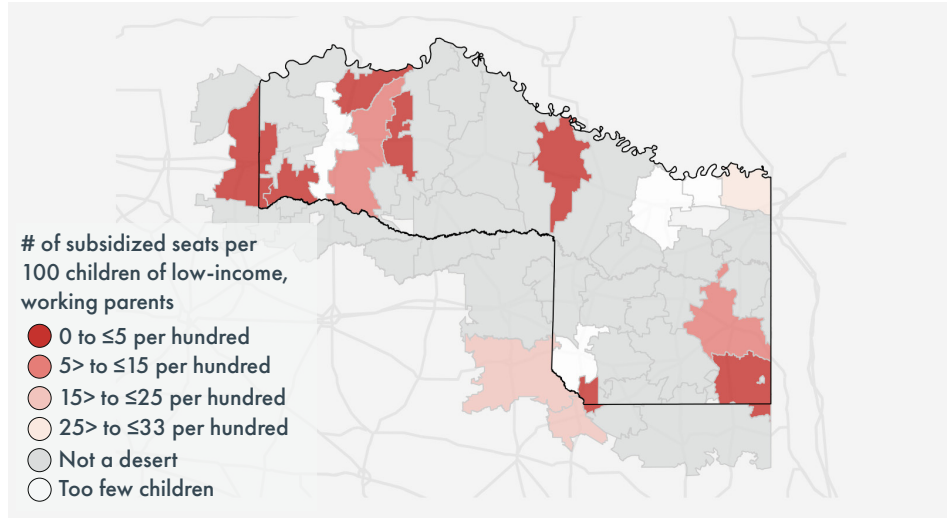


# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**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	33	23 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	75	77 (+3%)
Total capacity	6,234	6,980 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	1,380	1,421 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #1

**8,084** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,217** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working 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, 44% of those in need.

## 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.

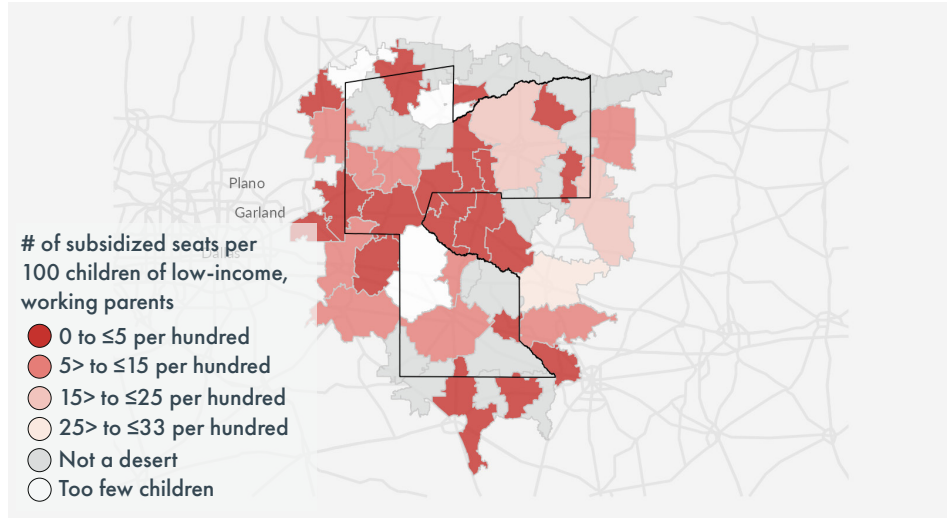
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	36	33 (-8%)
Child Care Centers	102	99 (-3%)
Total capacity	8,769	9,908 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	1,347	831 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #2

**14,180** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,063** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

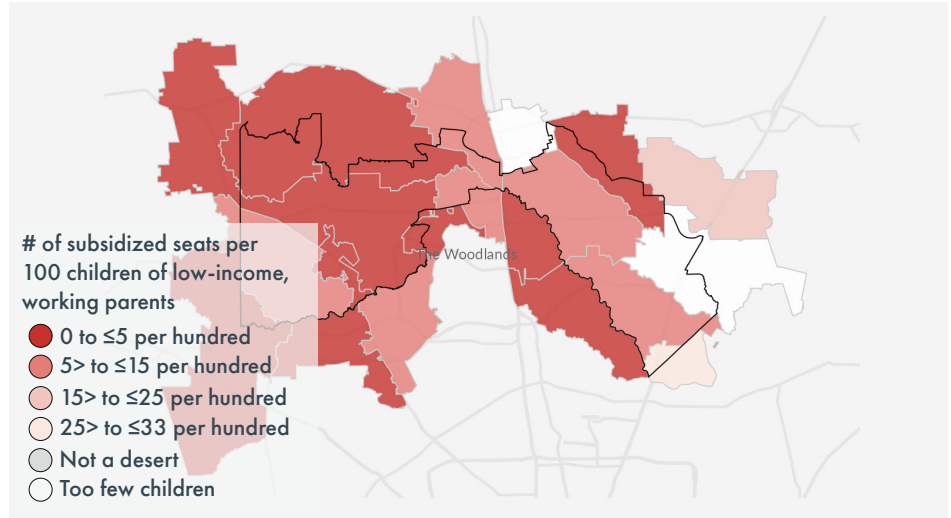
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	46	39 (-15%)
Child Care Centers	161	181 (+12%)
Total capacity	22,395	24,730 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	1,427	1,479 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #3

**27,732** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**22,168** 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.

