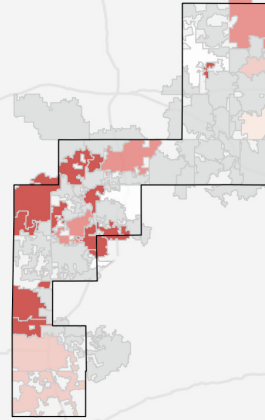
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #88**  
**Rep. Ken King**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #88              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 35          | 29 (-17%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 68          | 62 (-9%)               |
| Total capacity      | 3,679       | 4,238 (+15%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 888         | 628 (-29%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #88

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

**1,784** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #88

**8,131** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,967** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**628** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

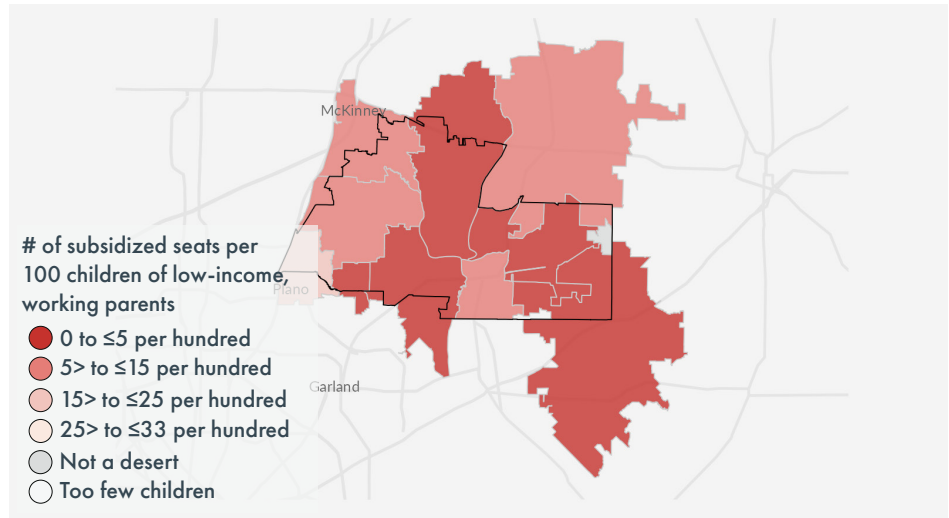
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  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #89**  
**Rep. Candy Noble**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #89              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 55          | 49 (-11%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 96          | 112 (+17%)             |
| Total capacity      | 12,590      | 14,549 (+16%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,125       | 517 (-54%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #89

**9,288** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,925** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #89

**13,763** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,933** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**517** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

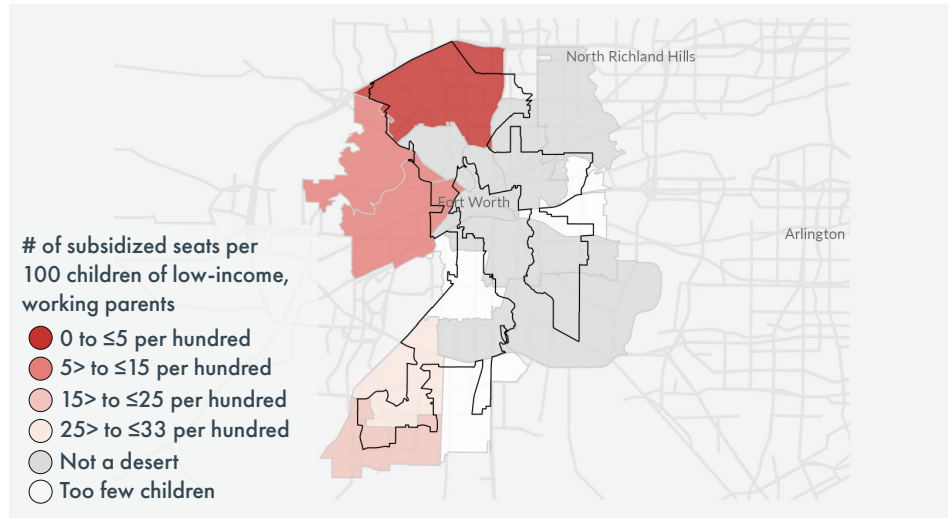
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #90**  
**Rep. Ramon Romero Jr.**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #90              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 98          | 70 (-29%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 126         | 136 (+8%)              |
| Total capacity      | 10,838      | 12,343 (+14%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,870       | 1,871 (+0%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #90

**9,398** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,993** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #90

**14,996** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,460** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,871** children are receiving subsidy, 42% of those in need.

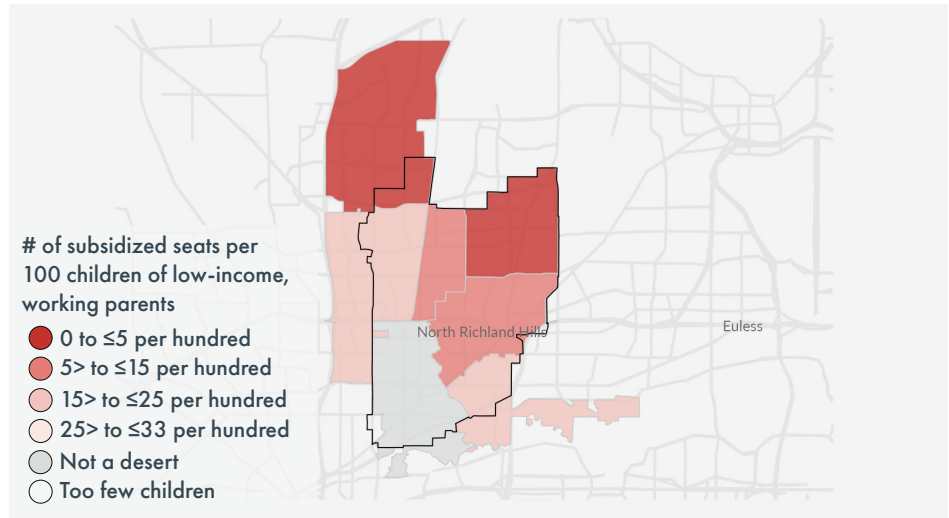
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #91**  
**Rep. Stephanie Klick**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #91              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 76          | 44 (-42%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 82          | 83 (+1%)               |
| Total capacity      | 9,918       | 10,288 (+4%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 762         | 846 (+11%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #91

**4,200** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,170** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #91

**12,044** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,535** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**846** children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

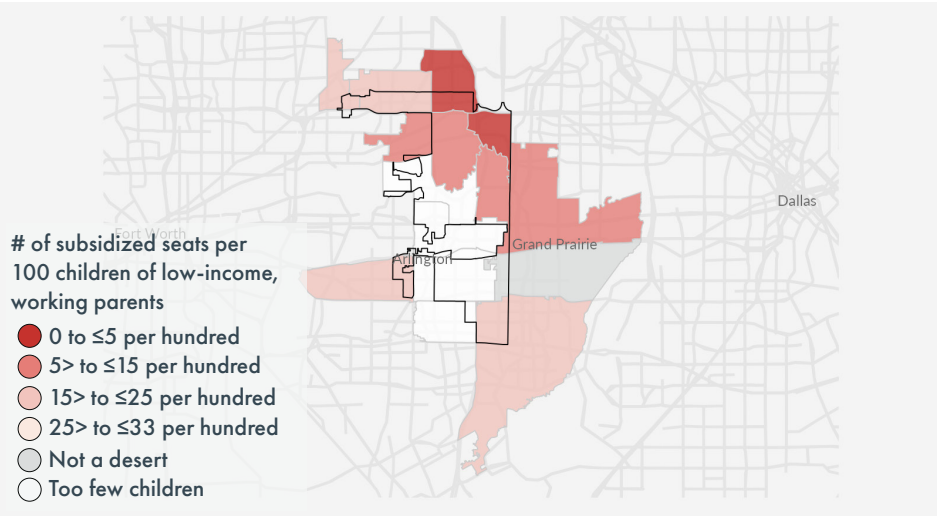
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #92**  
**Rep. Salman Bhojani**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #92              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 162         | 73 (-55%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 128         | 123 (-4%)              |
| Total capacity      | 14,967      | 15,500 (+4%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,277       | 2,103 (-8%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #92

**8,624** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,926** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #92

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

**10,486** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,103** children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

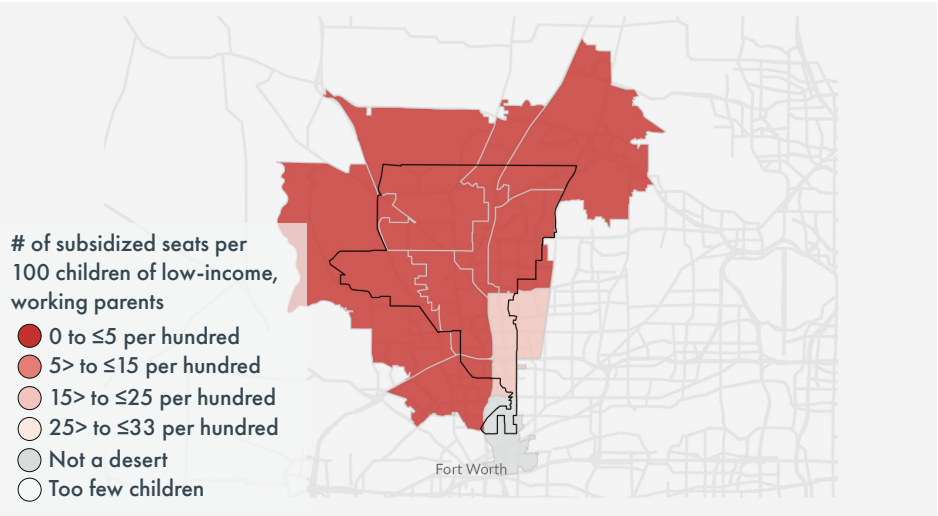
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #93**  
**Rep. Nate Schatzline**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #93              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 91          | 63 (-31%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 113         | 134 (+19%)             |
| Total capacity      | 14,325      | 17,557 (+23%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 606         | 677 (+12%)             |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #93

**5,482** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,324** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #93

**22,254** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,913** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**677** children are receiving subsidy, 4% of those in need.

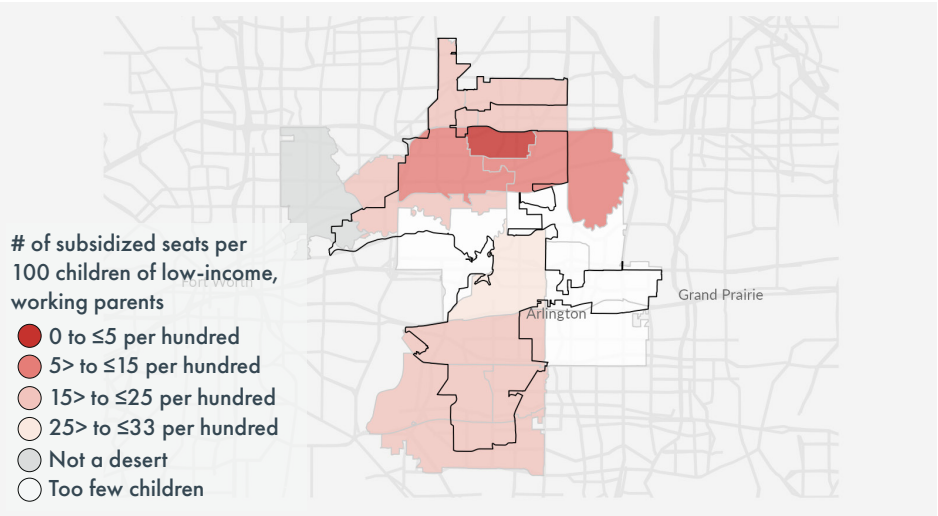
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #94**  
**Rep. Tony Tinderholt**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #94              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 102         | 56 (-45%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 142         | 136 (-4%)              |
| Total capacity      | 16,034      | 16,751 (+4%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,082       | 2,016 (-3%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #94

**10,830** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,617** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #94

**17,729** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,721** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,016** children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

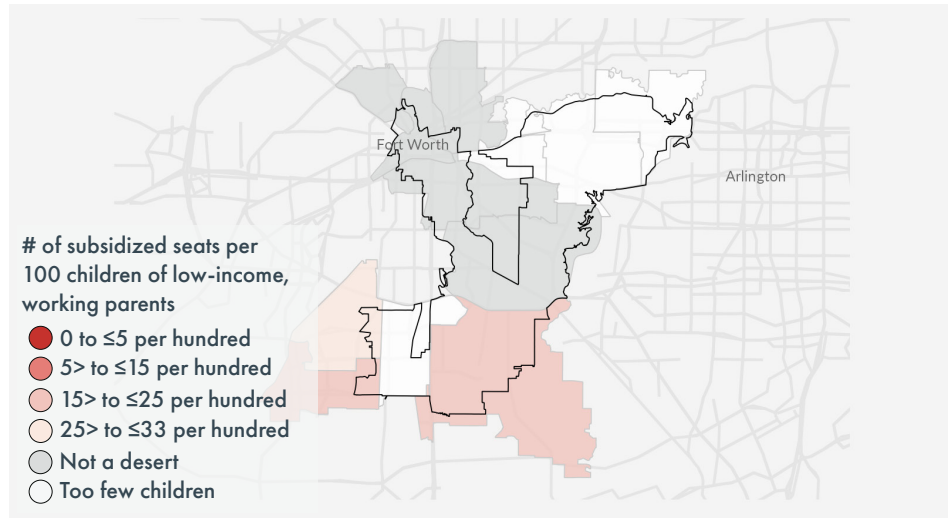
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #95**  
**Rep. Nicole Collier**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #95              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 111         | 81 (-27%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 116         | 123 (+6%)              |
| Total capacity      | 10,234      | 11,519 (+13%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,367       | 2,255 (-5%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #95

**11,360** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,928** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #95

**13,301** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,258** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,255** children are receiving subsidy, 53% of those in need.

