

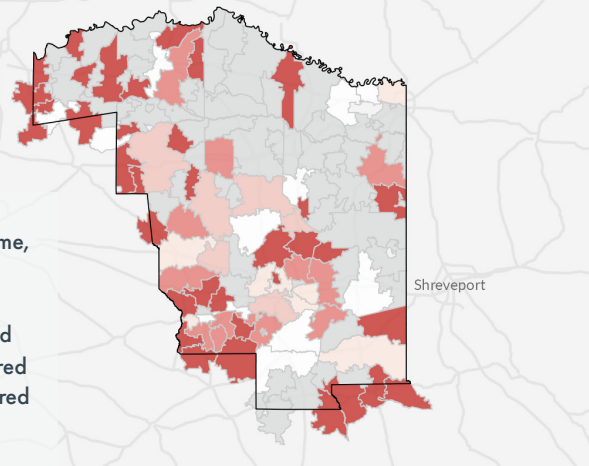
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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

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

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



## 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.

SD #1	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	92	67 (-27%)
Child Care Centers	280	266 (-5%)
Total capacity	23,234	25,349 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	4,826	4,215 (-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 SD #1

**17,446** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**6,725** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #1

**33,092** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,211** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,215** children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

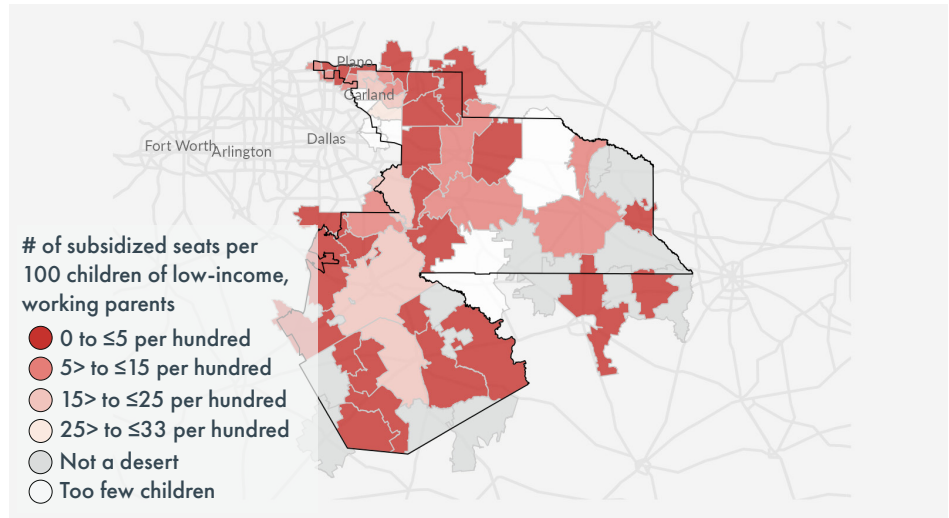
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #2	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	272	203 (-25%)
Child Care Centers	351	372 (+6%)
Total capacity	41,834	48,441 (+16%)
Subsidy seats	6,305	4,601 (-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 SD #2

**47,084** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**18,530** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #2

**57,413** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**38,932** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,601** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

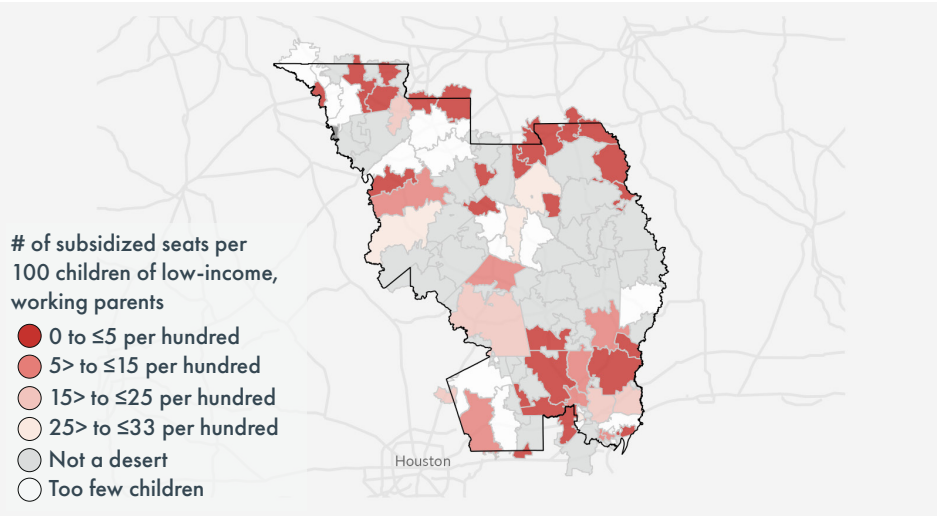
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #3	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	81	50 (-38%)
Child Care Centers	279	278 0%
Total capacity	23,919	27,327 (+14%)
Subsidy seats	5,348	4,542 (-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 SD #3

**19,680** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**7,523** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #3

**34,628** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,385** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,542** children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those in need.

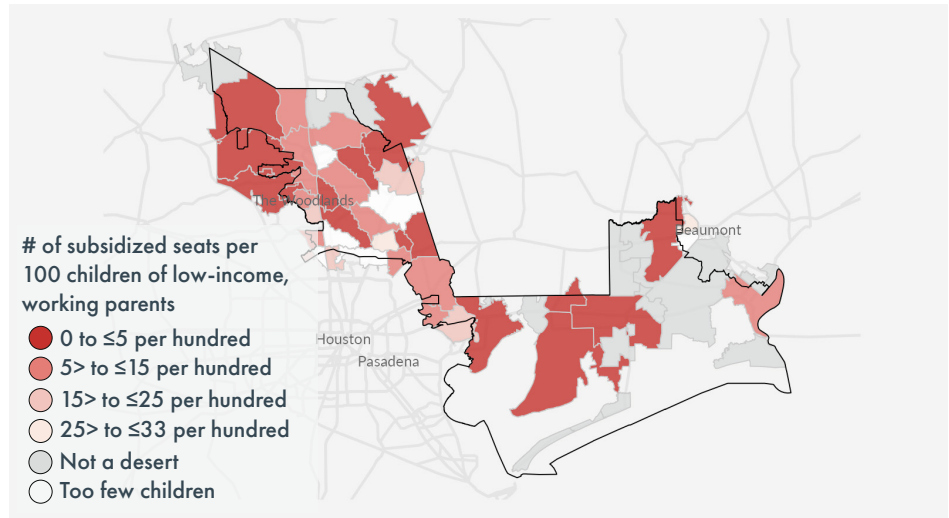
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #4	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	156	122 (-22%)
Child Care Centers	394	427 (+8%)
Total capacity	47,626	52,749 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	5,683	5,205 (-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 SD #4