**1,479** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

## 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.

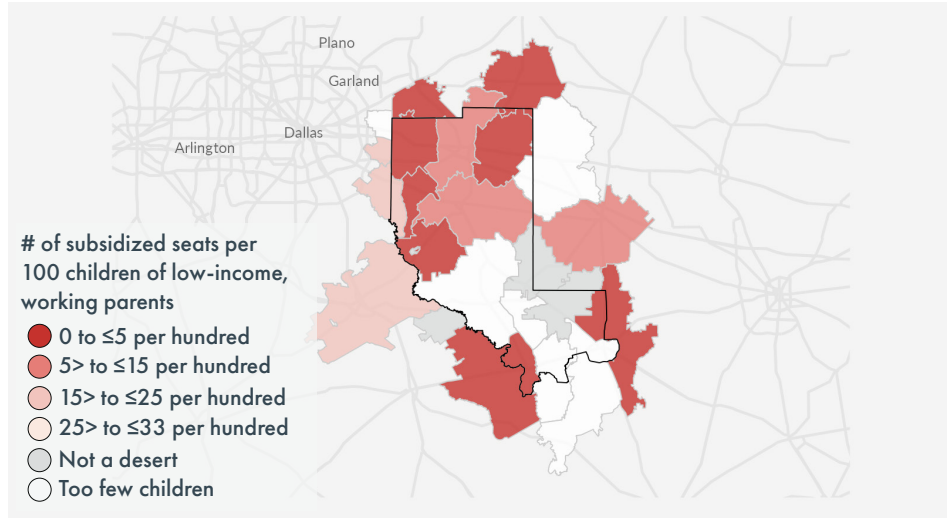
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	48	66 (+38%)
Child Care Centers	91	105 (+15%)
Total capacity	11,266	14,544 (+29%)
Subsidy seats	1,751	1,479 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #4

**18,526** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,332** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,479** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

## 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.

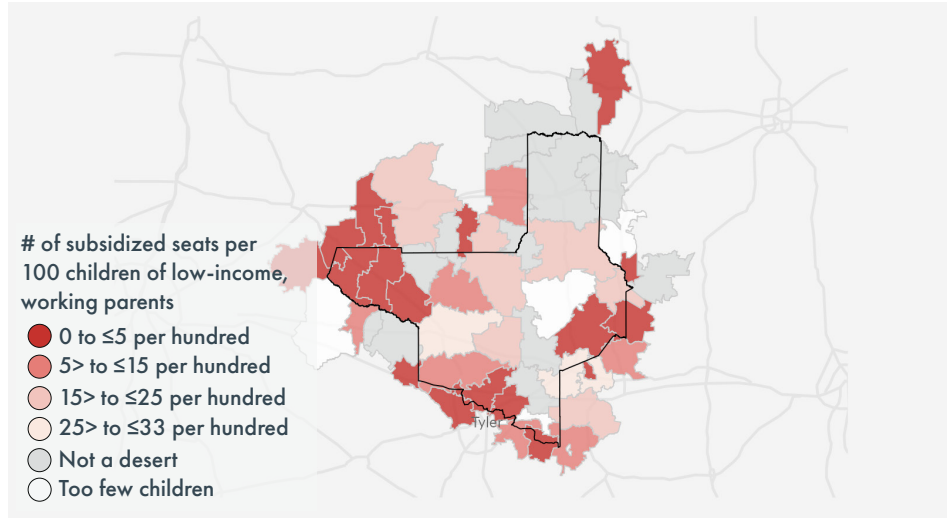
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	34	33 (-3%)
Child Care Centers	97	95 (-2%)
Total capacity	8,272	8,863 (+7%)
Subsidy seats	1,628	1,273 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #5

**15,854** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,486** 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.

**1,273** children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

## 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.

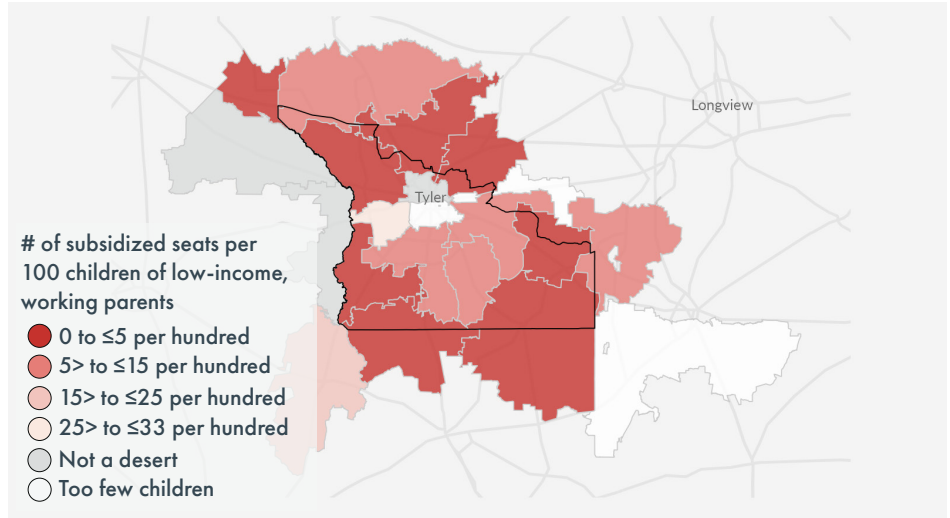
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	19	14 (-26%)
Child Care Centers	85	74 (-13%)
Total capacity	7,169	7,969 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	1,360	1,010 (-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 #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

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

**6,215** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,010** children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