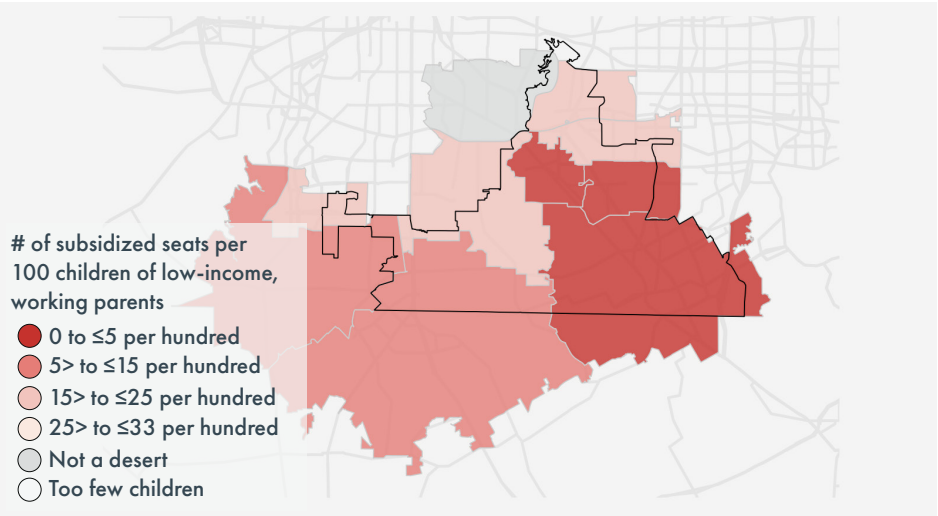
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #96**  
**Rep. David Cook**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #96              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 115         | 84 (-27%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 134         | 123 (-8%)              |
| Total capacity      | 14,335      | 15,647 (+9%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,302       | 1,193 (-8%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #96

**12,272** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,380** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #96

**14,930** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,097** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,193** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

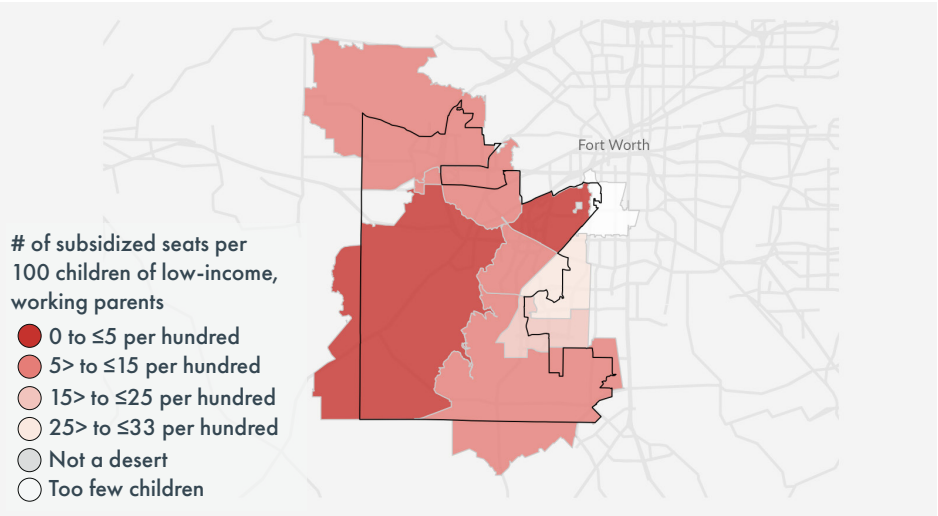
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #97**  
**Rep. Craig Goldman**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #97              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 52          | 38 (-27%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 96          | 96 NA                  |
| Total capacity      | 9,890       | 10,861 (+10%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,047       | 1,075 (+3%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #97

**11,560** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,922** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #97

**14,608** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,756** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,075** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

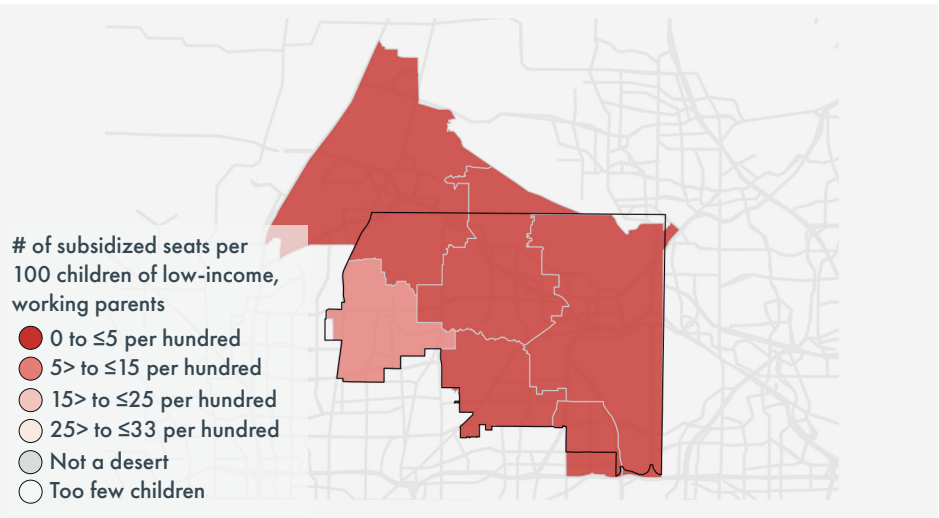
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #98**  
**Rep. Giovanni Capriglione**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #98              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 30          | 16 (-47%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 83          | 86 (+4%)               |
| Total capacity      | 12,240      | 12,397 (+1%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 265         | 223 (-16%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #98

**5,238** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,273** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #98

**9,921** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,106** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**223** children are receiving subsidy, 2% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

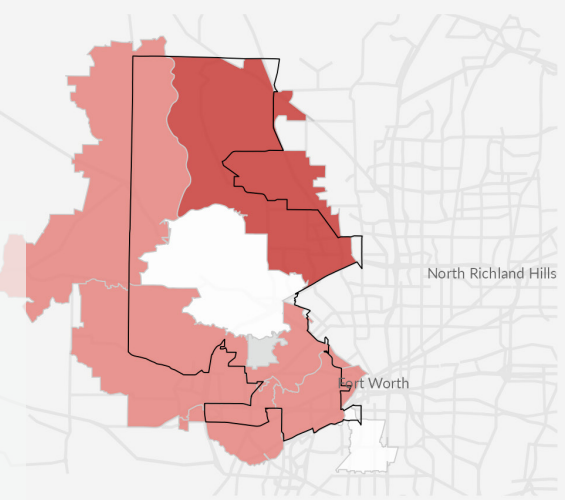
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #99**  
**Rep. Charlie Geren**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #99              | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 35          | 26 (-26%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 90          | 95 (+6%)               |
| Total capacity      | 8,590       | 10,462 (+22%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 978         | 896 (-8%)              |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #99

**13,224** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,009** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #99

**14,452** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,826** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**896** children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

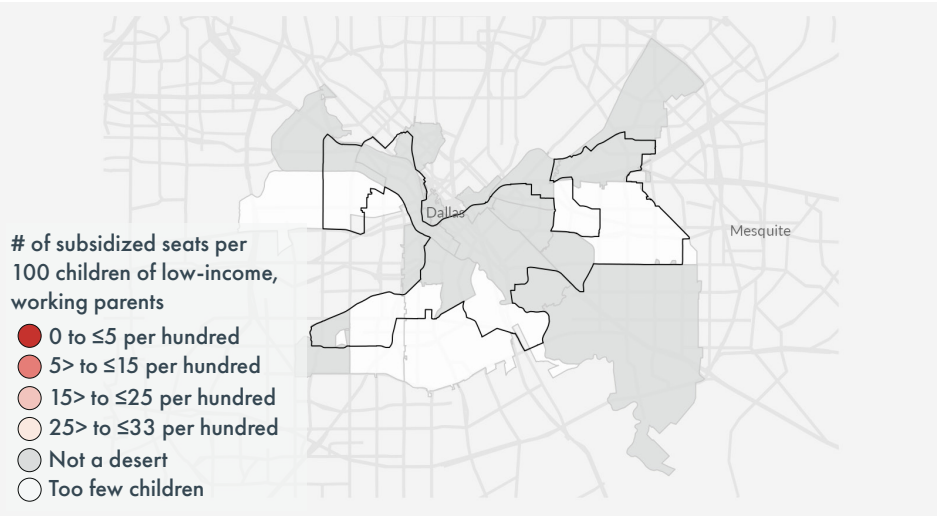
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #100**  
**Rep. Venton Jones**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #100             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 50          | 37 (-26%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 126         | 128 (+2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 10,015      | 9,780 (-2%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 3,968       | 2,988 (-25%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #100

**18,962** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**9,604** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #100

**12,689** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**1,290** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,988** children are receiving subsidy, 232% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

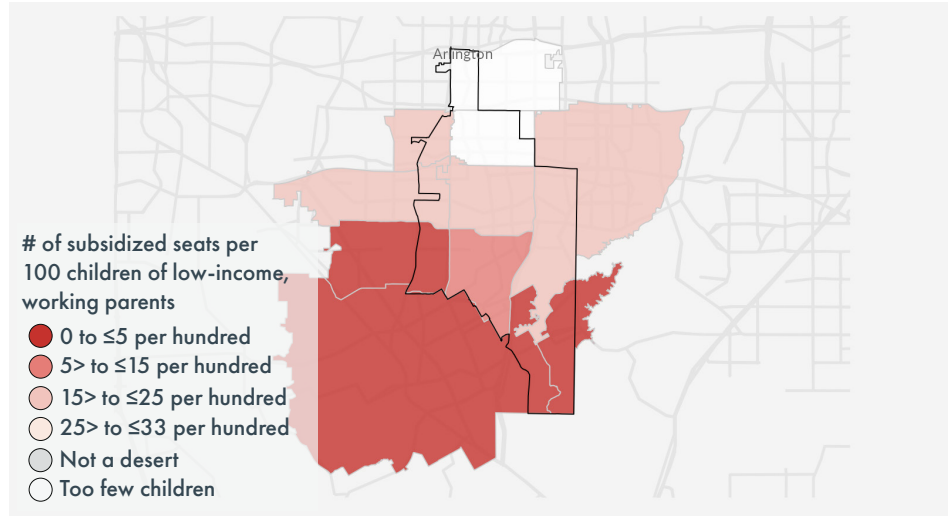
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #101**  
**Rep. Chris Turner**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #101             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 284         | 137 (-52%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 141         | 116 (-18%)             |
| Total capacity      | 16,613      | 16,872 (+2%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,650       | 1,582 (-4%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #101

**8,722** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,975** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #101

**17,446** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,992** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,582** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

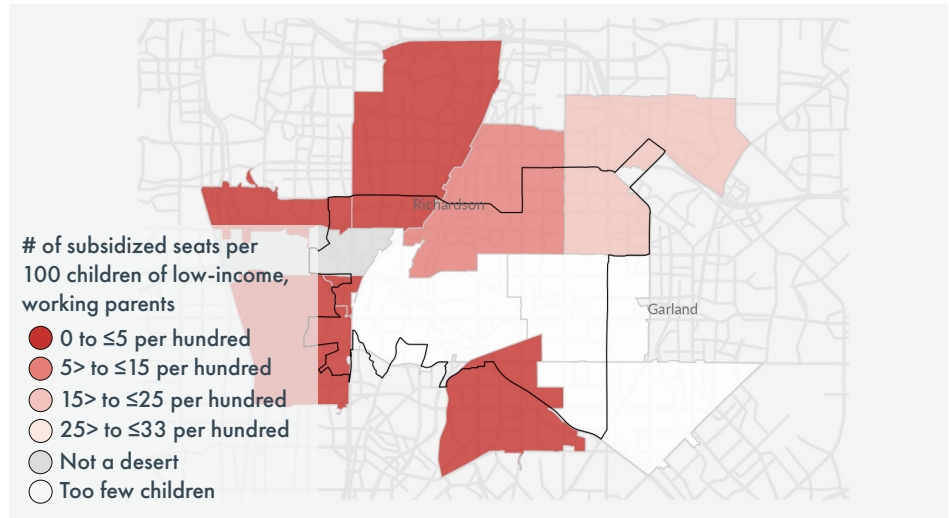
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #102**  
**Rep. Ana-Maria Ramos**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #102             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 95          | 42 (-56%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 136         | 114 (-16%)             |
| Total capacity      | 13,864      | 14,053 (+1%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,149       | 1,534 (-29%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #102

**9,230** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,131** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #102

**17,461** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,886** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,534** children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

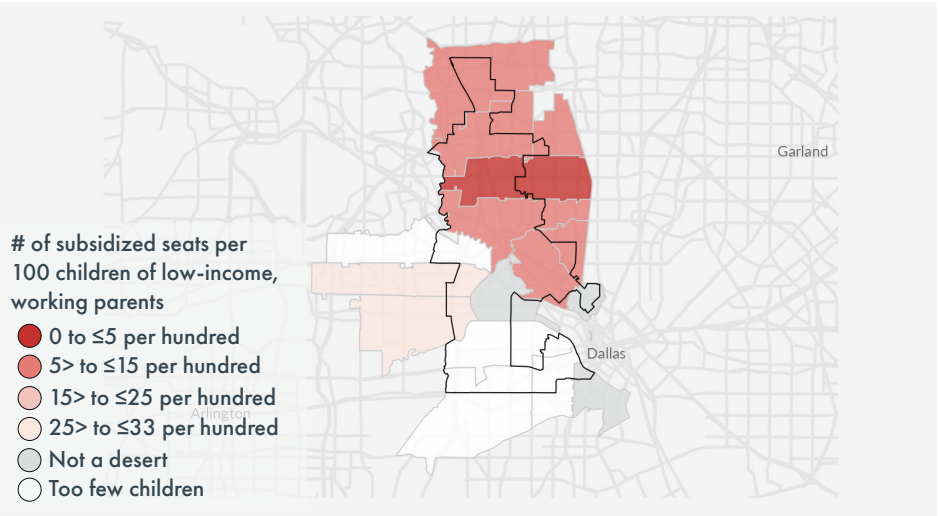
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #103**  
**Rep. Rafael Anchía**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #103             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 60          | 26 (-57%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 152         | 155 (+2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 13,858      | 16,250 (+17%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,415       | 2,003 (-17%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #103

**26,390** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**12,594** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #103

**20,819** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,939** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,003** children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those in need.