**40,690** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**13,625** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #4

**52,652** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**36,015** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,205** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

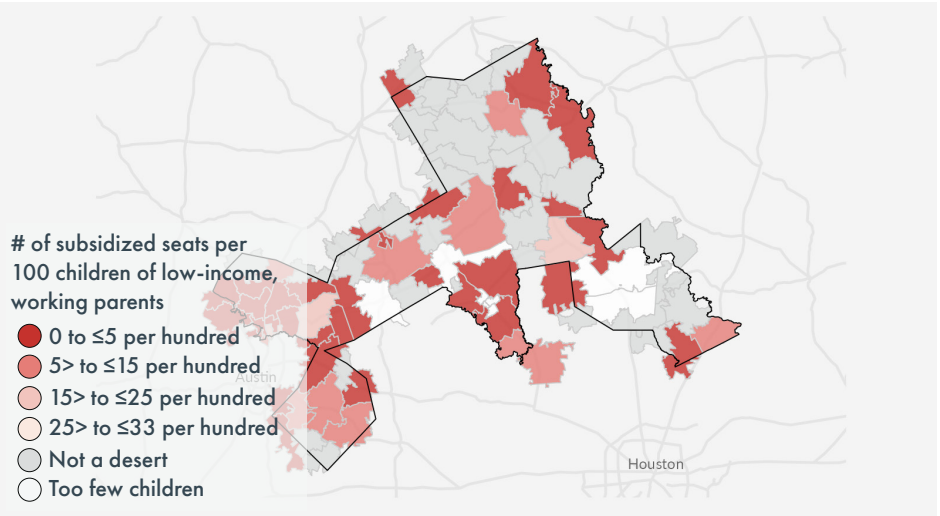
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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



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



## 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.

SD #5	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	179	149 (-17%)
Child Care Centers	393	437 (+11%)
Total capacity	36,285	49,606 (+37%)
Subsidy seats	3,115	2,333 (-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 SD #5

**19,566** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**6,475** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #5

**44,896** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**32,335** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,333** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

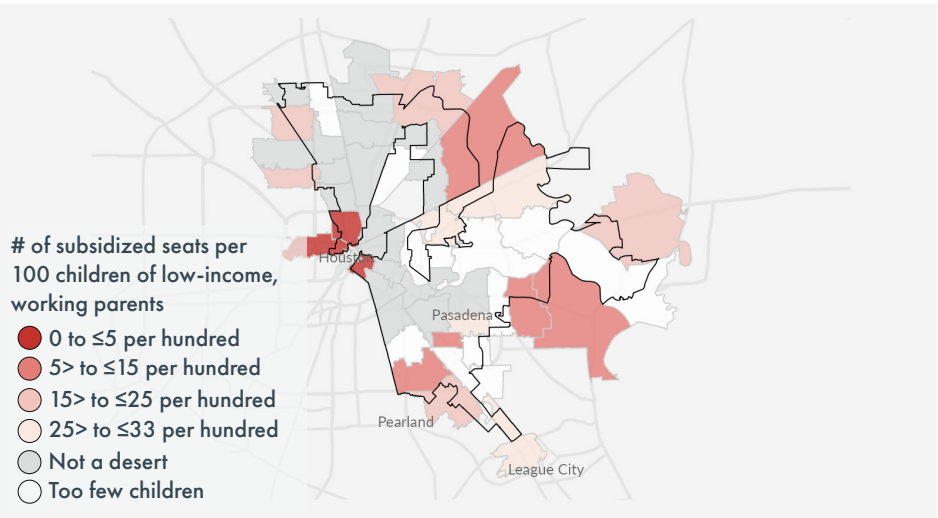
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #6	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	265	195 (-26%)
Child Care Centers	415	365 (-12%)
Total capacity	36,839	38,019 (+3%)
Subsidy seats	7,069	5,855 (-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 SD #6

**54,394** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**20,507** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #6

**50,618** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**18,959** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,855** children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those in need.

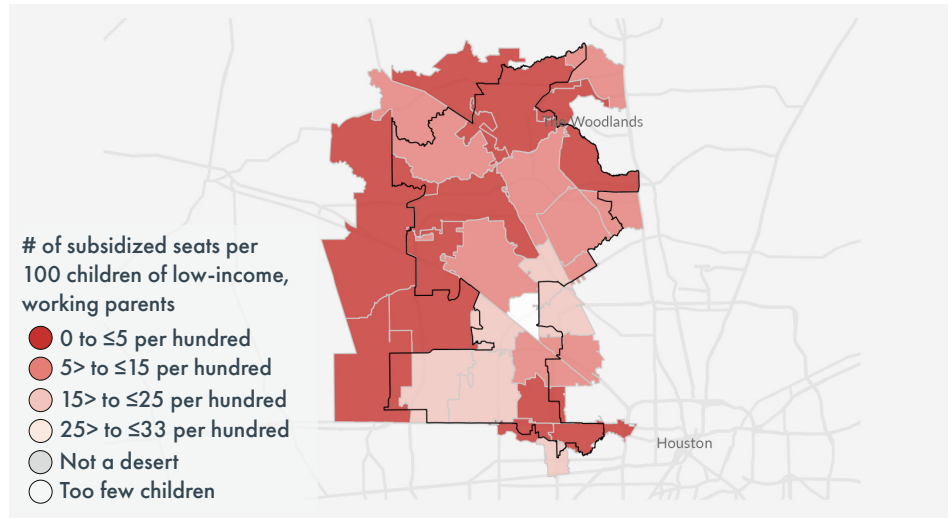
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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
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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



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



## 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.

SD #7	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	409	290 (-29%)
Child Care Centers	458	499 (+9%)
Total capacity	67,078	72,248 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	4,527	4,865 (+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 SD #7

**28,166** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**8,212** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #7

**67,680** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**52,968** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,865** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