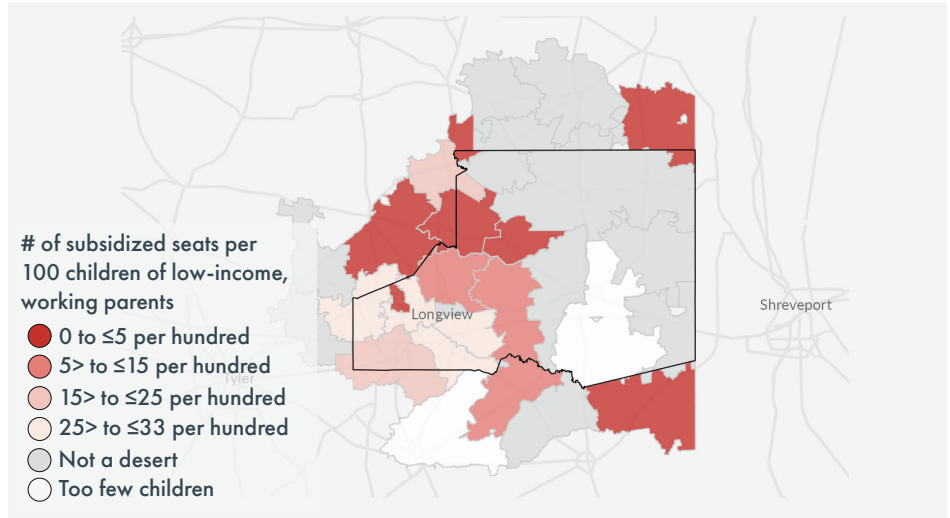
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	28	20 (-29%)
Child Care Centers	74	80 (+8%)
Total capacity	6,846	7,747 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	1,516	1,359 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #7

**9,294** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,976** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,359** children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

## 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.

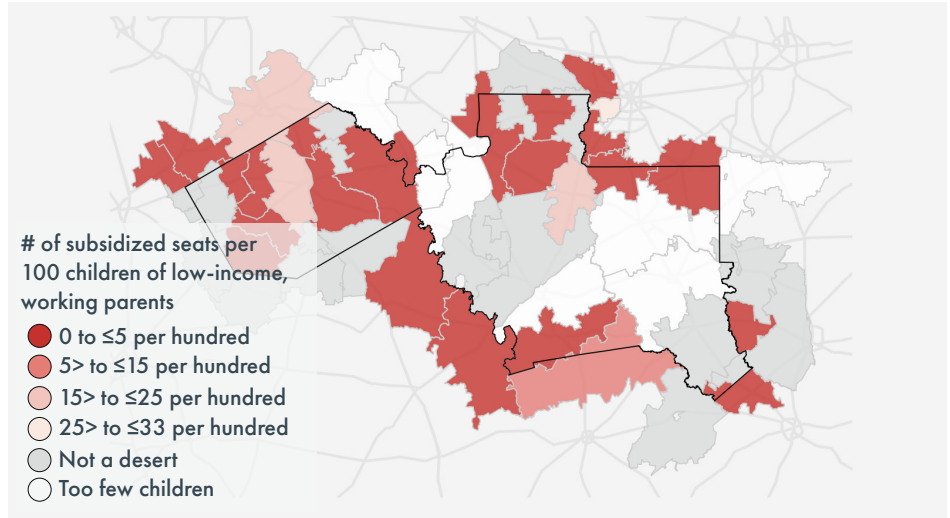
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	30	20 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	77	86 (+12%)
Total capacity	6,893	7,401 (+7%)
Subsidy seats	1,394	1,101 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #8

**12,889** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,339** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,101** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

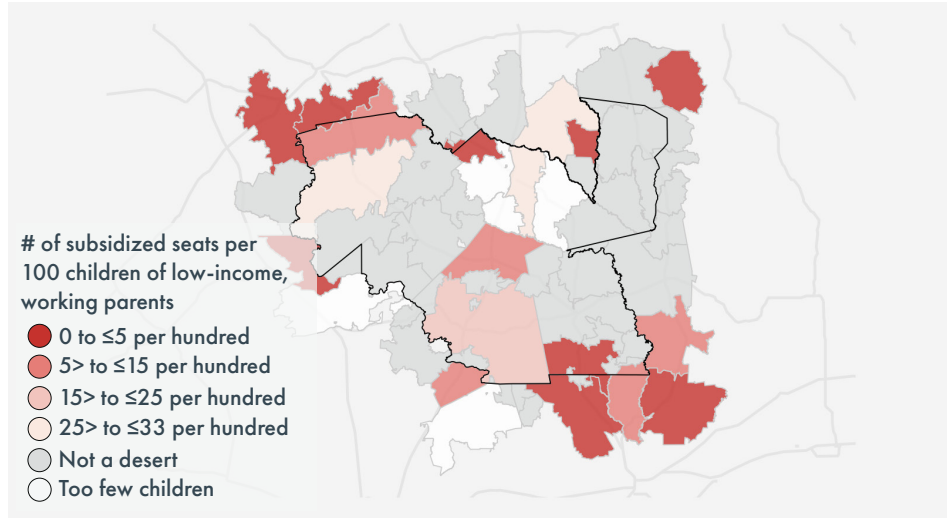
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	28	16 (-43%)
Child Care Centers	118	113 (-4%)
Total capacity	8,808	9,844 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	2,306	1,536 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #9

**12,701** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,458** 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.