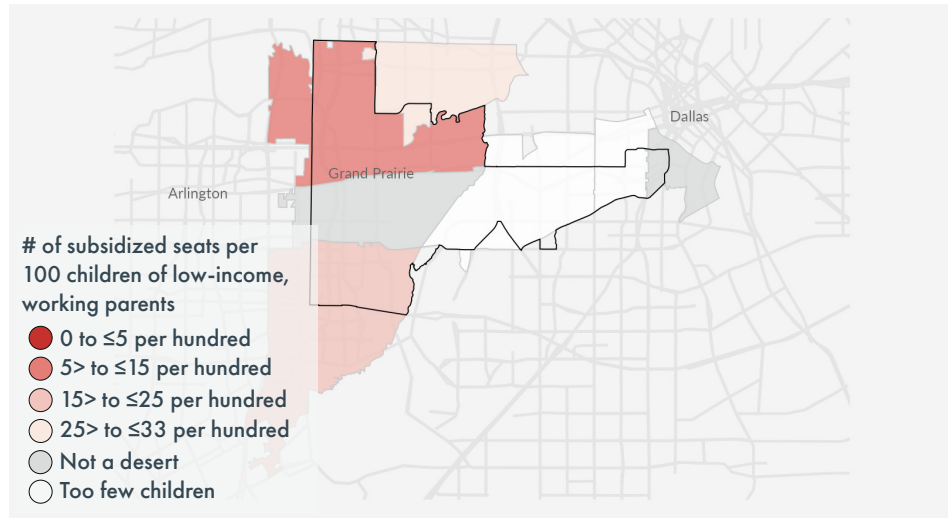
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #104**  
**Rep. Jessica González**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #104             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 86          | 42 (-51%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 79          | 73 (-8%)               |
| Total capacity      | 7,448       | 7,690 (+3%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,624       | 1,423 (-12%)           |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #104

**2,890** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,312** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #104

**13,258** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,312** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,423** children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

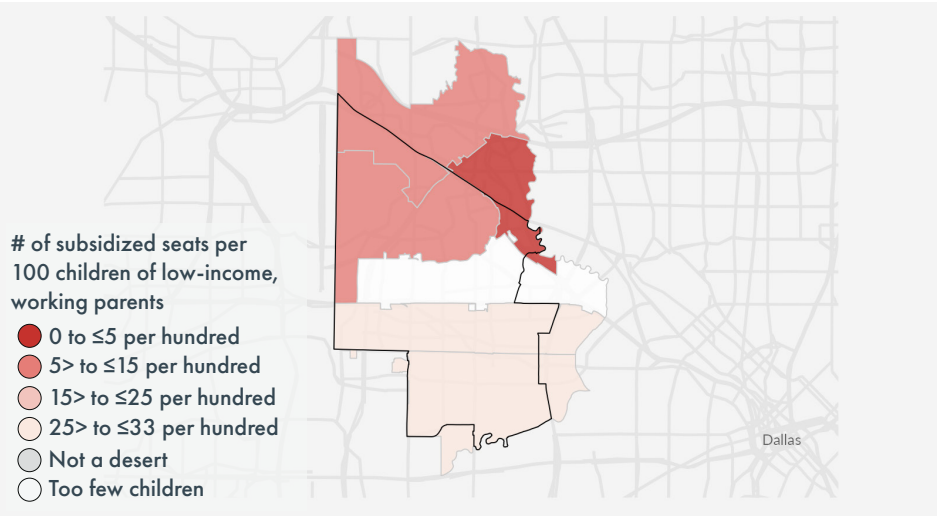
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #105**  
**Rep. Terry Meza**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #105             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 40          | 18 (-55%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 68          | 84 (+24%)              |
| Total capacity      | 8,064       | 10,614 (+32%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,133       | 1,052 (-7%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #105

**8,174** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,031** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #105

**10,227** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,760** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,052** children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

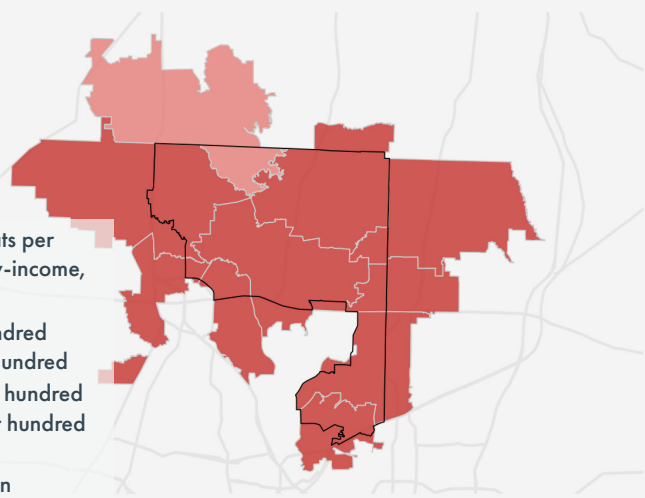
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #106**  
**Rep. Jared Patterson**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #106             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 64          | 46 (-28%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 98          | 115 (+17%)             |
| Total capacity      | 17,671      | 21,295 (+21%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 507         | 343 (-32%)             |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #106

**11,280** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,406** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #106

**14,890** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**13,631** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**343** children are receiving subsidy, 3% of those in need.

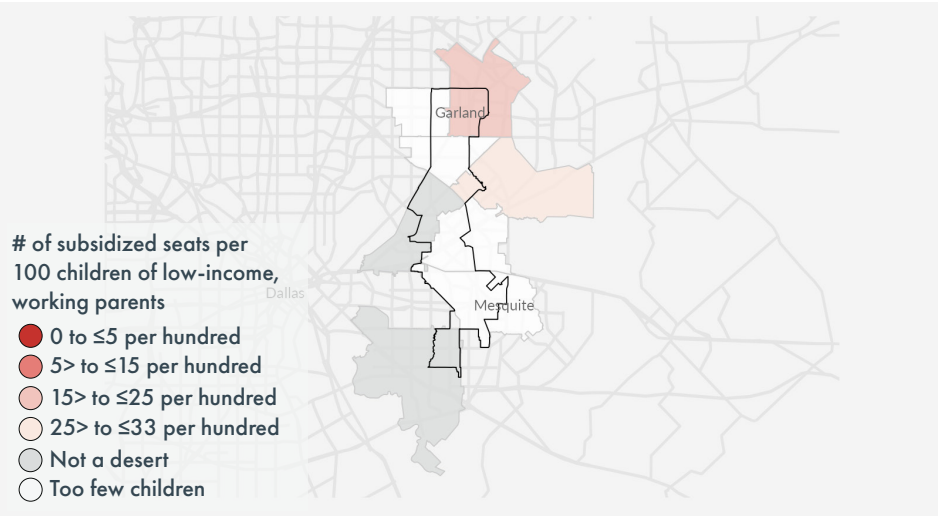
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #107**  
**Rep. Victoria Neave Criado**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #107             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 113         | 61 (-46%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 110         | 102 (-7%)              |
| Total capacity      | 12,562      | 12,869 (+2%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 3,979       | 3,099 (-22%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #107

**10,488** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,299** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #107

**17,520** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,870** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,099** children are receiving subsidy, 53% of those in need.

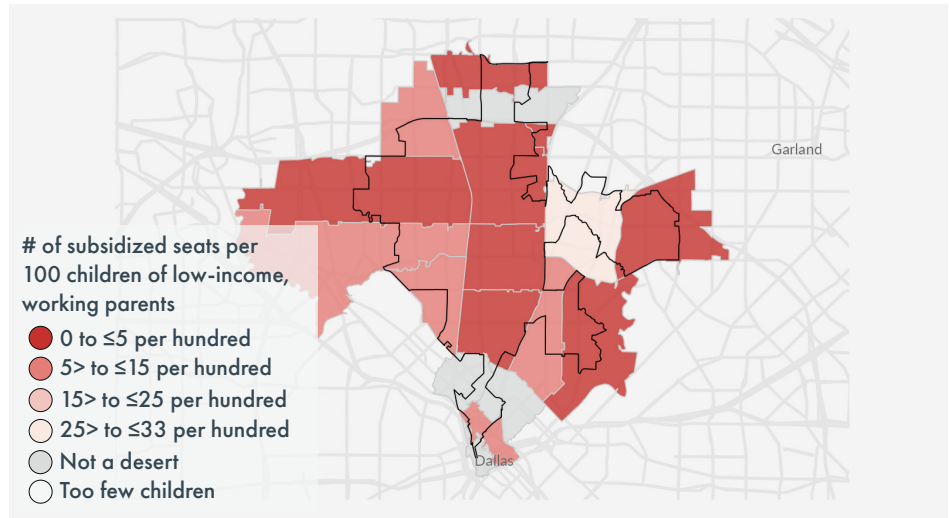
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #108**  
**Rep. Morgan Meyer**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #108             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 27          | 10 (-63%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 129         | 120 (-7%)              |
| Total capacity      | 13,330      | 14,171 (+6%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 757         | 531 (-30%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #108

**22,342** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**10,862** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #108

**18,187** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,433** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**531** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

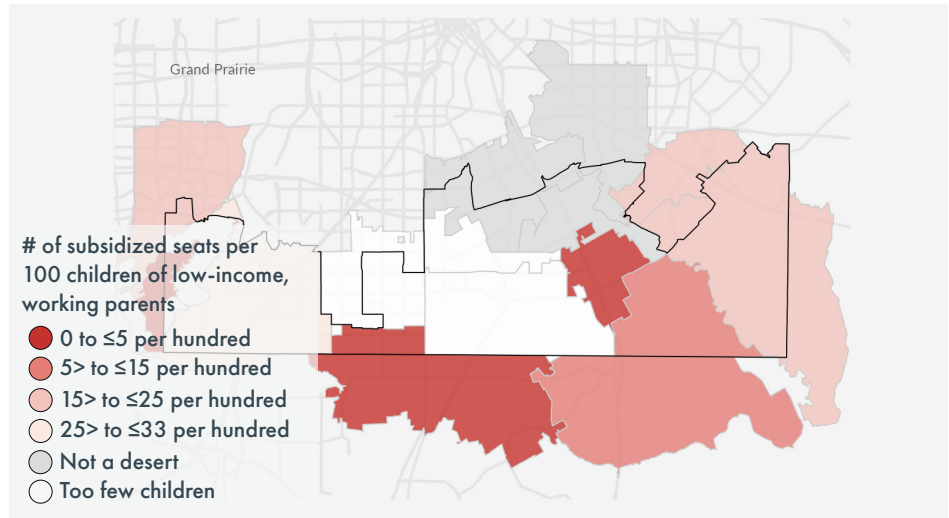
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #109**  
**Rep. Carl O. Sherman Sr.**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #109             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 189         | 128 (-32%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 144         | 128 (-11%)             |
| Total capacity      | 14,491      | 14,112 (-3%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 3,945       | 3,206 (-19%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #109

**23,816** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**11,939** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #109

**19,861** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,346** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,206** children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those in need.

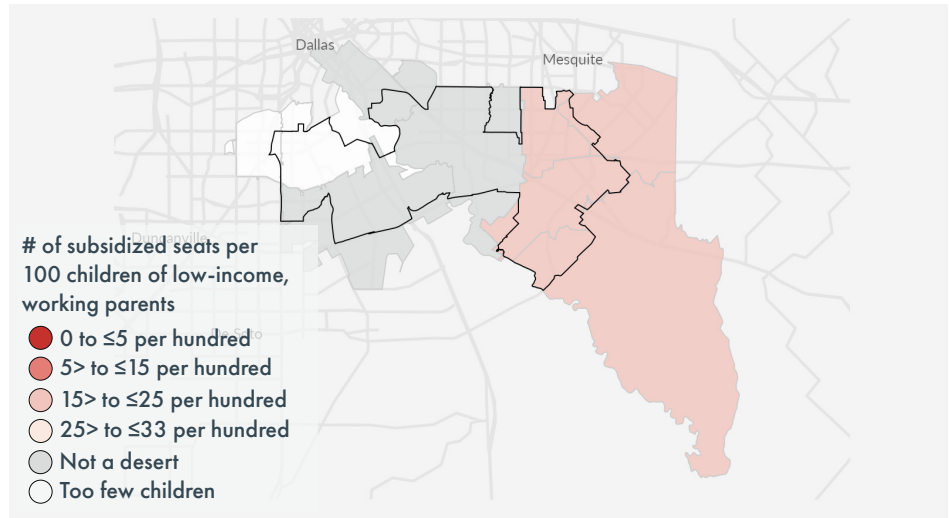
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #110**  
**Rep. Toni Rose**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #110             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 61          | 51 (-16%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 96          | 87 (-9%)               |
| Total capacity      | 7,741       | 7,421 (-4%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 3,044       | 2,451 (-19%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #110

**23,588** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**11,030** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #110

**12,361** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,516** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,451** children are receiving subsidy, 70% of those in need.

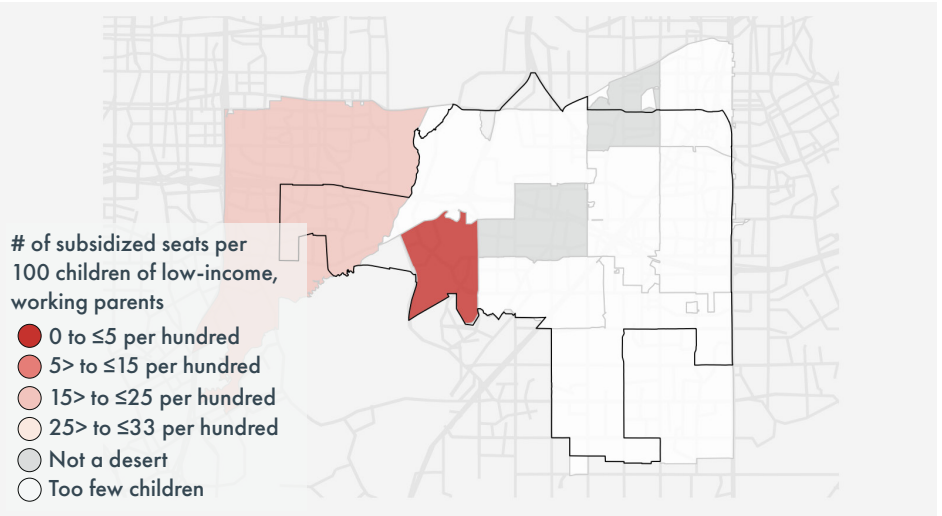
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
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  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #111**  
**Rep. Yvonne Davis**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #111             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 136         | 88 (-35%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 114         | 101 (-11%)             |
| Total capacity      | 13,135      | 12,559 (-4%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 3,211       | 2,811 (-12%)           |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #111

**23,470** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**11,782** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #111