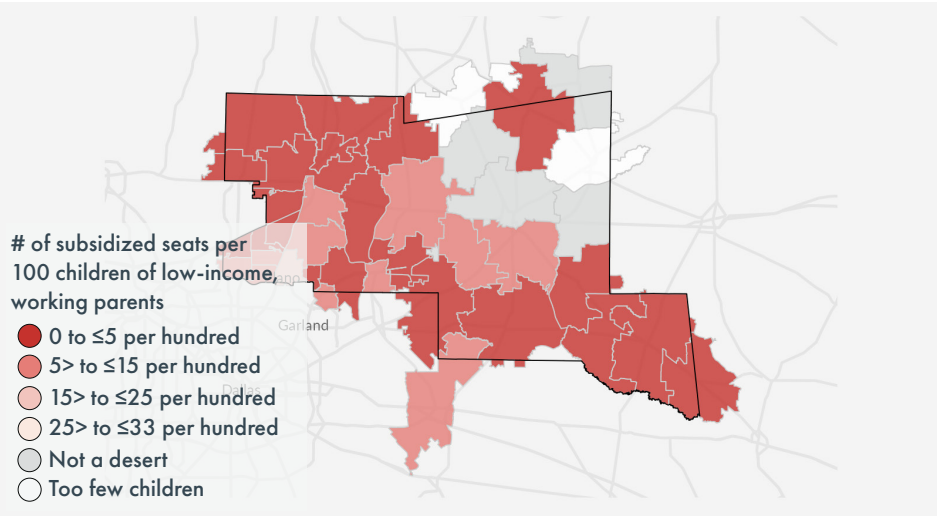
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #8	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	209	164 (-22%)
Child Care Centers	345	387 (+12%)
Total capacity	48,403	58,408 (+21%)
Subsidy seats	2,401	1,413 (-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 SD #8

**16,782** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**3,738** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #8

**40,126** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**33,831** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,413** children are receiving subsidy, 4% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

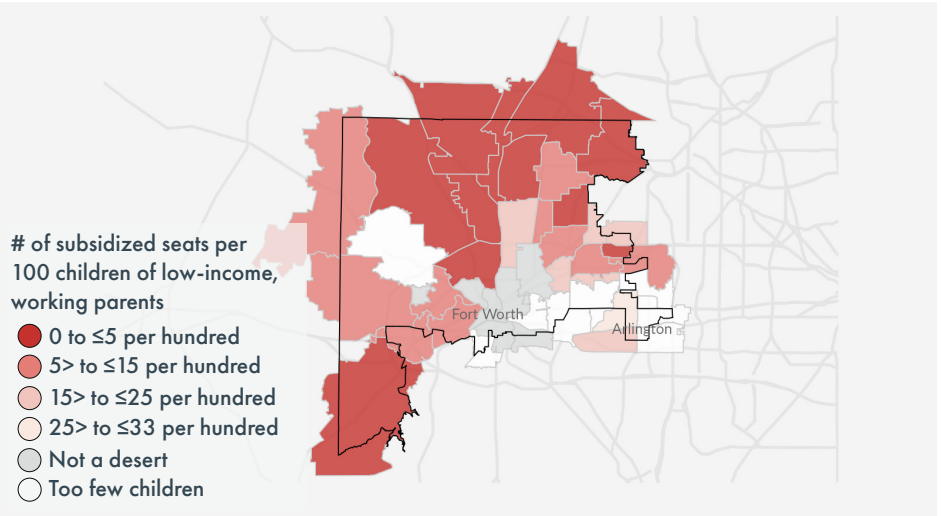
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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



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



## 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.

SD #9	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	249	155 (-38%)
Child Care Centers	407	433 (+6%)
Total capacity	46,772	51,005 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	4,567	4,233 (-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 SD #9

**27,662** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**10,430** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #9

**60,048** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**37,404** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,233** children are receiving subsidy, 11% of those in need.

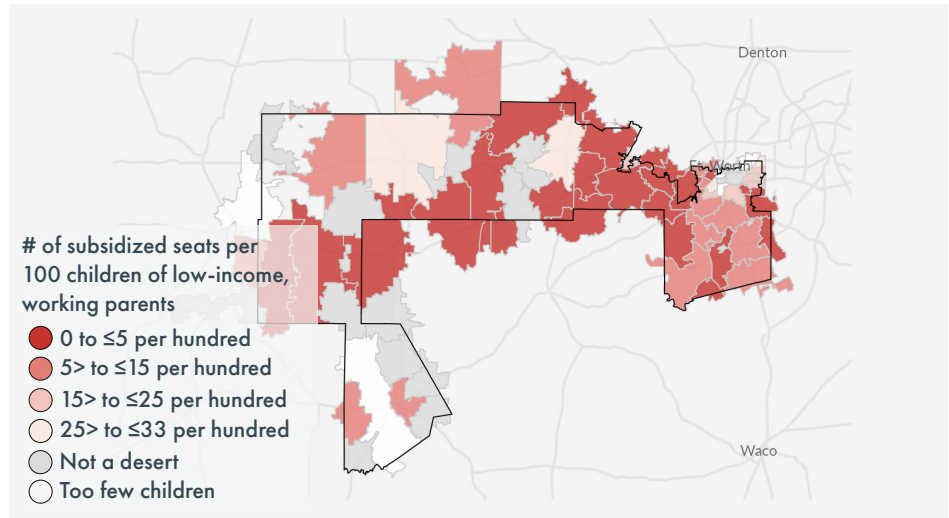
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



**Senate District #10**  
**Sen. Phil 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.

SD #10	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	250	169 (-32%)
Child Care Centers	384	394 (+3%)
Total capacity	37,994	42,818 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	5,241	4,258 (-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 SD #10

**26,366** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**10,979** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #10

**50,406** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**29,536** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,258** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

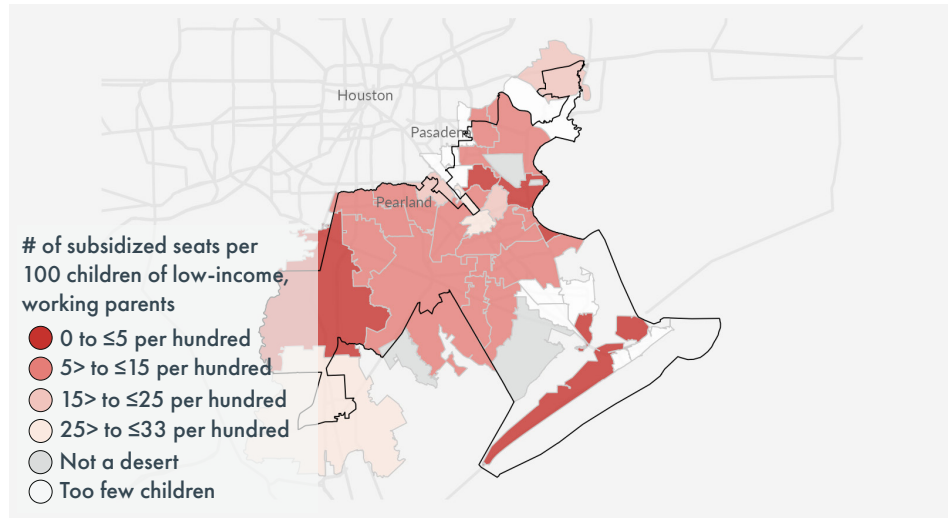
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #11	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	183	130 (-29%)
Child Care Centers	404	390 (-3%)
Total capacity	46,865	48,874 (+4%)
Subsidy seats	4,392	4,676 (+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 SD #11