**1,536** children are receiving subsidy, 34% of those in need.

## 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.

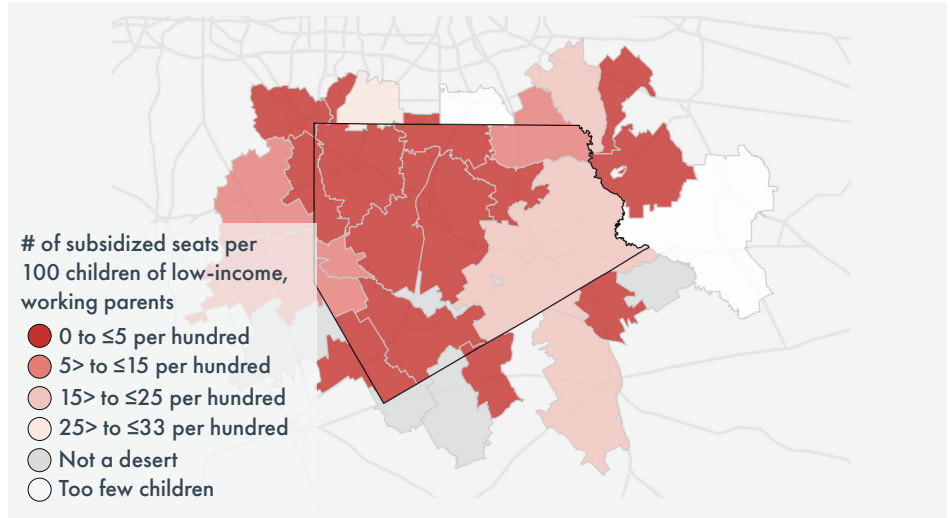
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	108	81 (-25%)
Child Care Centers	160	163 (+2%)
Total capacity	15,787	16,583 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	1,978	1,420 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #10

**21,359** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,803** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,420** children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

## 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.

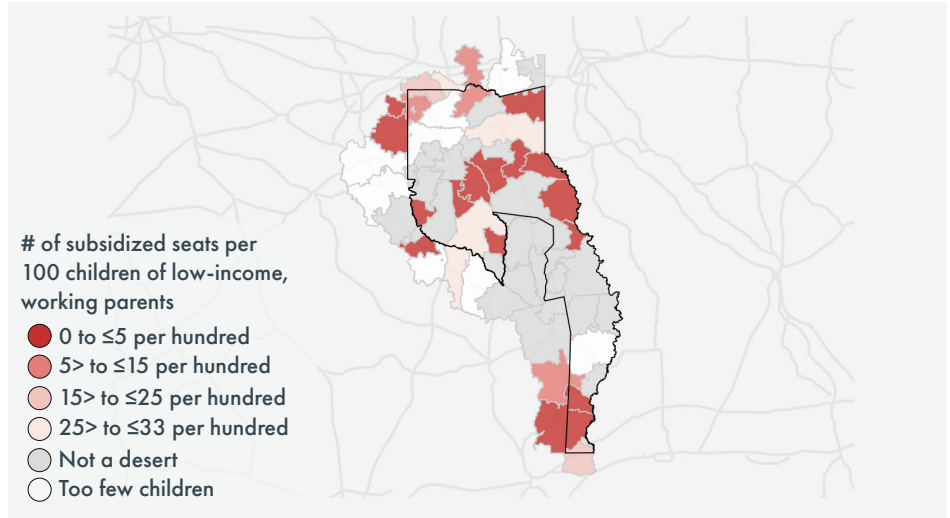
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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**



## 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	33	25 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	125	126 (+1%)
Total capacity	10,394	11,720 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	2,659	1,973 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #11

**14,932** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,468** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,973** children are receiving subsidy, 31% of those in need.

## 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.

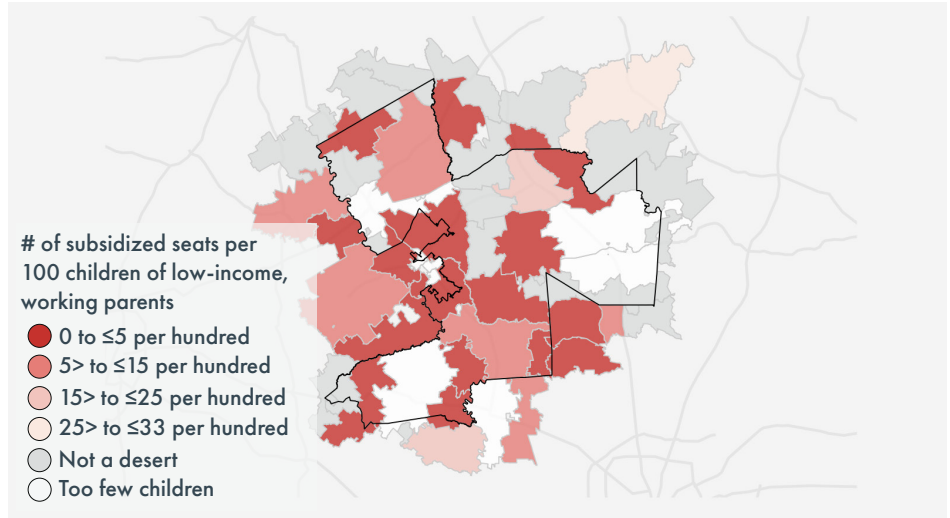
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	73	58 (-21%)
Child Care Centers	170	182 (+7%)
Total capacity	13,826	16,906 (+22%)
Subsidy seats	1,899	1,613 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #12

**19,806** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**13,170** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,613** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