**13,287** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

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

**2,811** children are receiving subsidy, 49% of those in need.

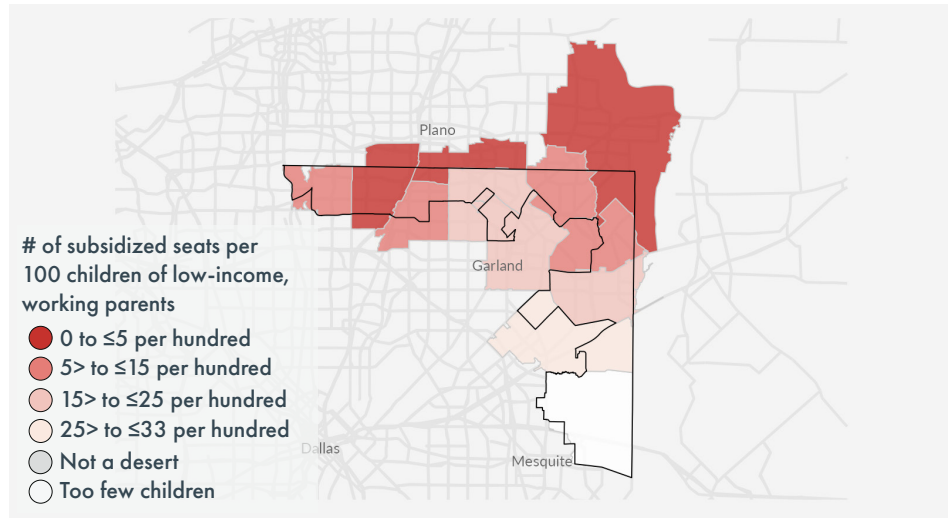
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #112**  
**Rep. Angie Chen Button**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #112             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 144         | 91 (-37%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 149         | 145 (-3%)              |
| Total capacity      | 20,138      | 22,105 (+10%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,505       | 1,897 (-24%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #112

**9,302** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,143** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #112

**22,135** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,292** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,897** children are receiving subsidy, 11% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

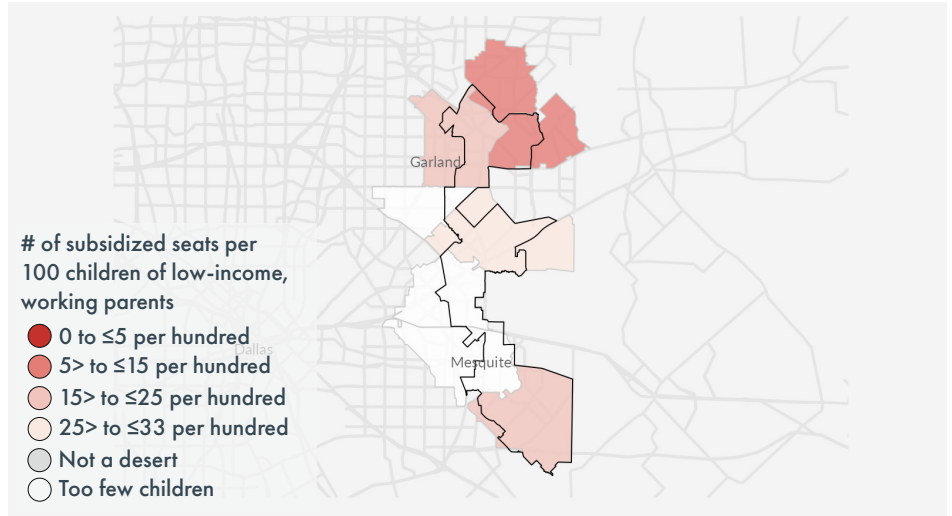
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #113**  
**Rep. Rhetta Andrews**  
**Bowers**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #113             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 113         | 76 (-33%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 86          | 77 (-10%)              |
| Total capacity      | 12,178      | 12,723 (+4%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,809       | 2,474 (-12%)           |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #113

**10,488** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,299** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #113

**17,210** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,519** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,474** children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

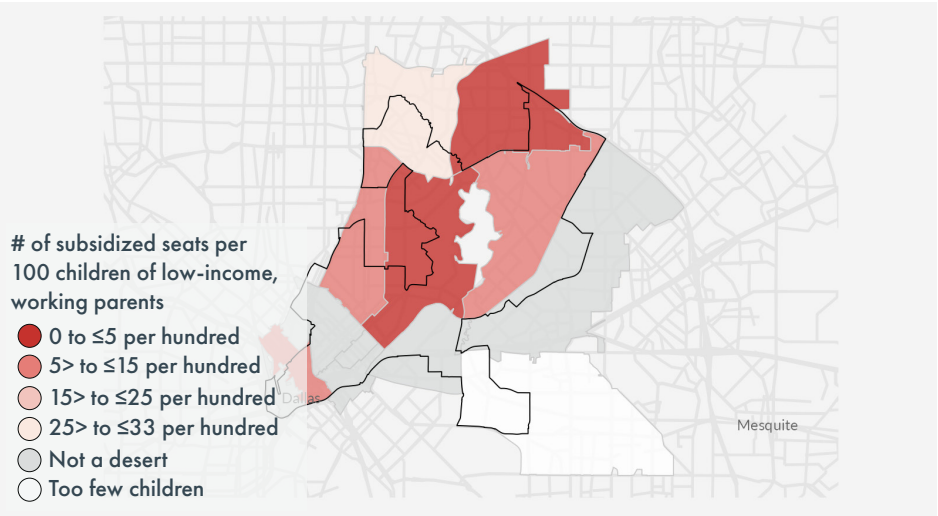
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #114**  
**Rep. John Bryant**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #114             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 28          | 16 (-43%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 99          | 106 (+7%)              |
| Total capacity      | 9,768       | 10,897 (+12%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,742       | 1,233 (-29%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #114

**18,962** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**9,604** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #114

**11,879** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,975** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,233** children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

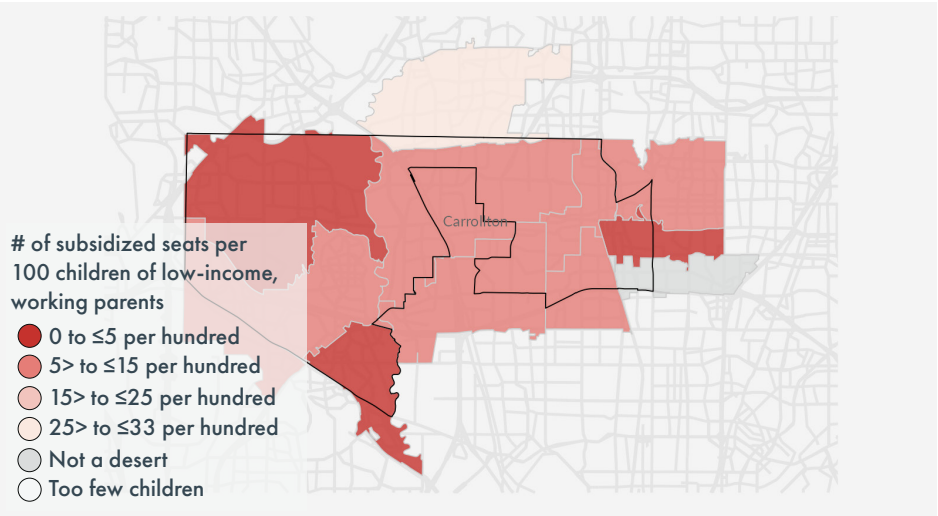
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #115**  
**Rep. Julie Johnson**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #115             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 74          | 49 (-34%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 135         | 133 (-1%)              |
| Total capacity      | 16,706      | 19,756 (+18%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,053       | 992 (-6%)              |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #115

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

**873** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #115

**15,796** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,772** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**992** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

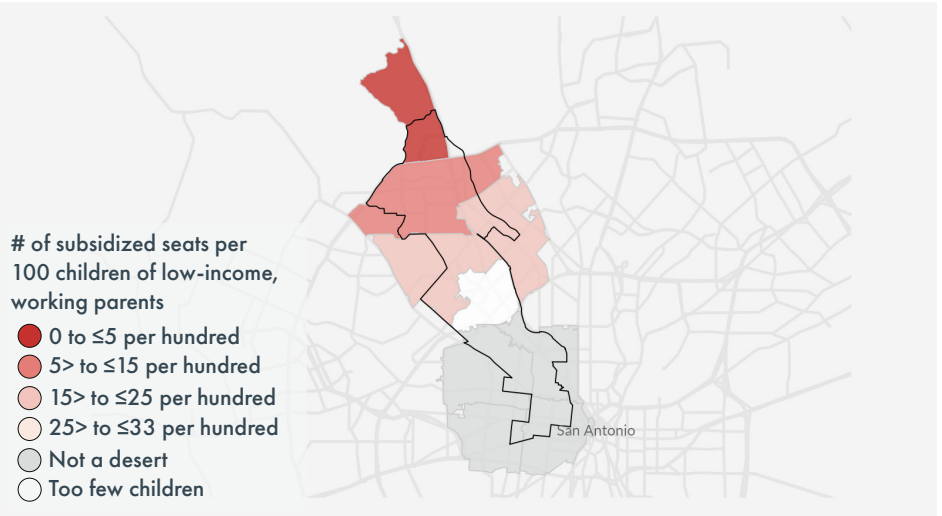
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #116**  
**Rep. Trey Martinez Fischer**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #116             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 39          | 23 (-41%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 119         | 110 (-8%)              |
| Total capacity      | 10,018      | 10,599 (+6%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,994       | 1,910 (-4%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #116

**15,836** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**6,697** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #116

**11,603** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,745** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,910** children are receiving subsidy, 33% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

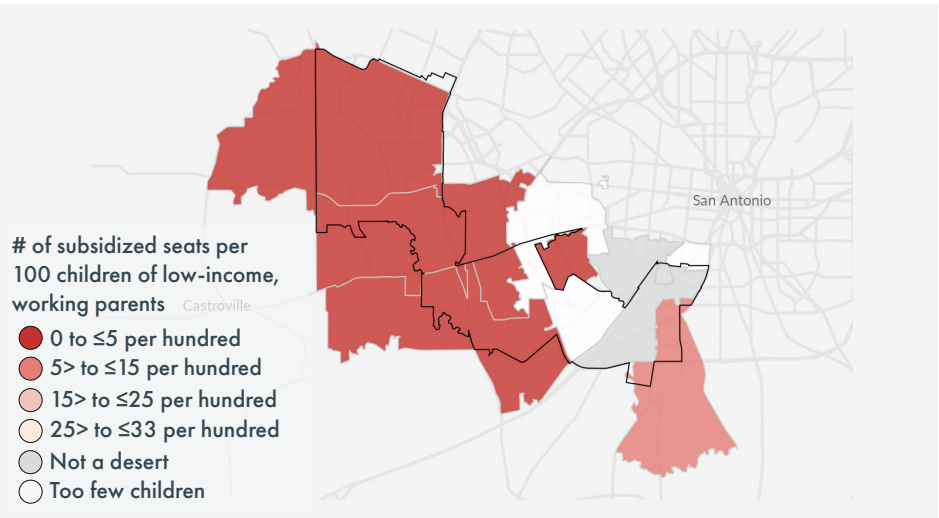
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #117**  
**Rep. Philip Cortez**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #117             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 69          | 61 (-12%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 80          | 73 (-9%)               |
| Total capacity      | 7,035       | 7,682 (+9%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,155       | 1,060 (-8%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #117

**14,120** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,763** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #117

**14,829** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,663** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

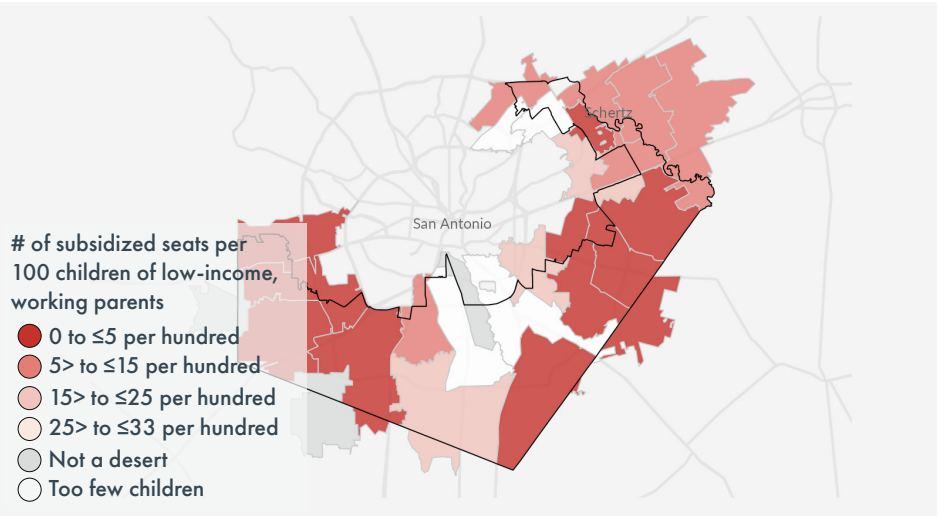
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #118**  
**Rep. John Lujan**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #118             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 138         | 104 (-25%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 166         | 161 (-3%)              |
| Total capacity      | 15,143      | 16,081 (+6%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,501       | 2,211 (-12%)           |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #118

**15,564** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**6,816** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #118

**23,886** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,069** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,211** children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

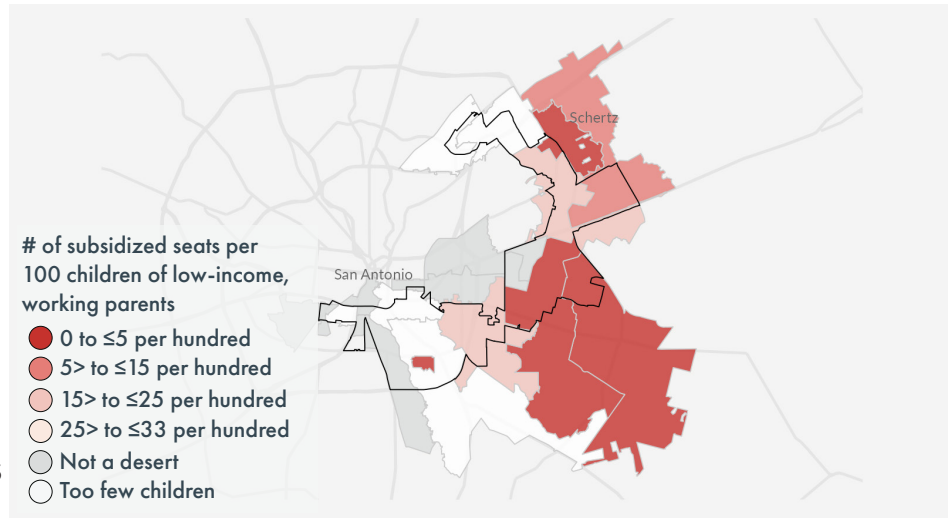
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #119**

**Rep. Elizabeth "Liz" Campos**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said "Yes" to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #119             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 76          | 57 (-25%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 139         | 139 NA                 |
| Total capacity      | 11,268      | 11,658 (+3%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,473       | 2,234 (-10%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #119

**17,814** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**9,224** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #119

**13,366** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,278** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,234** children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those in need.