**21,890** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**6,507** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #11

**45,577** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**33,020** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,676** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

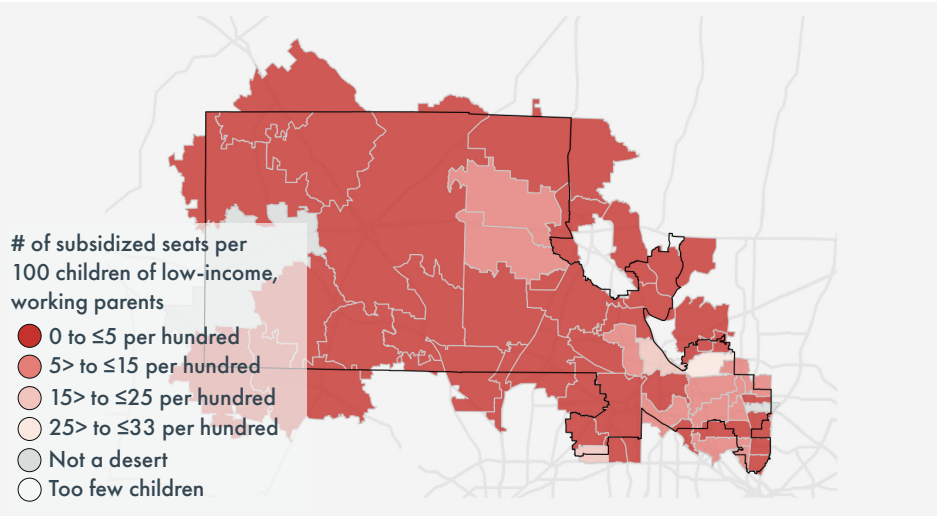
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



**Senate District #12**  
**Sen. Tan Parker**



## 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.

SD #12	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	254	172 (-32%)
Child Care Centers	459	471 (+3%)
Total capacity	60,695	66,752 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	3,718	2,529 (-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 SD #12

**39,790** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**15,268** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #12

**61,363** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**49,832** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,529** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

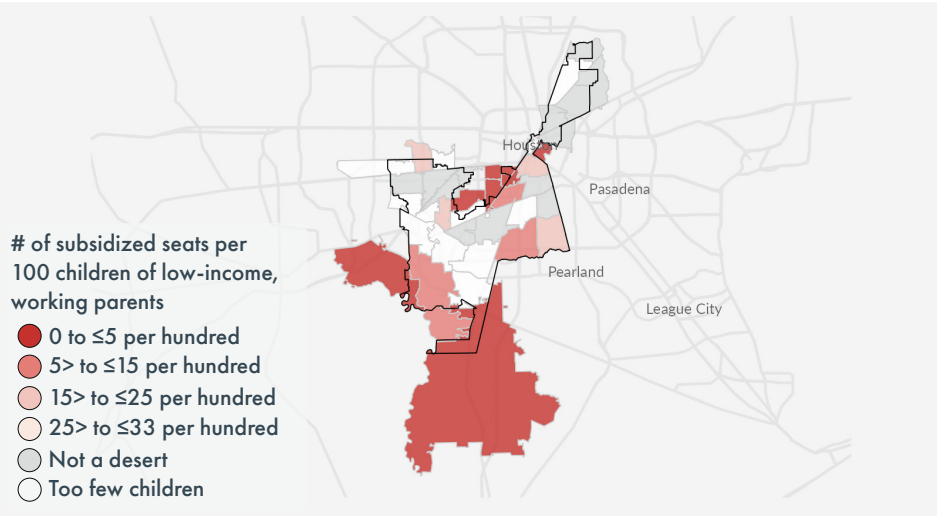
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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



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



## 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.

SD #13	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	437	289 (-34%)
Child Care Centers	474	435 (-8%)
Total capacity	52,802	53,028 (+0%)
Subsidy seats	7,363	5,993 (-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 SD #13

**39,020** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**14,720** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #13

**48,051** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**22,979** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,993** children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

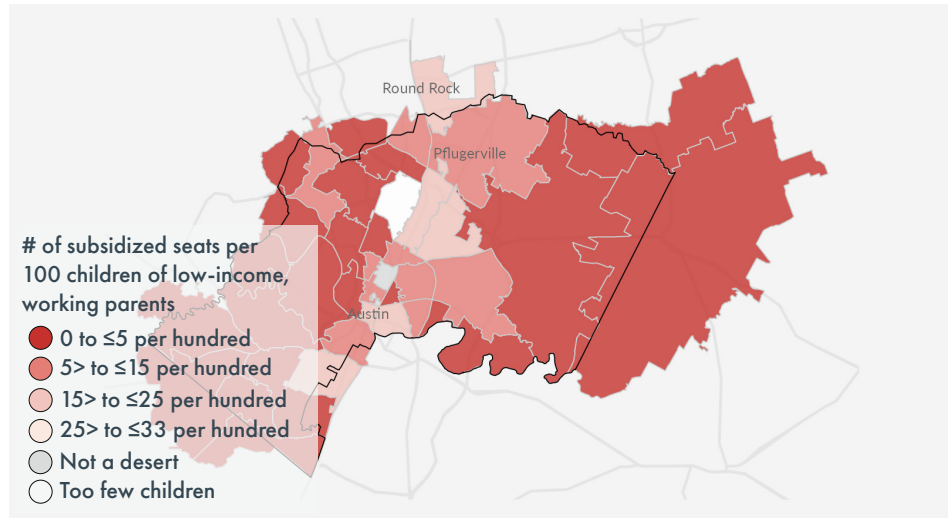
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #14	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	199	129 (-35%)
Child Care Centers	548	537 (-2%)
Total capacity	53,193	55,693 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	3,713	2,327 (-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 SD #14

**14,704** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,310** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #14

**44,616** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**34,234** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,327** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