## 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.

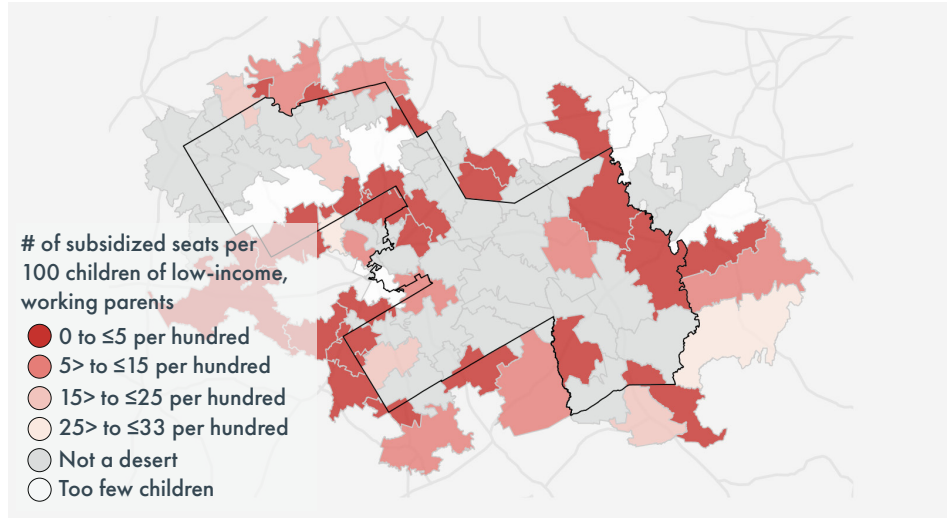
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	68	53 (-22%)
Child Care Centers	193	176 (-9%)
Total capacity	14,198	15,460 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	2,599	2,190 (-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 #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

**17,526** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,855** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,190** children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

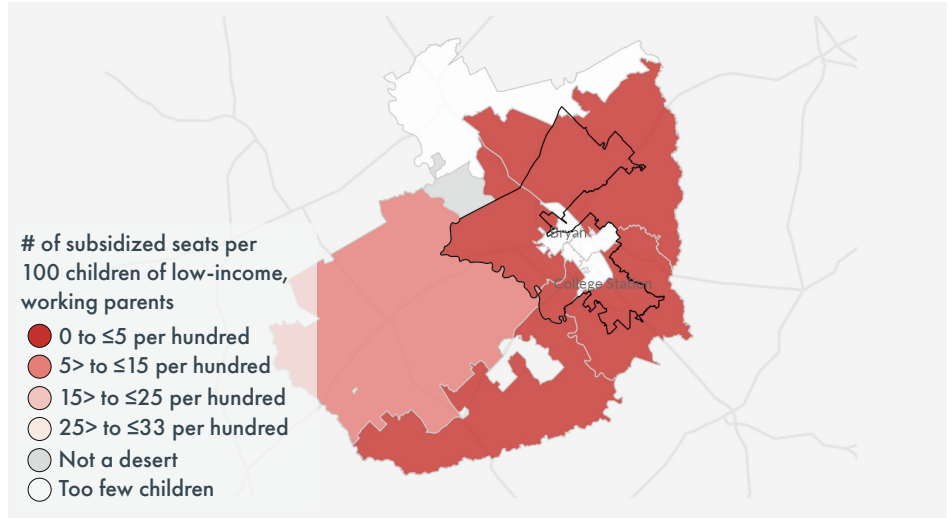
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	36	29 (-19%)
Child Care Centers	78	89 (+14%)
Total capacity	6,578	8,888 (+35%)
Subsidy seats	920	904 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #14

**9,916** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,388** 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.

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

## 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.

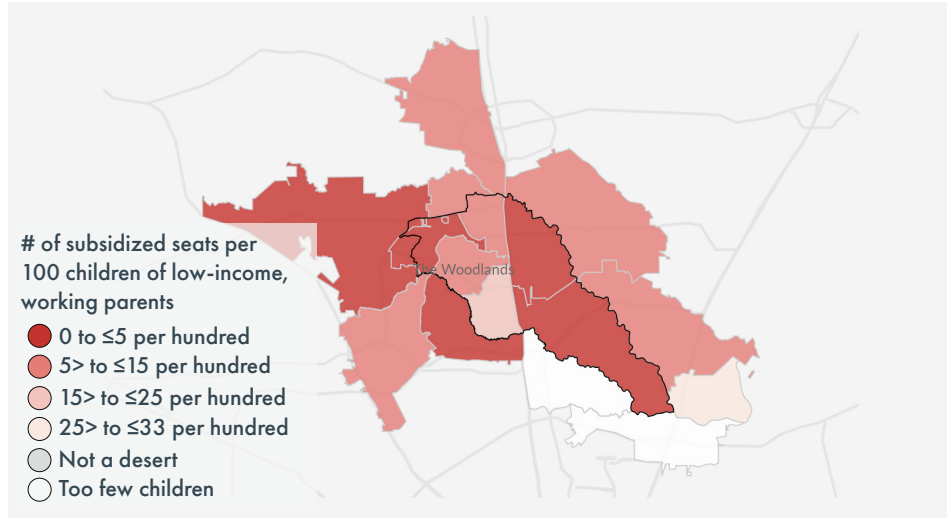
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	76	55 (-28%)
Child Care Centers	226	242 (+7%)
Total capacity	28,299	31,069 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	2,059	2,048 (-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 #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

**27,875** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**21,819** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,048** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