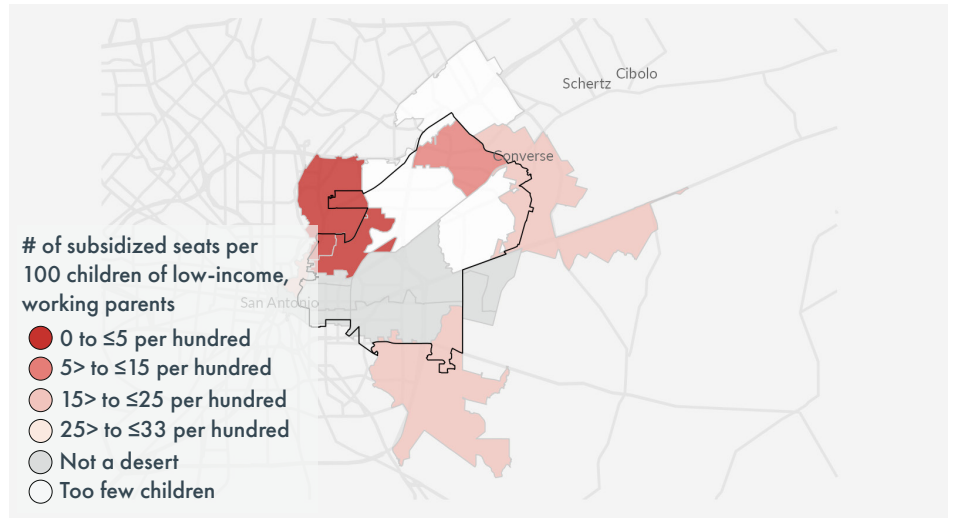
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State's established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #120**  
**Rep. Barbara Gervin-Hawkins**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #120             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 77          | 52 (-32%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 102         | 97 (-5%)               |
| Total capacity      | 8,533       | 8,527 0%               |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,697       | 1,666 (-2%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #120

**14,648** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**7,732** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #120

**11,585** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,901** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,666** children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

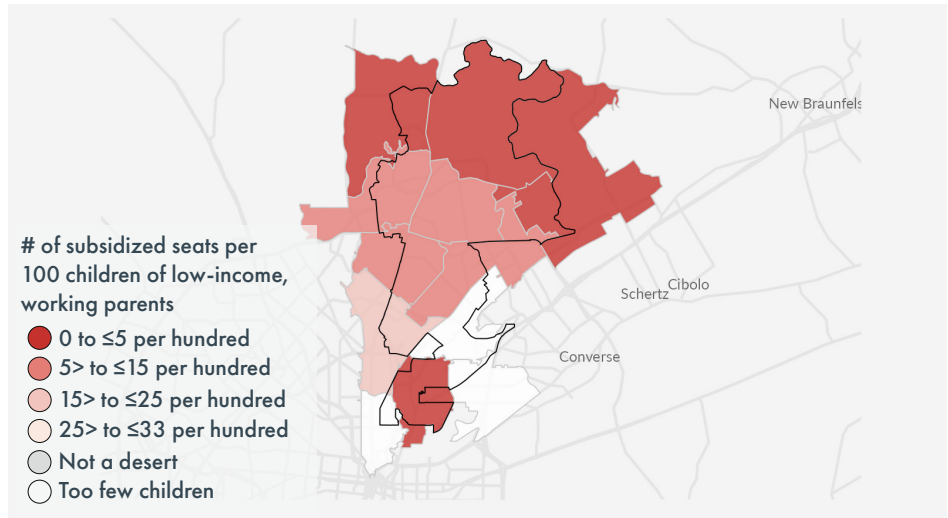
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #121**  
**Rep. Steve Allison**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #121             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 63          | 39 (-38%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 133         | 135 (+2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 17,282      | 17,607 (+2%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,291       | 1,333 (+3%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #121

**8,400** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,819** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #121

**15,305** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,041** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,333** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

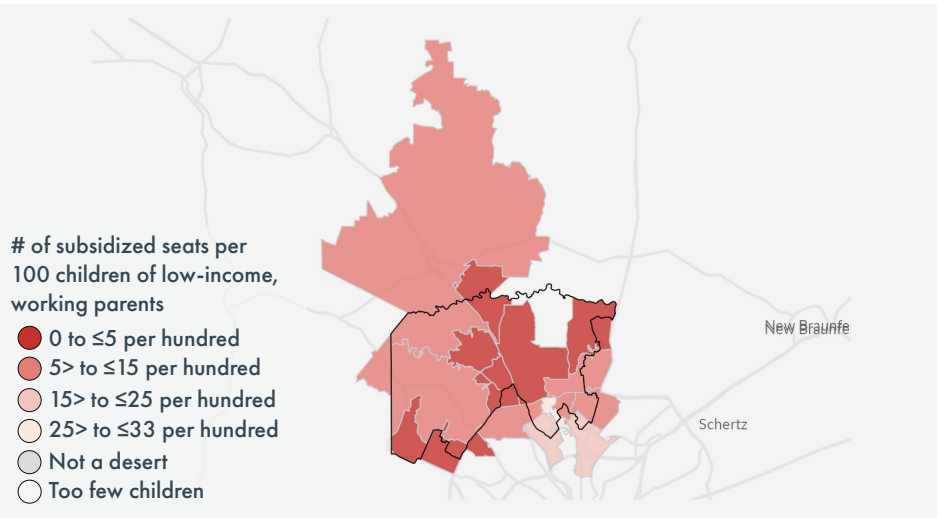
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #122**  
**Rep. Mark Dorazio**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #122             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 65          | 50 (-23%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 114         | 128 (+12%)             |
| Total capacity      | 18,446      | 20,072 (+9%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,187       | 1,387 (+17%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #122

**15,608** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,357** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #122

**20,489** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,089** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,387** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

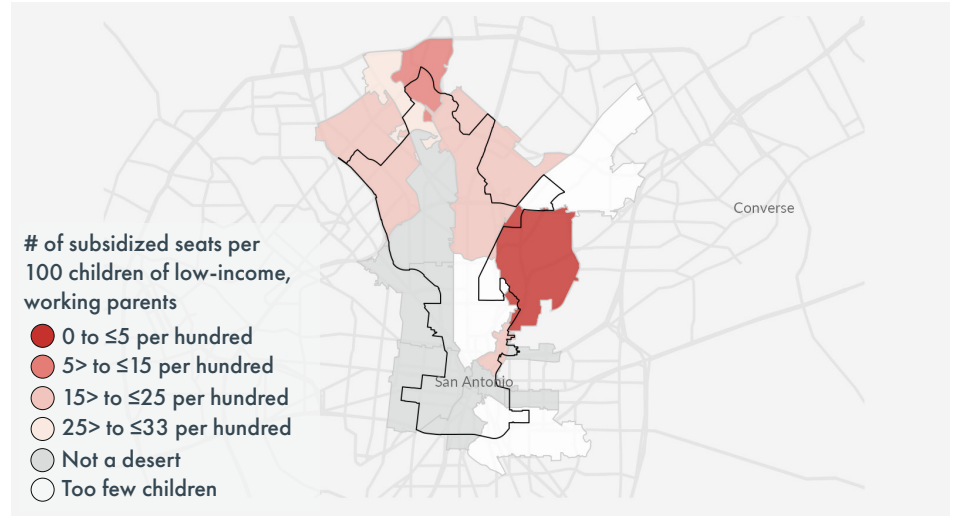
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #123**  
**Rep. Diego M. Bernal**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #123             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 32          | 17 (-47%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 132         | 134 (+2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 11,831      | 11,419 (-3%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,701       | 1,641 (-4%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #123

**11,476** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,396** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #123

**11,855** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,661** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,641** children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

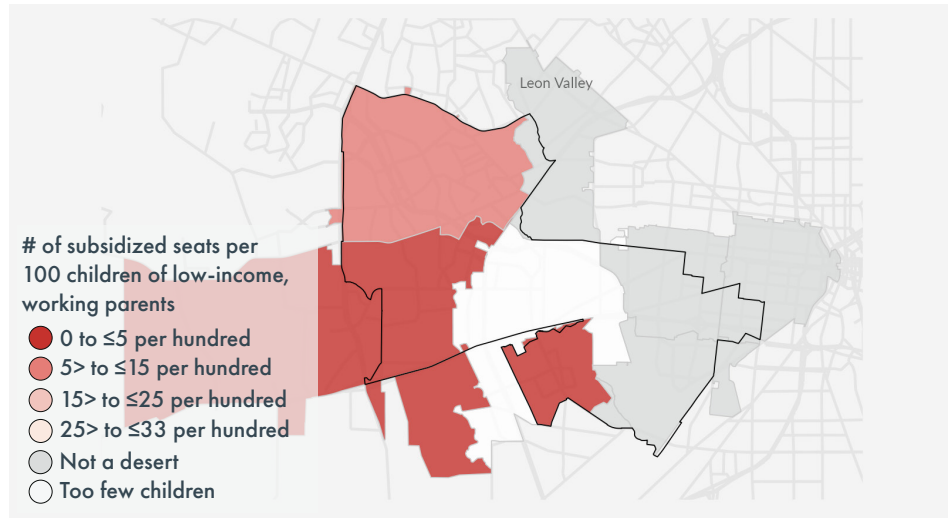
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #124**  
**Rep. Josey Garcia**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #124             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 71          | 44 (-38%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 102         | 99 (-3%)               |
| Total capacity      | 7,577       | 8,537 (+13%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,739       | 1,677 (-4%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #124

**12,086** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,158** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #124

**11,393** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,466** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,677** children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

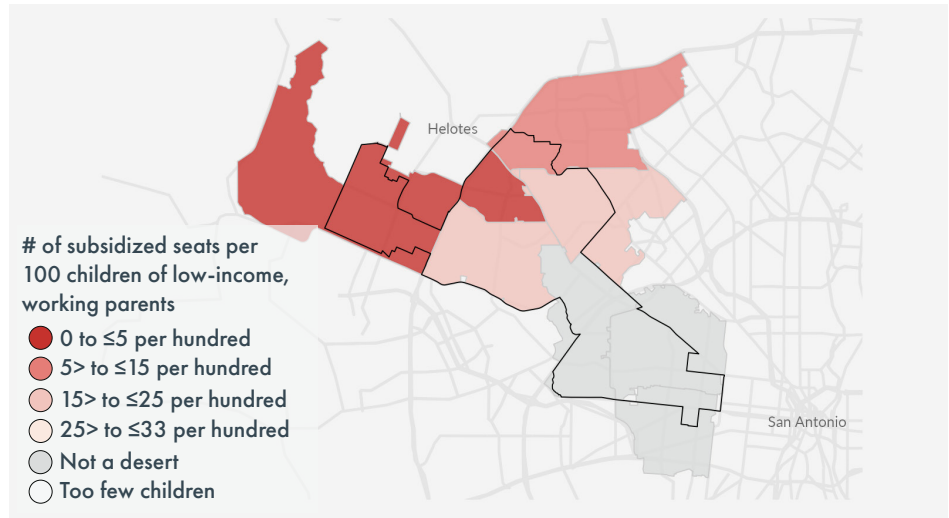


# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #125**

**Rep. Ray Lopez**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #125             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 71          | 49 (-31%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 112         | 111 (-1%)              |
| Total capacity      | 12,287      | 12,826 (+4%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,188       | 2,206 (+1%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #125

**10,888** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,618** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #125

**13,973** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,973** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,206** children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those in need.

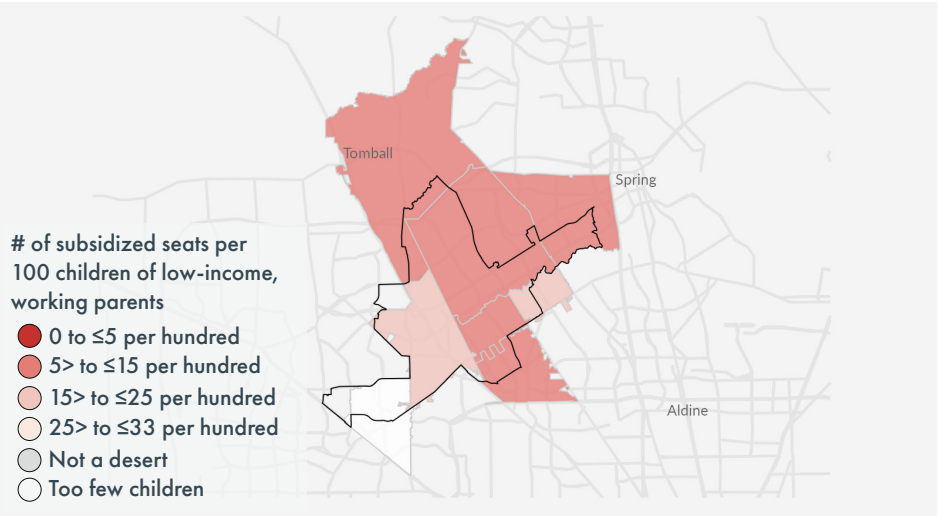
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #126**  
**Rep. Sam Harless**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #126             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 91          | 60 (-34%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 156         | 159 (+2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 20,192      | 22,692 (+12%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,649       | 1,830 (+11%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #126

**15,238** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,790** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #126

**19,903** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,105** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,830** children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

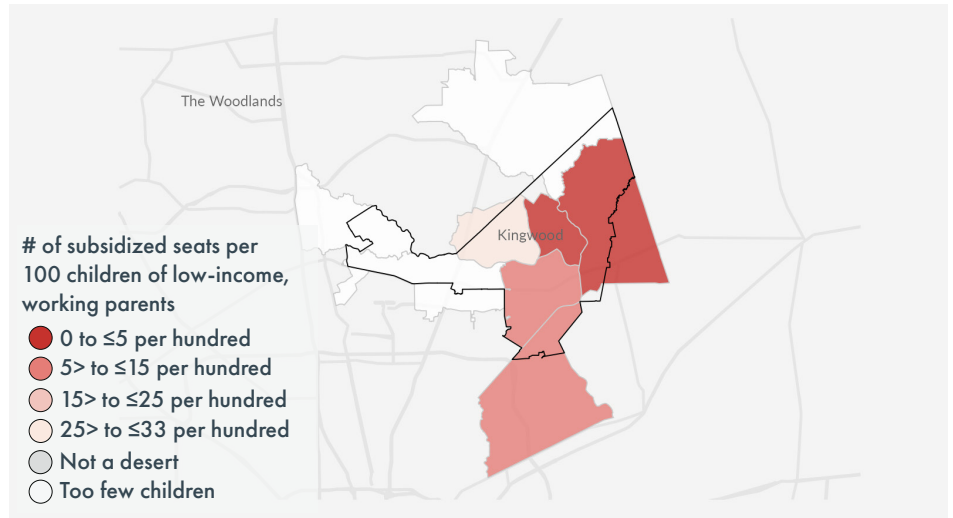
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #127**  
**Rep. Charles Cunningham**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #127             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 68          | 58 (-15%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 128         | 139 (+9%)              |
| Total capacity      | 13,968      | 15,812 (+13%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,733       | 1,674 (-3%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #127