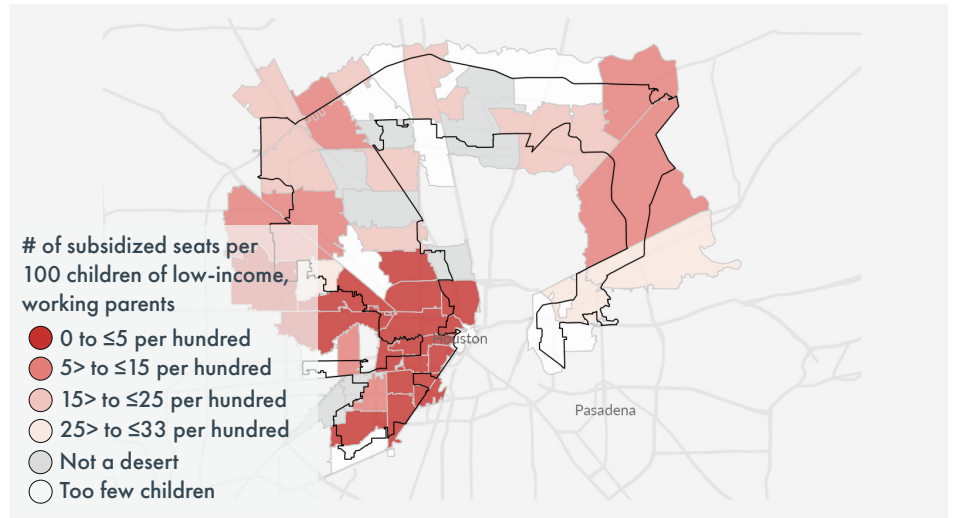
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



**Senate District #15**  
**Sen. Molly 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.

SD #15	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	361	243 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	579	565 (-2%)
Total capacity	68,219	69,167 (+1%)
Subsidy seats	8,614	6,979 (-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 SD #15

**65,444** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**24,525** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #15

**71,210** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**40,222** 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.

**6,979** children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

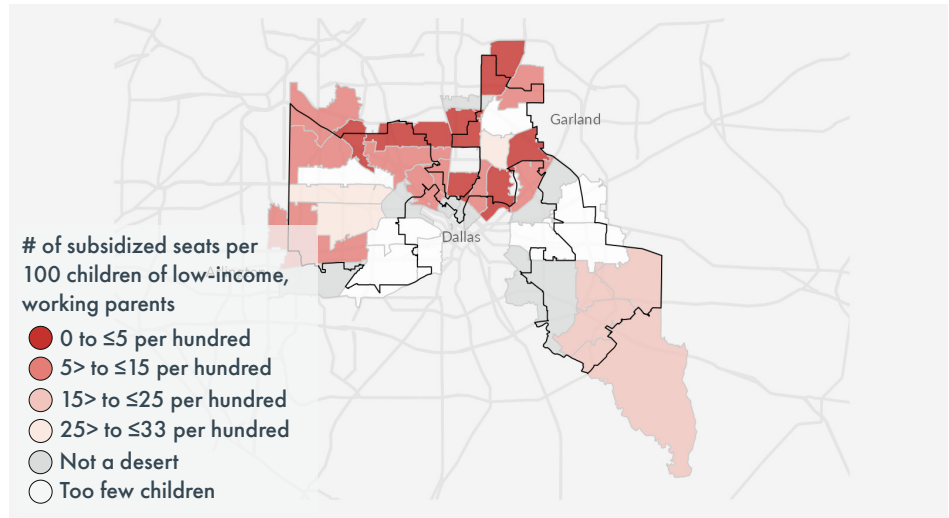
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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

SD #16	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	198	107 (-46%)
Child Care Centers	379	374 (-1%)
Total capacity	39,394	42,489 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	7,371	5,997 (-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 SD #16

**38,020** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**16,631** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #16

**59,223** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**27,817** 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.

**5,997** 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.



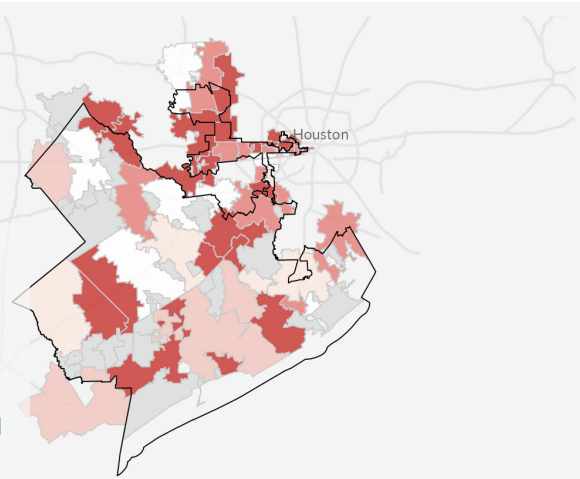
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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

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

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



## 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.

SD #17	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	426	322 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	645	654 (+1%)
Total capacity	78,293	84,666 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	5,048	5,355 (+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 SD #17

**61,940** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**21,530** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #17

**67,118** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**46,555** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,355** 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.

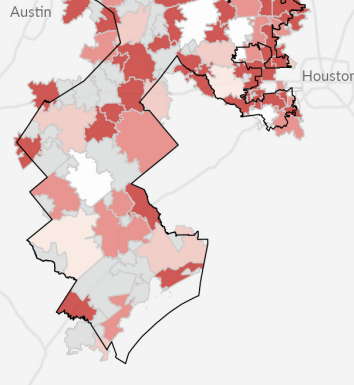
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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

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

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



## 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.

SD #18	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	474	376 (-21%)
Child Care Centers	501	563 (+12%)
Total capacity	61,674	70,310 (+14%)
Subsidy seats	5,195	4,637 (-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 SD #18

**43,880** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**13,207** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #18

**64,533** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**49,422** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,637** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

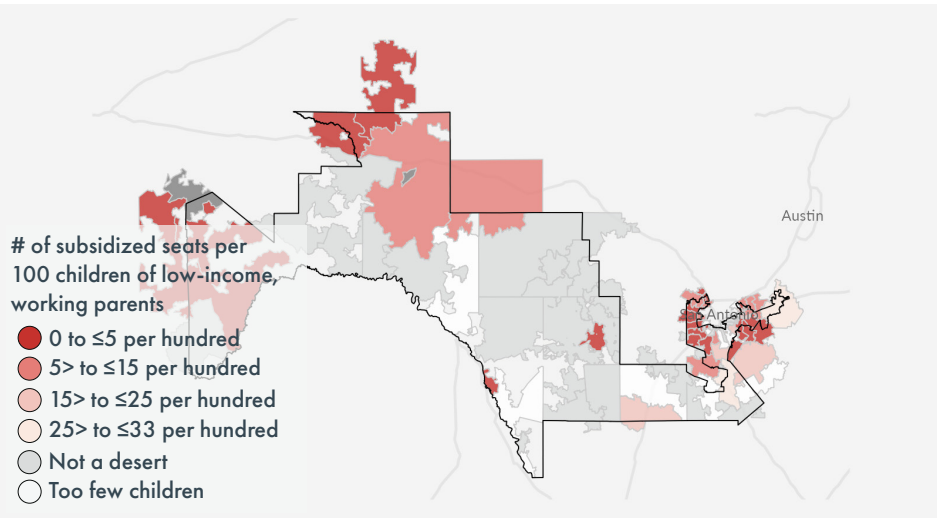
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #19	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	286	220 (-23%)
Child Care Centers	389	391 (+1%)
Total capacity	33,620	37,328 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	6,337	5,930 (-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 SD #19