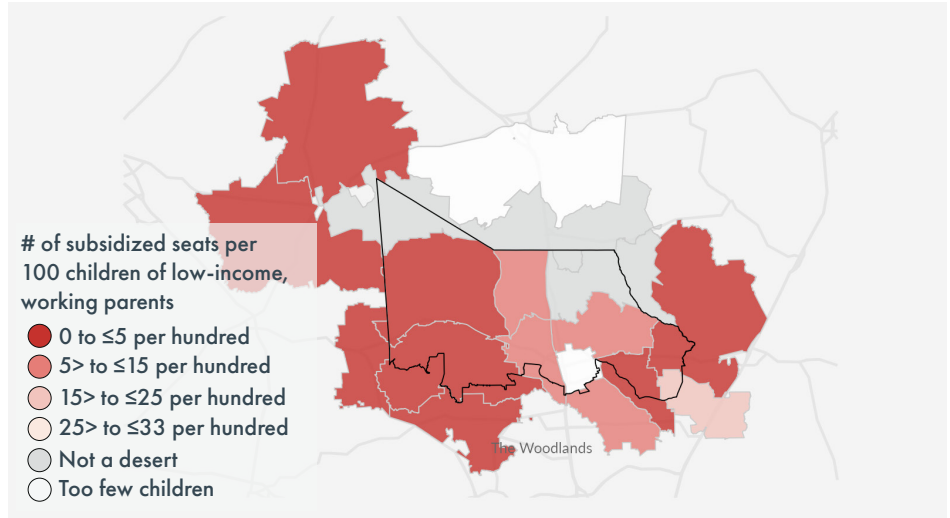
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	22	21 (-5%)
Child Care Centers	73	82 (+12%)
Total capacity	8,766	10,025 (+14%)
Subsidy seats	1,001	843 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #16

**13,083** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,386** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

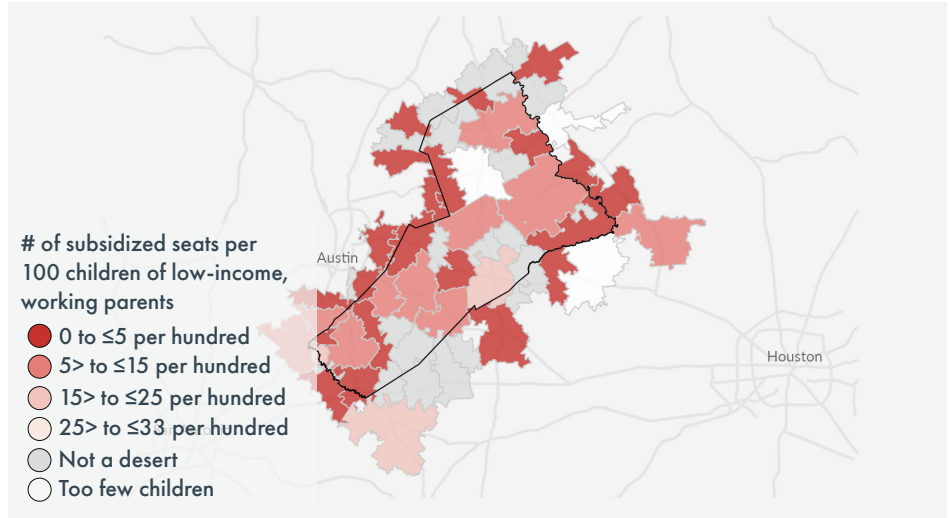
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	81	66 (-19%)
Child Care Centers	211	217 (+3%)
Total capacity	16,662	19,374 (+16%)
Subsidy seats	1,843	1,203 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #17

**26,019** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**16,660** 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.

**1,203** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

## 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.

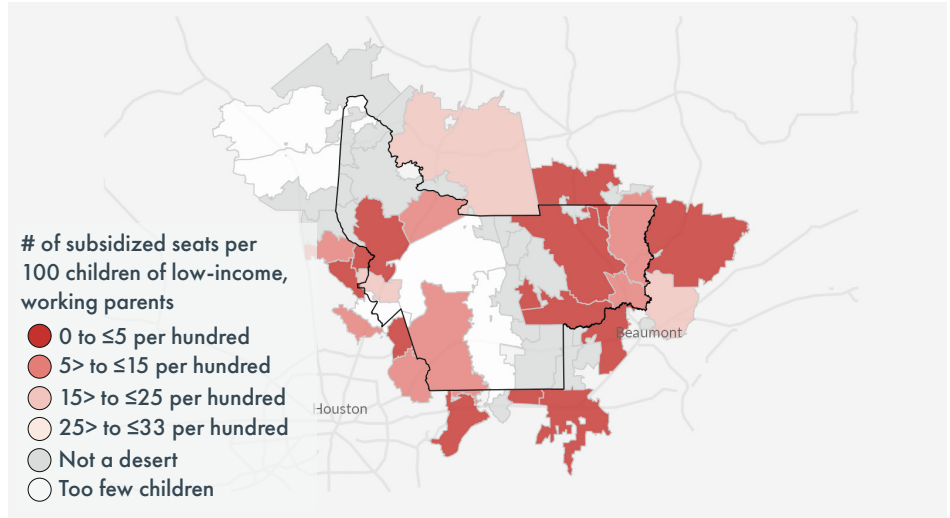
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	44	37 (-16%)
Child Care Centers	135	146 (+8%)
Total capacity	13,041	15,207 (+17%)
Subsidy seats	1,537	1,527 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #18

**21,313** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,298** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,527** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