**16,974** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,991** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #127

**13,191** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,299** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,674** children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

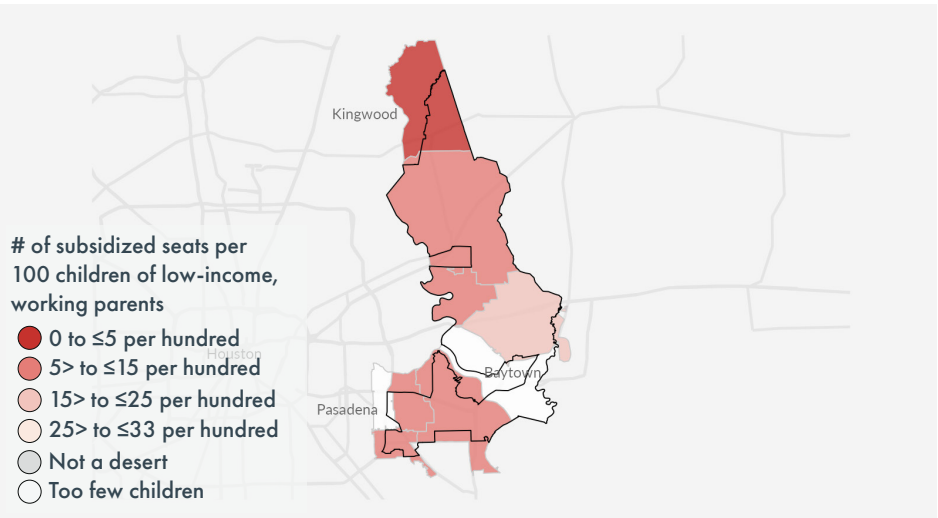
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #128**  
**Rep. Briscoe Cain**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #128             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 36          | 24 (-33%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 90          | 79 (-12%)              |
| Total capacity      | 8,552       | 8,318 (-3%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 990         | 1,027 (+4%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #128

**5,526** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,593** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #128

**10,704** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,161** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,027** children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

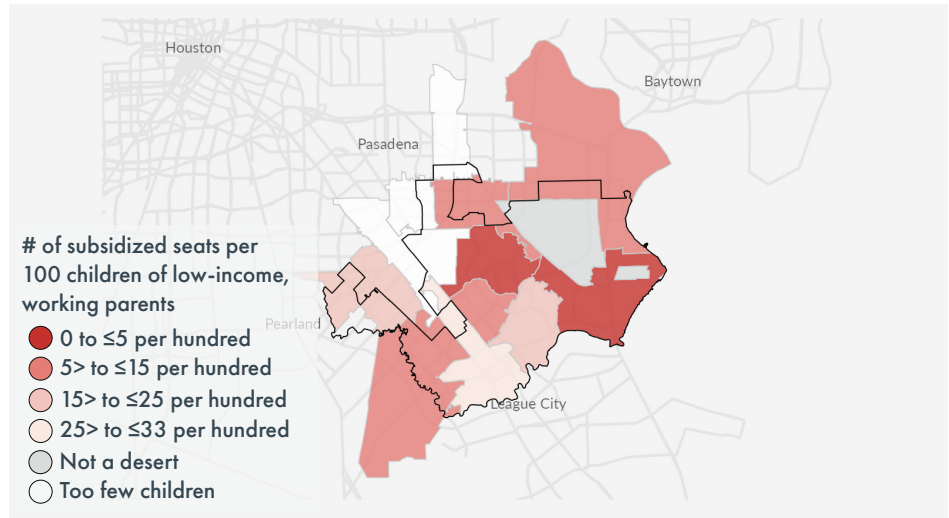
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #129**  
**Rep. Dennis Paul**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #129             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 80          | 58 (-28%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 140         | 131 (-6%)              |
| Total capacity      | 15,366      | 15,319 0%              |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,467       | 1,547 (+5%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #129

**9,766** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,921** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #129

**14,015** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,127** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,547** children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

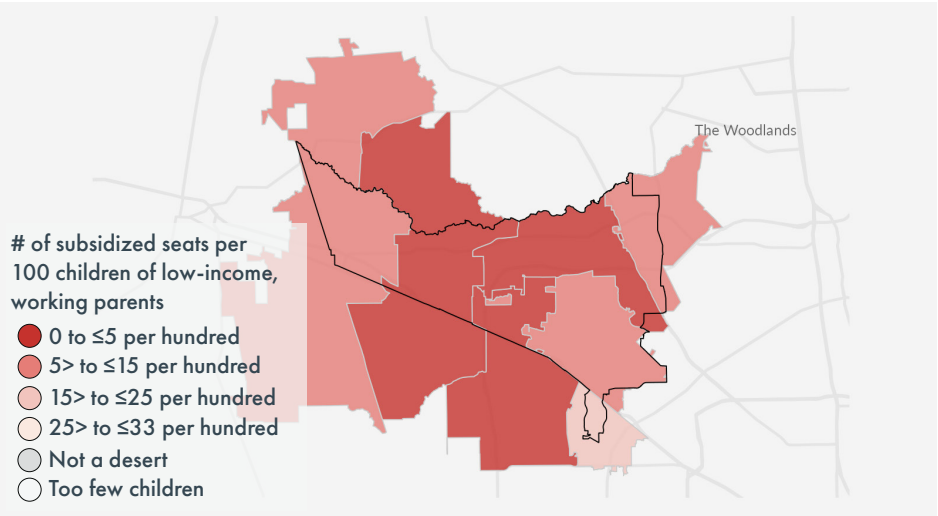
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #130**  
**Rep. Tom Oliverson**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #130             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 92          | 77 (-16%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 132         | 143 (+8%)              |
| Total capacity      | 20,968      | 22,692 (+8%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,056       | 1,257 (+19%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #130

**12,924** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**4,123** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #130

**23,745** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**21,060** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,257** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

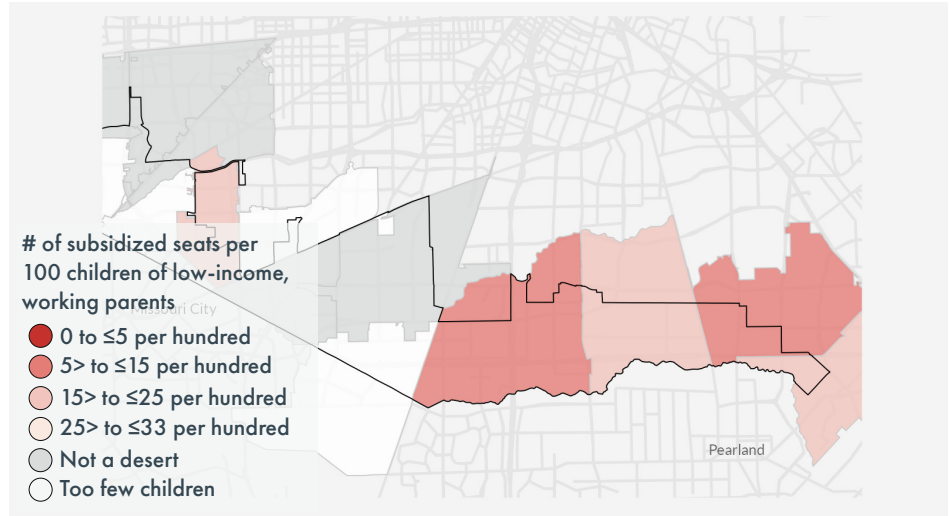
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #131**  
**Rep. Alma A. Allen**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #131             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 315         | 223 (-29%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 169         | 142 (-16%)             |
| Total capacity      | 16,112      | 15,478 (-4%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,661       | 2,097 (-21%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #131

**32,100** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**12,890** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #131

**19,978** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,734** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,097** children are receiving subsidy, 37% of those in need.

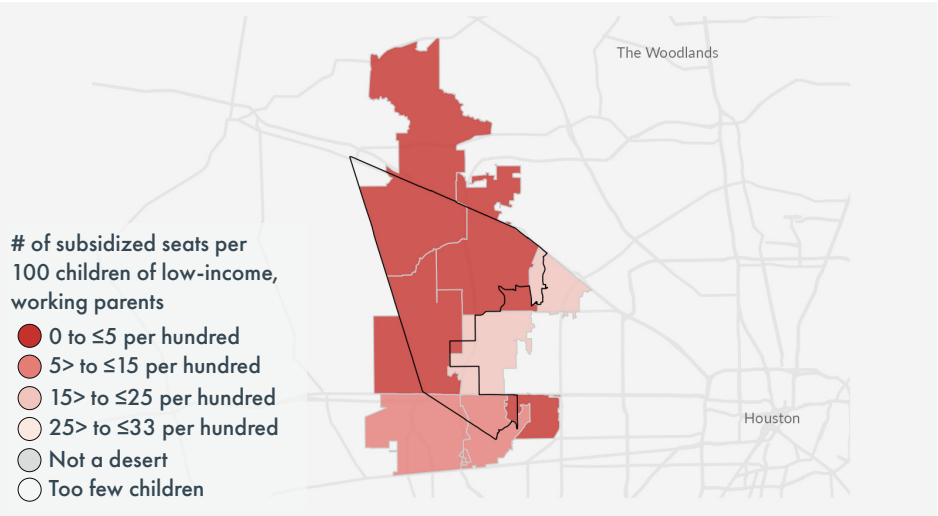
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #132**  
**Rep. Mike Schofield**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #132             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 181         | 142 (-22%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 196         | 236 (+20%)             |
| Total capacity      | 32,539      | 36,679 (+13%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,875       | 2,057 (+10%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #132

**19,128** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,592** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #132

**28,525** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**25,312** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,057** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

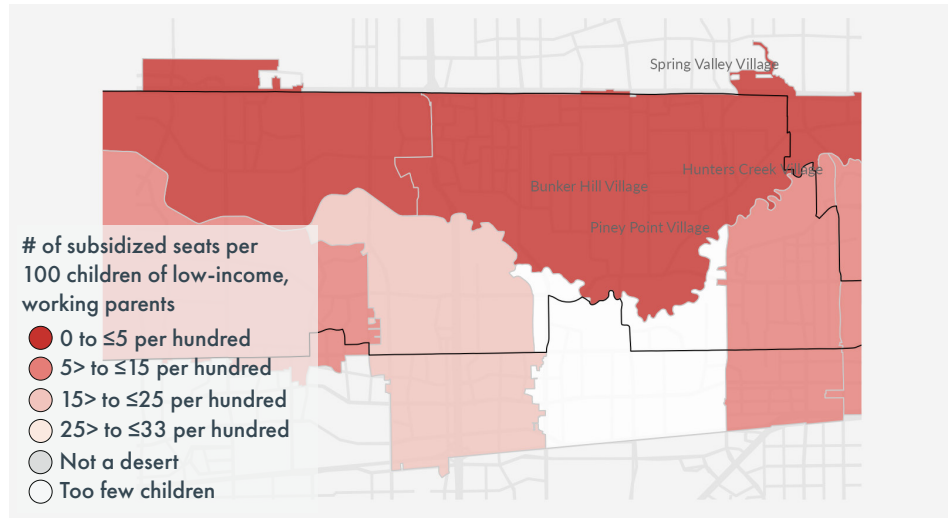
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #133**  
**Rep. Mano DeAyala**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #133             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 9           | 8 (-11%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 107         | 104 (-3%)              |
| Total capacity      | 12,909      | 12,895 0%              |
| Subsidy seats       | 600         | 746 (+24%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #133

**3,206** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,139** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #133

**11,084** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,420** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**746** children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

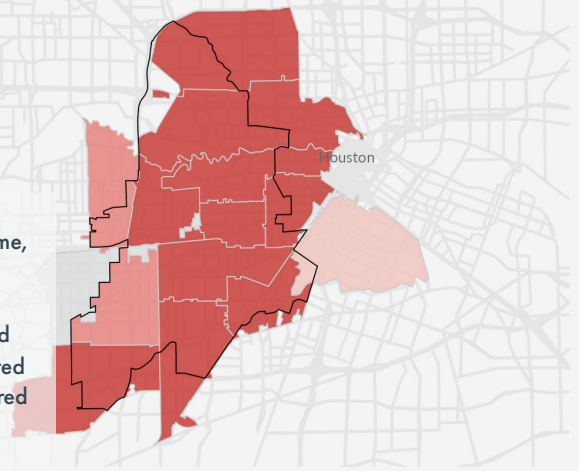
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #134**  
**Rep. Ann Johnson**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #134             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 18          | 8 (-56%)               |
| Child Care Centers  | 140         | 143 (+2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 19,592      | 19,397 (-1%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,197       | 947 (-21%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #134

**26,084** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**11,208** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #134

**15,135** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**13,134** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**947** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

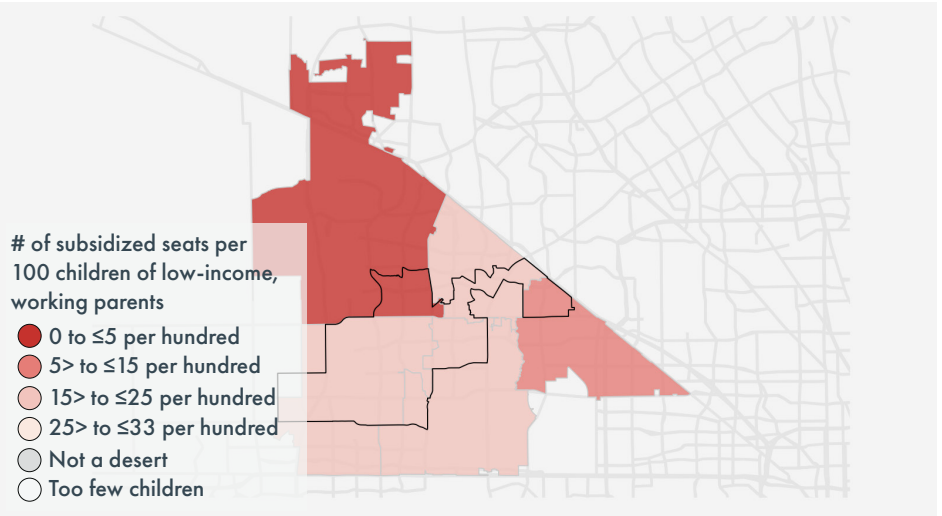
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #135**  
**Rep. Jon E. Rosenthal**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #135             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 244         | 167 (-32%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 135         | 151 (+12%)             |
| Total capacity      | 22,412      | 22,449 (+0%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,168       | 2,132 (-2%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #135