**36,098** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**15,906** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #19

**55,337** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**30,431** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,930** children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

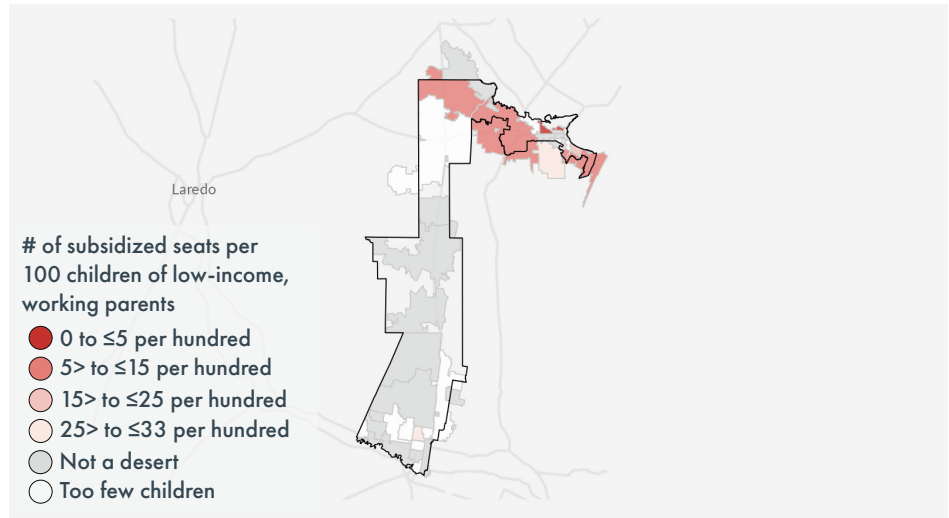
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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

SD #20	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	161	104 (-35%)
Child Care Centers	447	437 (-2%)
Total capacity	27,691	30,810 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	10,479	8,125 (-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 SD #20

**22,650** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**12,648** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #20

**30,981** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,504** 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.

**8,125** children are receiving subsidy, 71% 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.



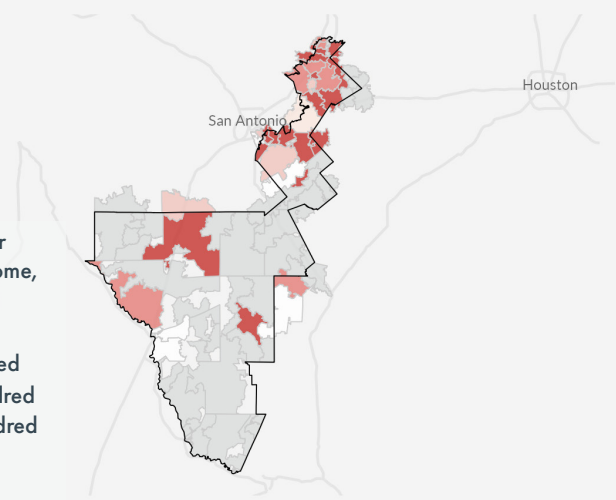
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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

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

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



## 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.

SD #21	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	181	110 (-39%)
Child Care Centers	452	431 (-5%)
Total capacity	29,123	30,053 (+3%)
Subsidy seats	5,951	5,146 (-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 SD #21

**28,302** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**11,572** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #21

**42,469** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**19,662** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,146** children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

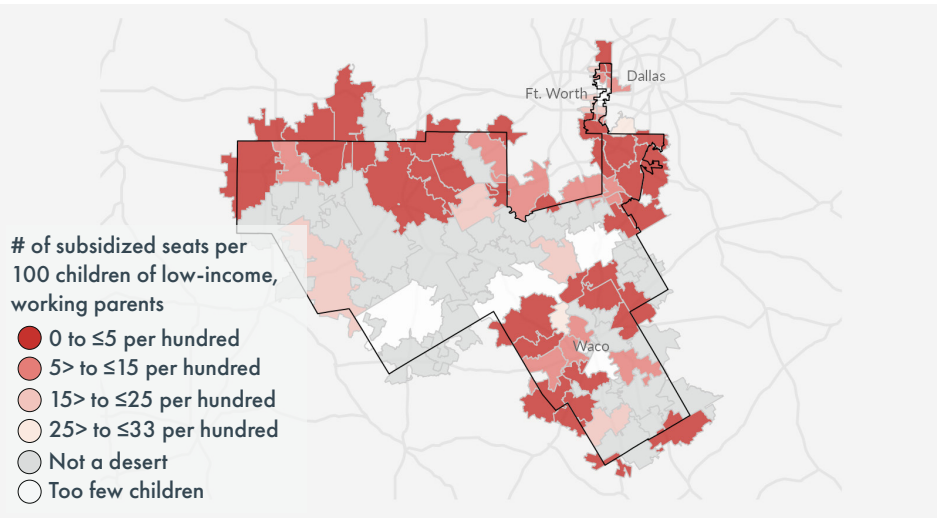
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #22	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	395	217 (-45%)
Child Care Centers	456	443 (-3%)
Total capacity	45,267	47,446 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	5,827	4,715 (-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 SD #22

**22,022** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**8,463** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #22

**54,037** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**33,823** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,715** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

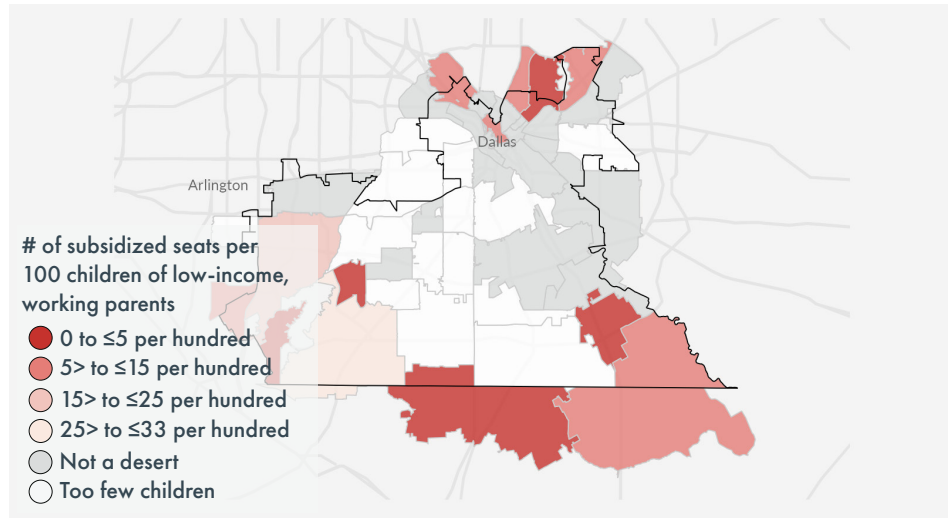
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



**Senate District #23**  
**Sen. Royce West**



## 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.

SD #23	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	363	230 (-37%)
Child Care Centers	387	375 (-3%)
Total capacity	39,027	38,909 0%
Subsidy seats	9,380	7,739 (-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 SD #23

**33,676** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**16,463** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #23

**45,840** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**18,707** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**7,739** children are receiving subsidy, 41% of those in need.