## 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.

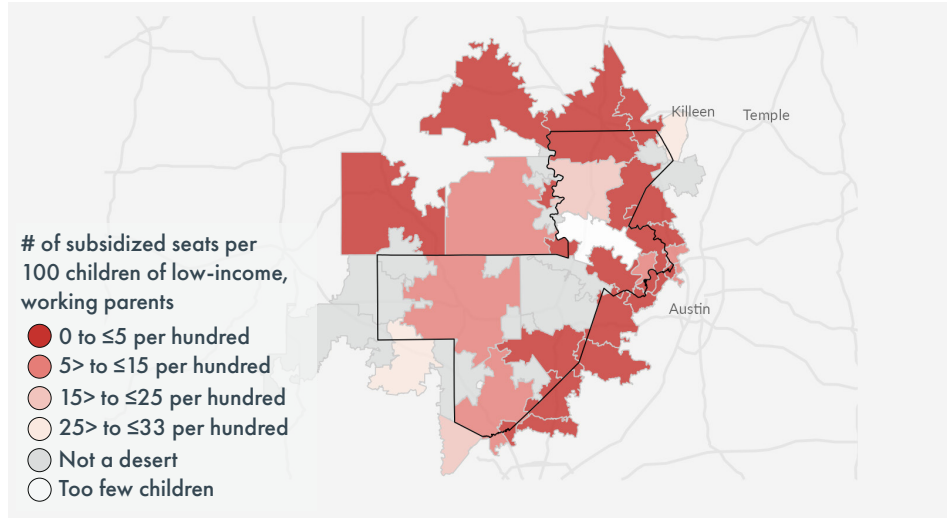
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	124	105 (-15%)
Child Care Centers	264	288 (+9%)
Total capacity	28,825	34,126 (+18%)
Subsidy seats	1,610	1,226 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #19

**25,699** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**20,861** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,226** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

## 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.

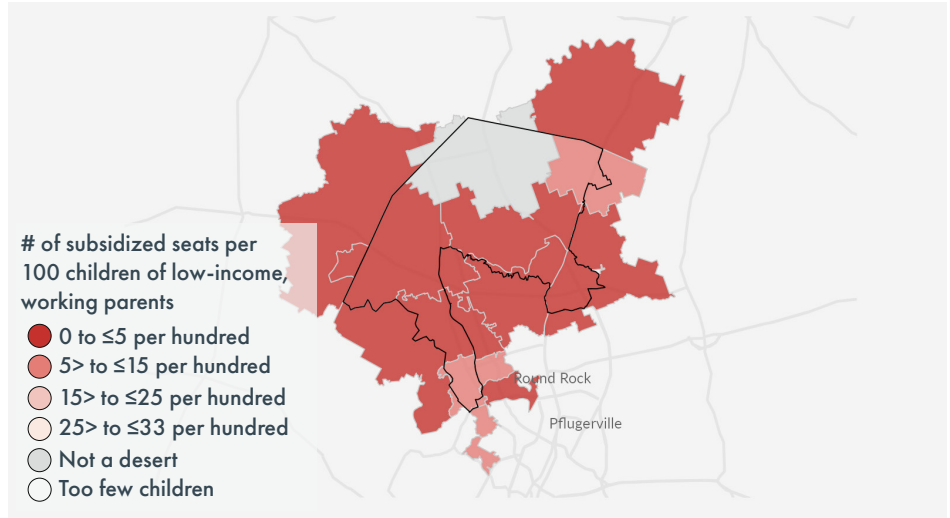
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	144	117 (-19%)
Child Care Centers	246	280 (+14%)
Total capacity	30,213	37,794 (+25%)
Subsidy seats	1,693	1,366 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #20

**25,074** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**21,052** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,366** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

## 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.

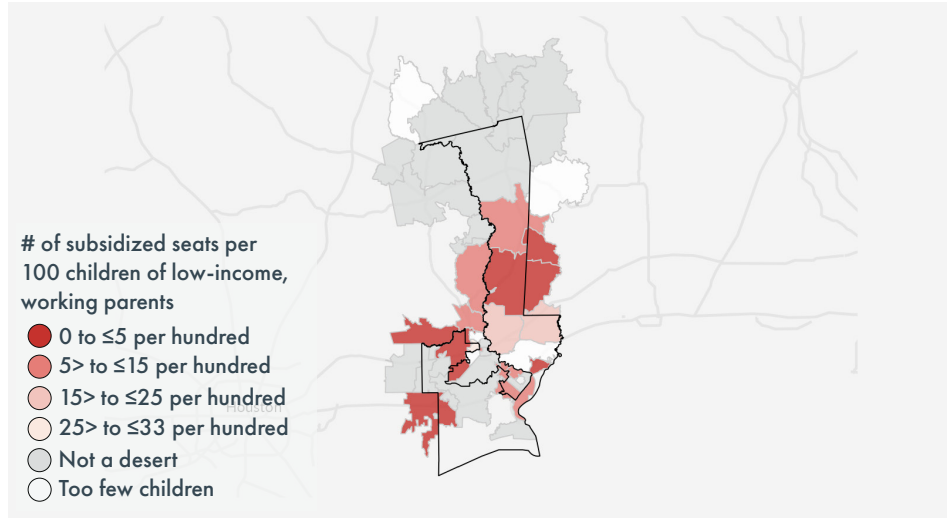
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	50	30 (-40%)
Child Care Centers	135	143 (+6%)
Total capacity	11,345	13,825 (+22%)
Subsidy seats	2,225	2,231 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #21

**15,172** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,423** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,231** children are receiving subsidy, 30% of those in need.