**18,228** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,271** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #135

**21,074** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**16,581** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,132** children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

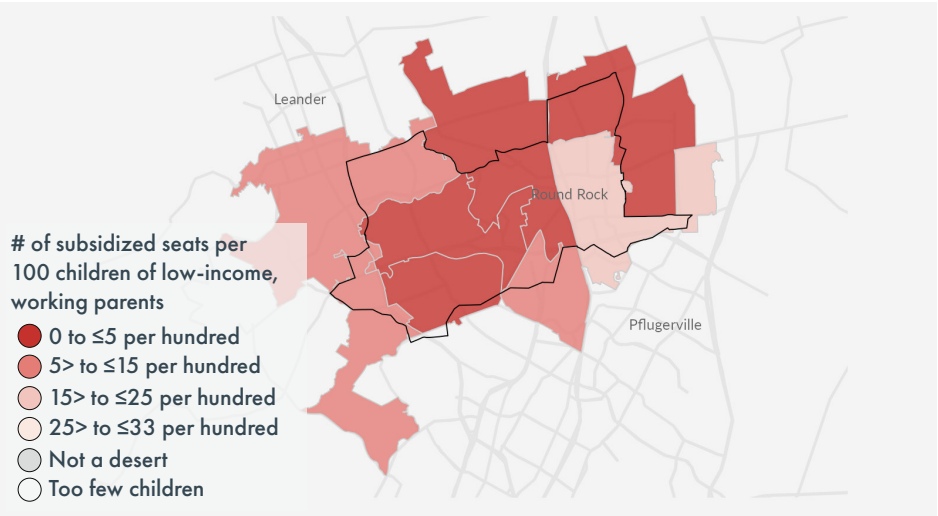
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #136**  
**Rep. John H. Bucy III**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #136             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 94          | 71 (-24%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 186         | 198 (+6%)              |
| Total capacity      | 24,500      | 29,615 (+21%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,296       | 857 (-34%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #136

**2,734** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**618** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #136

**15,638** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,074** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**857** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

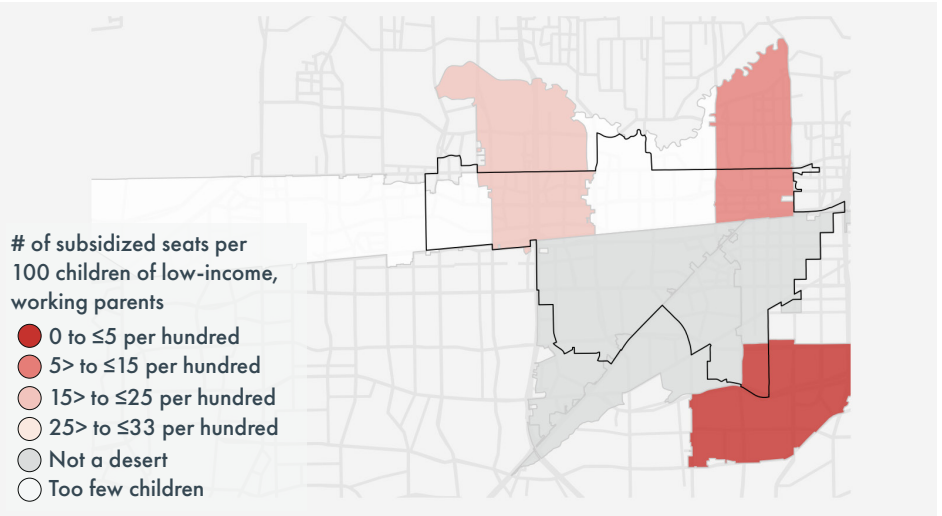
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #137**  
**Rep. Gene Wu**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #137             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 73          | 40 (-45%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 122         | 113 (-7%)              |
| Total capacity      | 12,495      | 12,376 (-1%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,257       | 1,920 (-15%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #137

**6,016** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**1,682** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #137

**14,668** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,782** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,920** children are receiving subsidy, 40% of those in need.

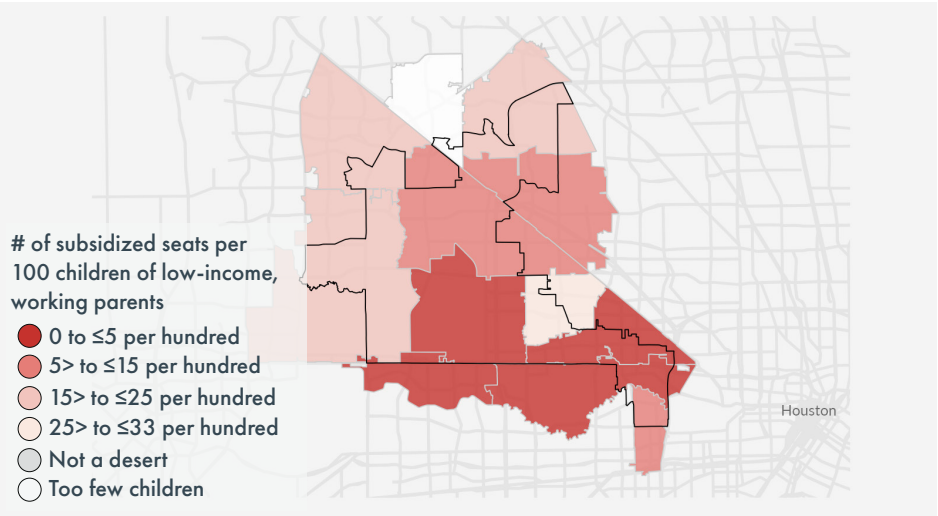
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #138**  
**Rep. Lacey Hull**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #138             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 224         | 136 (-39%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 200         | 189 (-6%)              |
| Total capacity      | 26,438      | 25,399 (-4%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,002       | 2,002 NA               |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #138

**21,434** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**6,410** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #138

**22,076** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**13,567** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,002** children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

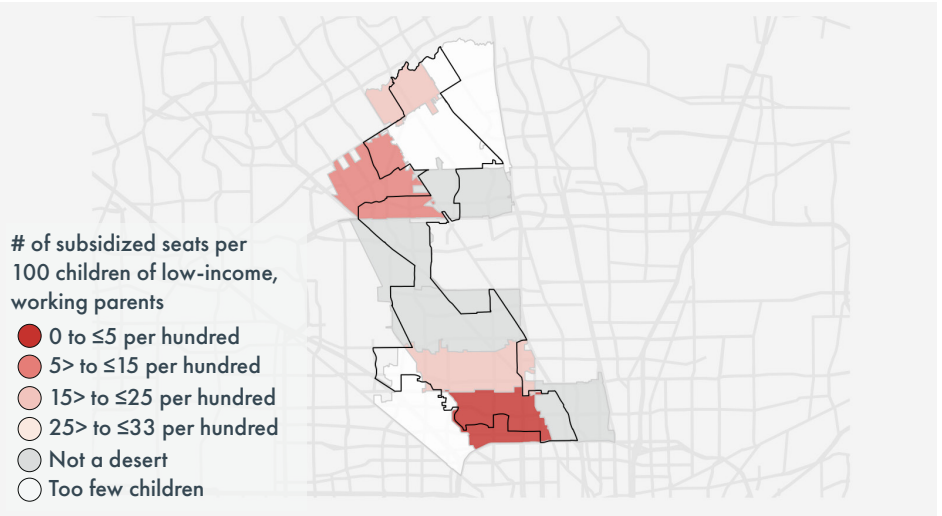
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #139**  
**Rep. Jarvis Johnson**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #139             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 131         | 79 (-40%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 139         | 142 (+2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 15,367      | 16,343 (+6%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 3,391       | 2,447 (-28%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #139

**17,474** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**6,203** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #139

**13,935** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,584** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,447** children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those in need.

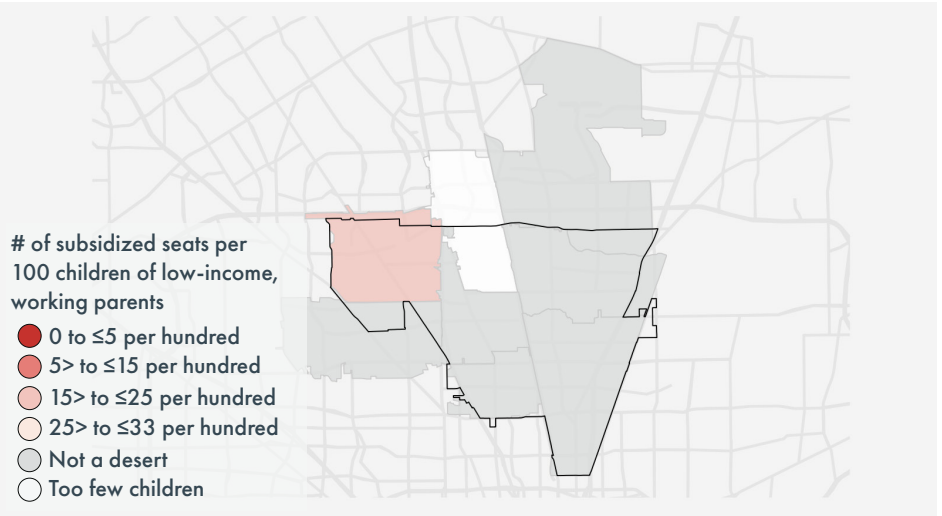
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #140**  
**Rep. Armando Walle**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #140             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 38          | 18 (-53%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 59          | 53 (-10%)              |
| Total capacity      | 4,617       | 4,373 (-5%)            |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,589       | 1,069 (-33%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #140

**8,314** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,149** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #140

**8,529** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

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

**1,069** children are receiving subsidy, 192% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

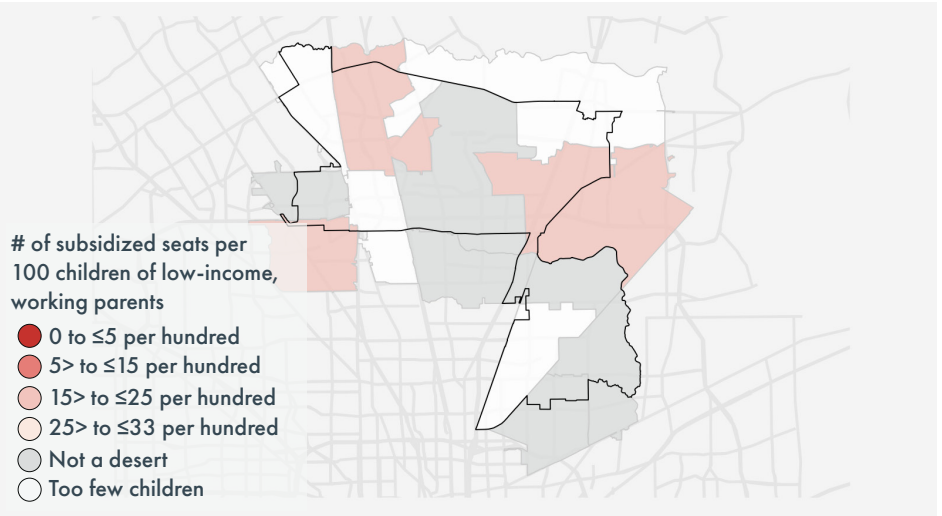
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #141**  
**Rep. Senfronia Thompson**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #141             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 118         | 77 (-35%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 138         | 145 (+5%)              |
| Total capacity      | 13,708      | 14,674 (+7%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 4,055       | 2,968 (-27%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #141

**42,810** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**17,123** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #141

**17,249** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,626** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,968** children are receiving subsidy, 64% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

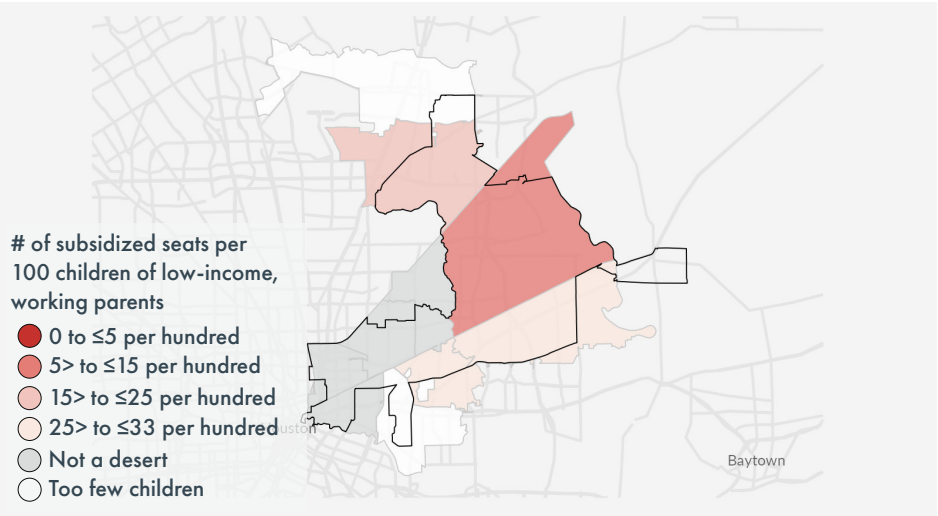
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
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  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #142**

**Rep. Harold V. Dutton Jr.**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #142             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 69          | 51 (-26%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 101         | 98 (-3%)               |
| Total capacity      | 8,427       | 9,837 (+17%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,531       | 1,394 (-9%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #142

**34,722** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**13,844** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #142

**11,463** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,718** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,394** children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those in need.

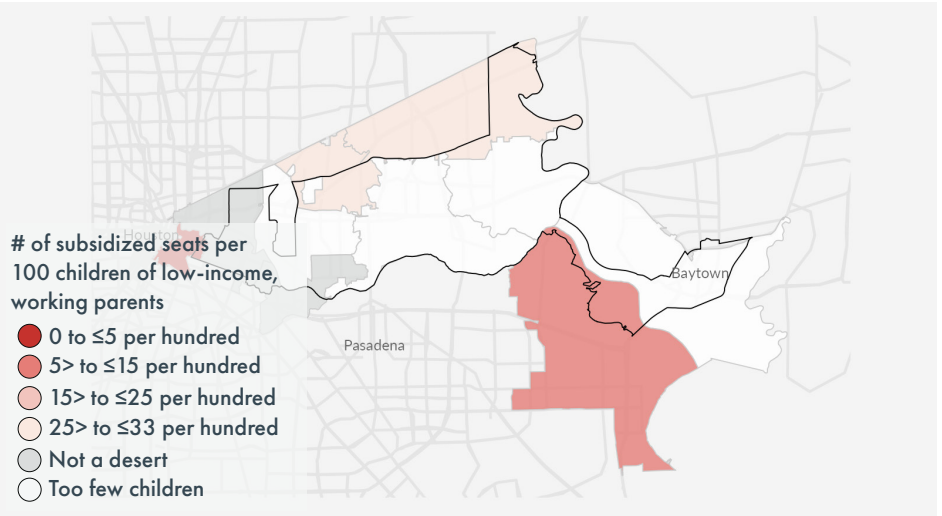
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
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  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #143**  
**Rep. Ana Hernandez**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #143             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 31          | 19 (-39%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 100         | 71 (-29%)              |
| Total capacity      | 7,101       | 6,229 (-12%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,145       | 944 (-18%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #143

**9,198** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,930** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #143

**9,249** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,747** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**944** children are receiving subsidy, 34% of those in need.