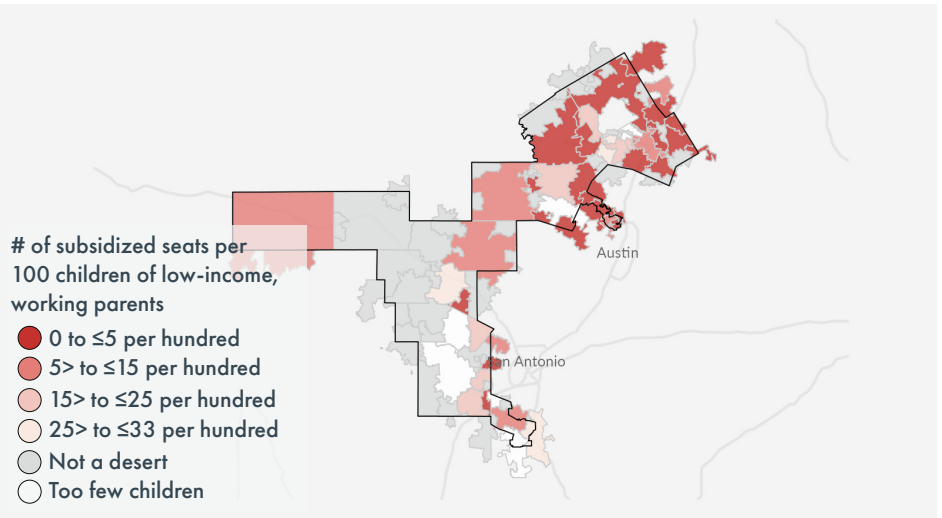
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



**Senate District #24**  
**Sen. Pete 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.

SD #24	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	260	213 (-18%)
Child Care Centers	450	481 (+7%)
Total capacity	45,947	54,656 (+19%)
Subsidy seats	4,495	3,545 (-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 SD #24

**30,750** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**9,208** 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 SD #24

**48,534** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**33,153** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,545** children are receiving subsidy, 11% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

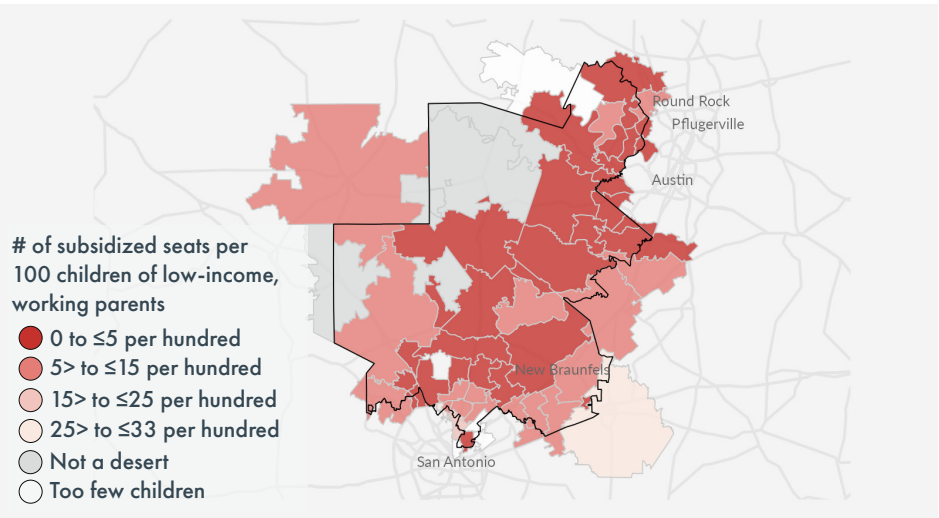
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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



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



## 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.

SD #25	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	213	183 (-14%)
Child Care Centers	491	536 (+9%)
Total capacity	55,970	65,915 (+18%)
Subsidy seats	3,309	3,087 (-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 SD #25

**28,454** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**9,262** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #25

**57,114** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**45,972** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,087** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

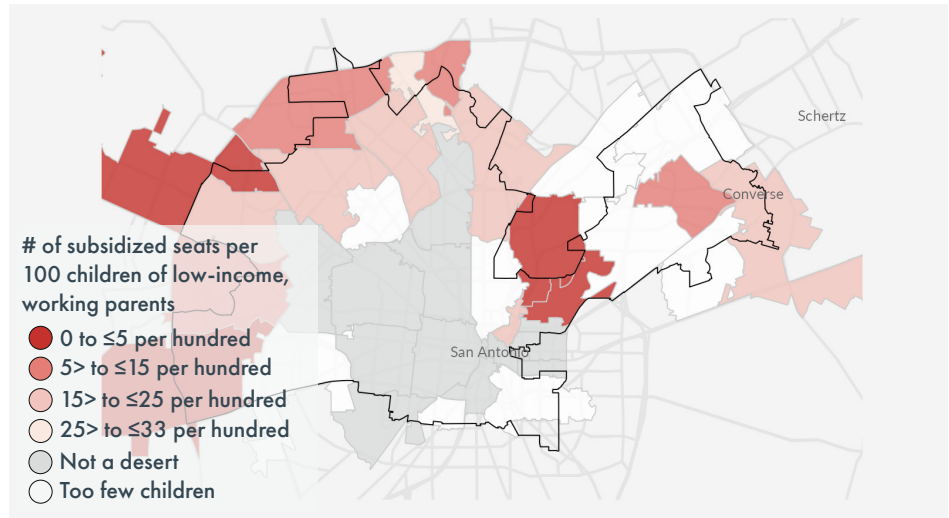
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #26	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	231	153 (-34%)
Child Care Centers	371	365 (-2%)
Total capacity	37,227	37,739 (+1%)
Subsidy seats	6,169	6,033 (-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 SD #26

**25,536** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**11,350** economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #26

**45,626** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**24,854** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**6,033** 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



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

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

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

## 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.

SD #27	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	156	104 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	495	517 (+4%)
Total capacity	27,622	32,691 (+18%)
Subsidy seats	11,971	9,434 (-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 SD #27

**30,492** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**16,321** 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 SD #27

**36,951** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,218** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**9,434** children are receiving subsidy, 84% 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.