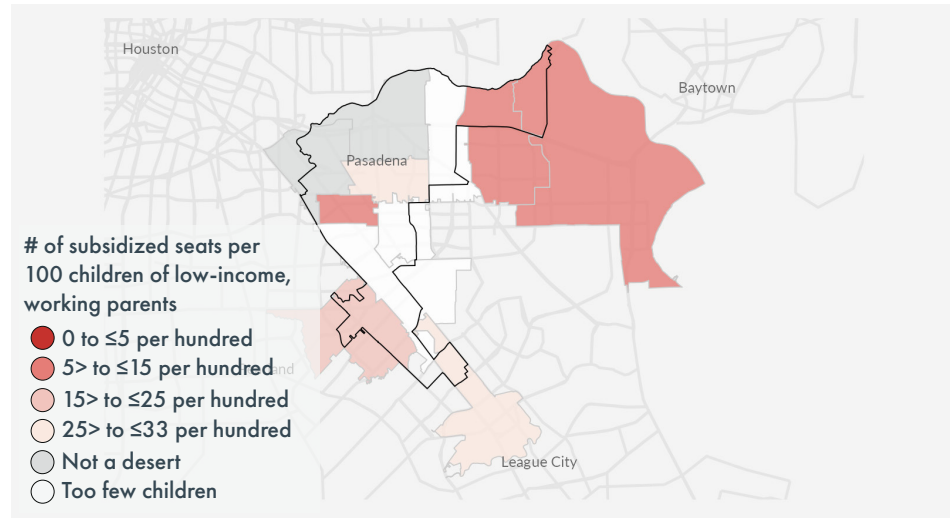
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #144**  
**Rep. Mary Ann Perez**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #144             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 77          | 60 (-22%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 116         | 100 (-14%)             |
| Total capacity      | 10,258      | 10,181 (-1%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,651       | 1,619 (-2%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #144

**7,384** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**2,285** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #144

**13,729** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,557** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,619** children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

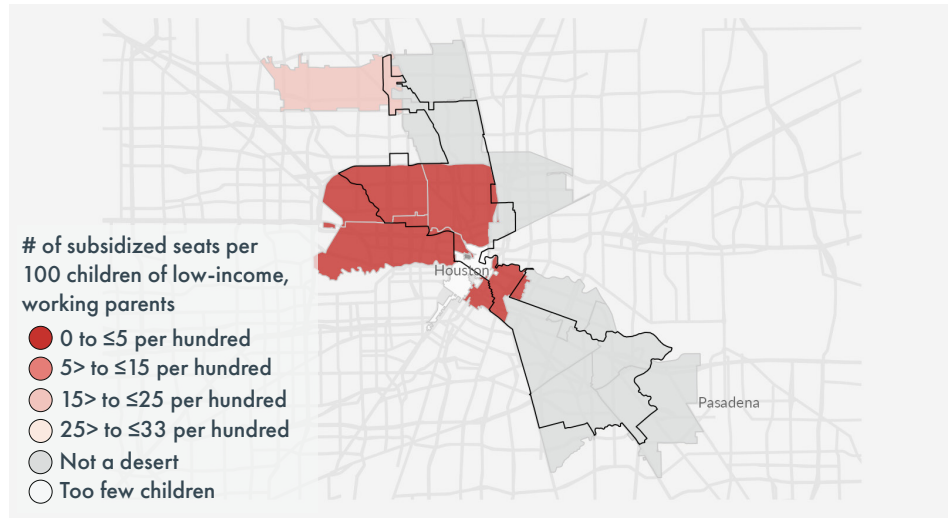
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #145**  
**Rep. Christina Morales**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #145             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 32          | 21 (-34%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 108         | 96 (-11%)              |
| Total capacity      | 10,828      | 11,418 (+5%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 811         | 524 (-35%)             |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #145

**26,084** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**11,208** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #145

**12,154** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,409** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**524** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

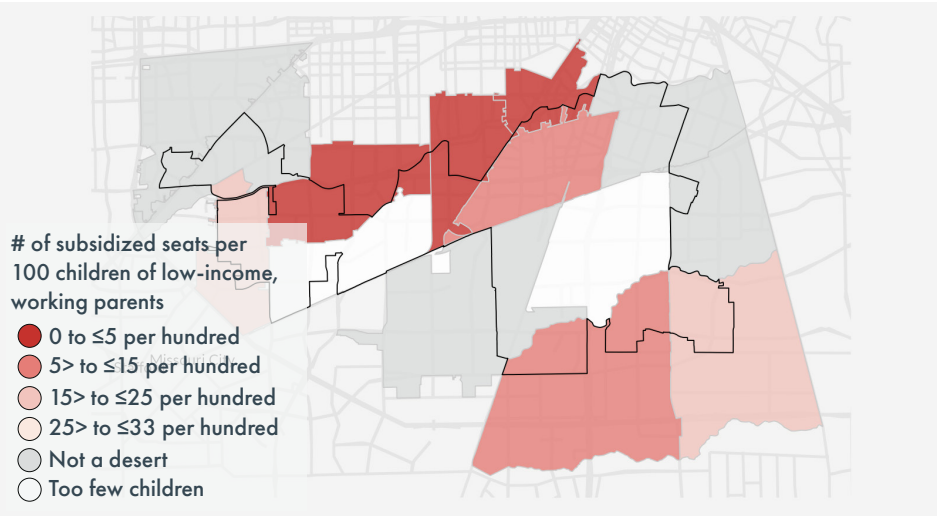
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #146**  
**Rep. Shawn Thierry**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #146             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 117         | 66 (-44%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 146         | 143 (-2%)              |
| Total capacity      | 14,427      | 13,837 (-4%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 2,505       | 1,865 (-26%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #146

**26,084** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**11,208** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #146

**17,355** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,268** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,865** children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those in need.

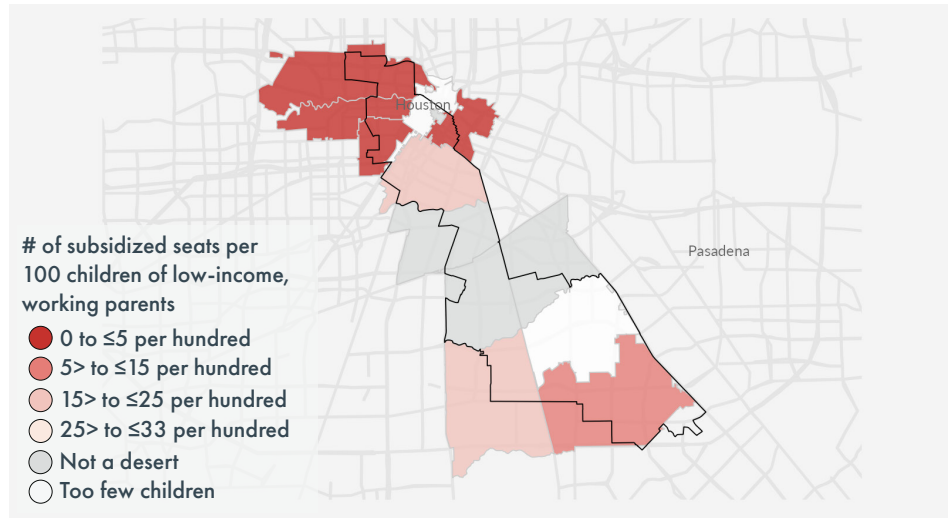
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #147**  
**Rep. Jolanda "Jo" Jones**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #147             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 72          | 48 (-33%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 110         | 106 (-4%)              |
| Total capacity      | 12,020      | 11,990 0%              |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,680       | 1,033 (-39%)           |

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #147

**32,434** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**13,265** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #147

**12,122** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,597** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,033** children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

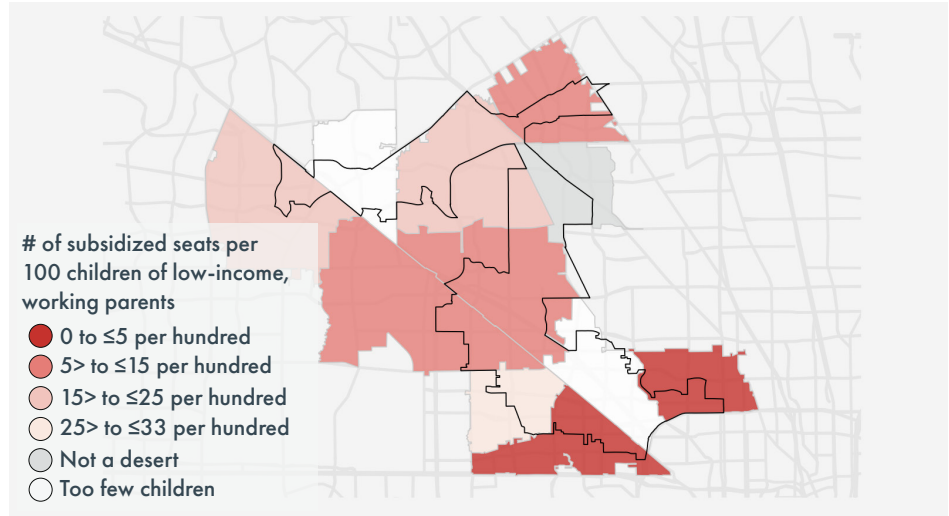
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #148**  
**Rep. Penny Morales Shaw**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #148             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 196         | 111 (-43%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 162         | 155 (-4%)              |
| Total capacity      | 19,887      | 21,076 (+6%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,694       | 1,760 (+4%)            |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #148

**18,444** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,929** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #148

**18,659** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,942** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,760** children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

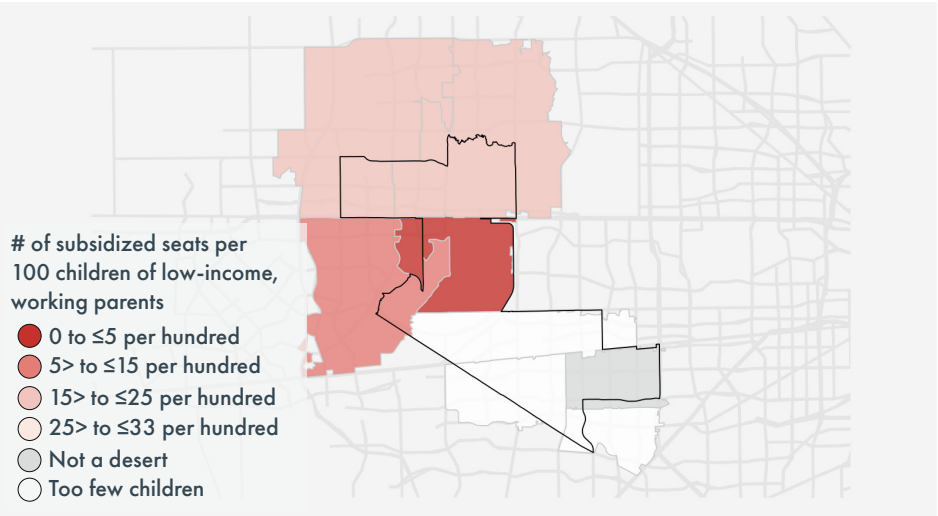
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #149**  
**Rep. Hubert Vo**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #149             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 489         | 327 (-33%)             |
| Child Care Centers  | 219         | 209 (-5%)              |
| Total capacity      | 27,551      | 27,161 (-1%)           |
| Subsidy seats       | 3,509       | 2,832 (-19%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #149

**13,456** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,385** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #149

**21,244** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,242** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,832** children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those in need.

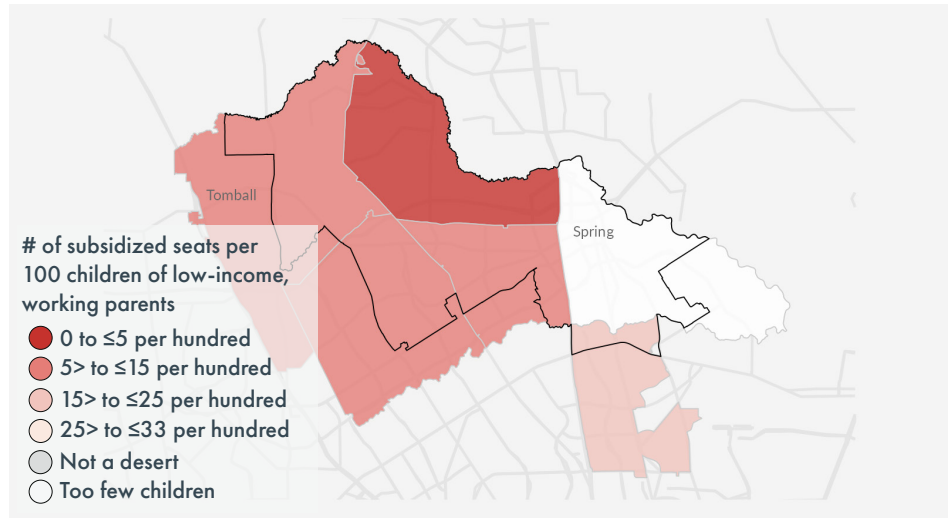
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**House District #150**  
**Rep. Valoree Swanson**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child care by passing the Constitutional Amendment to reduce property tax for certain child care programs. Proposition 2 passed 153 out of 154 counties.

| HD #150             | 2019 counts | 2023 counts (% change) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Family CC Providers | 85          | 64 (-25%)              |
| Child Care Centers  | 130         | 143 (+10%)             |
| Total capacity      | 16,724      | 20,481 (+22%)          |
| Subsidy seats       | 1,429       | 1,616 (+13%)           |

## 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.

- In Texas there are 859 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 365 deserts for all families.
- Only 10% of low-income working families have access to subsidized child care due to lack of funding.
- Between 60,000 - 90,000 children of working parents are on the subsidy waiting list.

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #150

**10,396** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,288** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2023; American Community Survey 2017-2022; Texas Education Agency 2022-23.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #150

**17,842** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,888** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,616** children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
  - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
  - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.