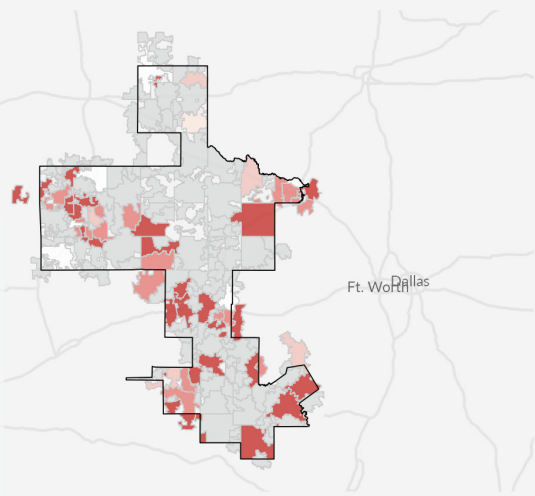
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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

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

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



## 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.

SD #28	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	230	159 (-31%)
Child Care Centers	352	355 (+1%)
Total capacity	27,352	30,171 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	5,587	3,388 (-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 SD #28

**18,692** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**6,409** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #28

**37,237** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**19,925** 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.

**3,388** children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

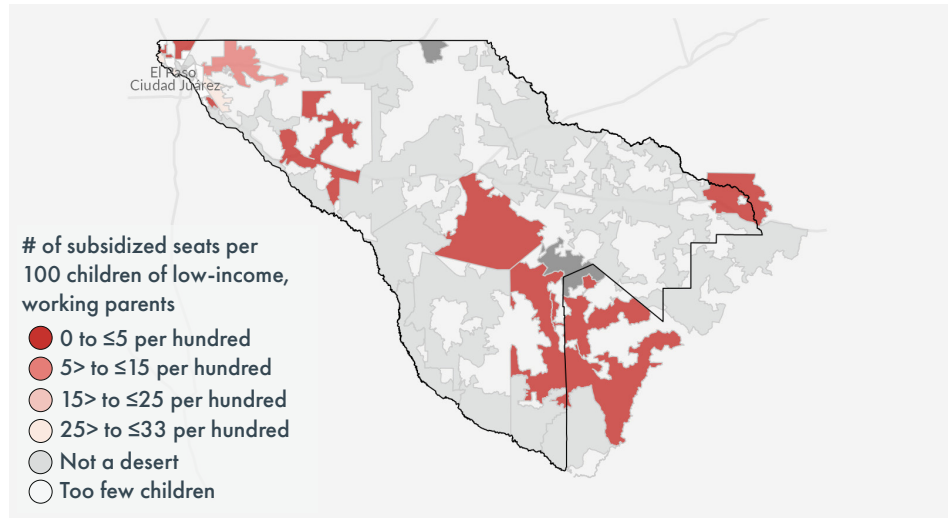
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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



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



## 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.

SD #29	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	186	111 (-40%)
Child Care Centers	287	298 (+4%)
Total capacity	22,485	21,572 (-4%)
Subsidy seats	6,504	5,922 (-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 SD #29

**18,954** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**6,364** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #29

**29,998** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,835** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**5,922** children are receiving subsidy, 50% of those in need.

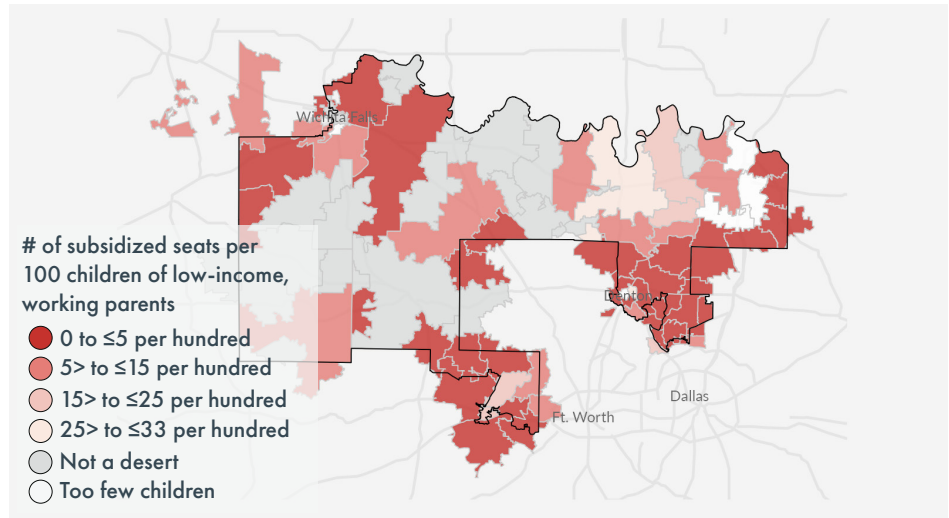
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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



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



## 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.

SD #30	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	275	199 (-28%)
Child Care Centers	452	503 (+11%)
Total capacity	59,484	67,450 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	3,958	3,058 (-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 SD #30

**19,642** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**5,214** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #30

**55,087** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**43,098** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,058** 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.

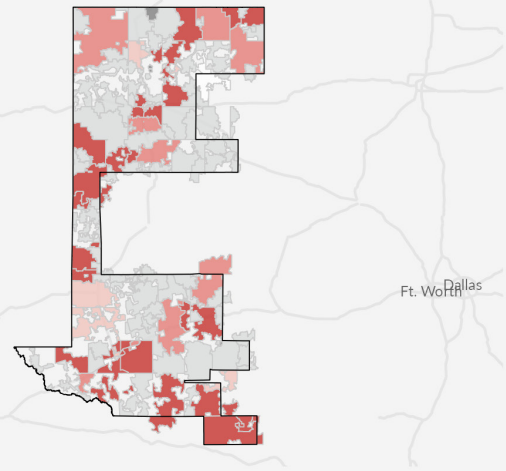
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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

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

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



## 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.

SD #31	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	135	106 (-21%)
Child Care Centers	279	268 (-4%)
Total capacity	25,142	26,345 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	4,850	4,081 (-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 SD #31

**19,104** economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

**6,762** economically disadvantaged children are attending 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 SD #31

**38,193** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**22,769** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,081** 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.