## 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.

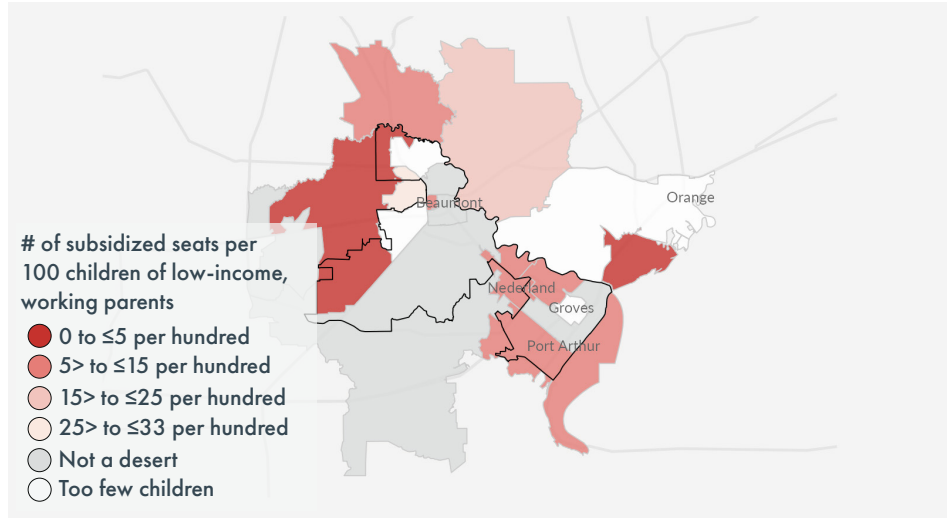
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	42	28 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	107	108 (+1%)
Total capacity	9,279	10,938 (+18%)
Subsidy seats	2,031	2,056 (+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

**11,782** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,667** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,056** children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those in need.

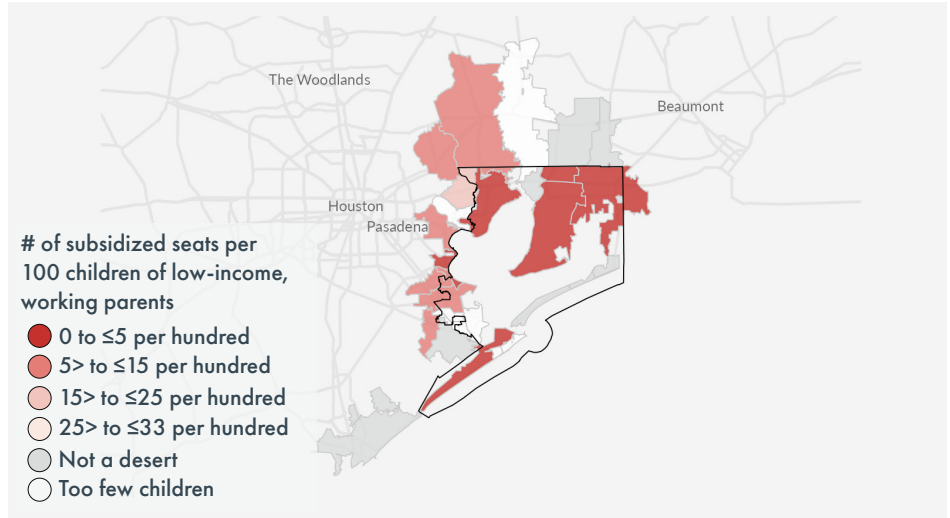
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	66	42 (-36%)
Child Care Centers	201	186 (-7%)
Total capacity	21,102	21,838 (+3%)
Subsidy seats	2,286	2,305 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #23

**22,645** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,472** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,305** children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

## 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.

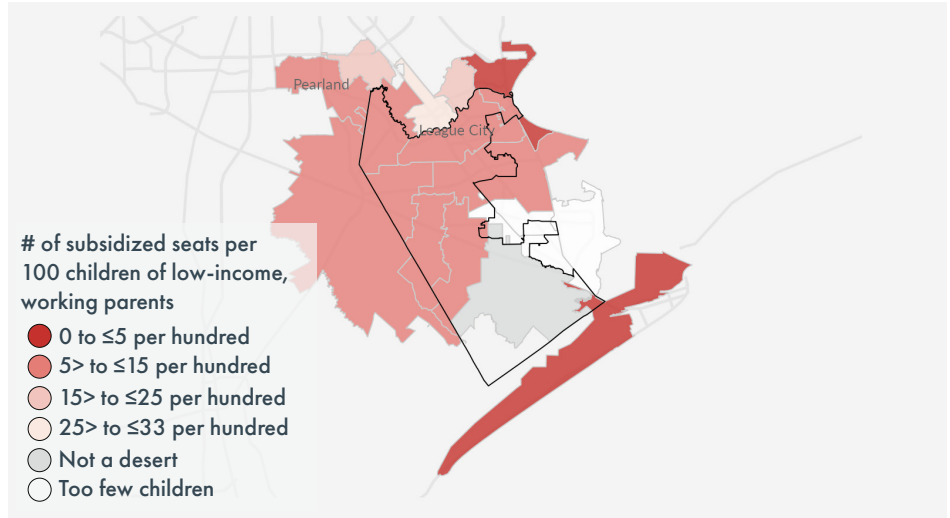
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	111	66 (-41%)
Child Care Centers	205	204 0%
Total capacity	24,307	24,859 (+2%)
Subsidy seats	1,972	2,234 (+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 #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

**22,434** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,219** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working 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, 13% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

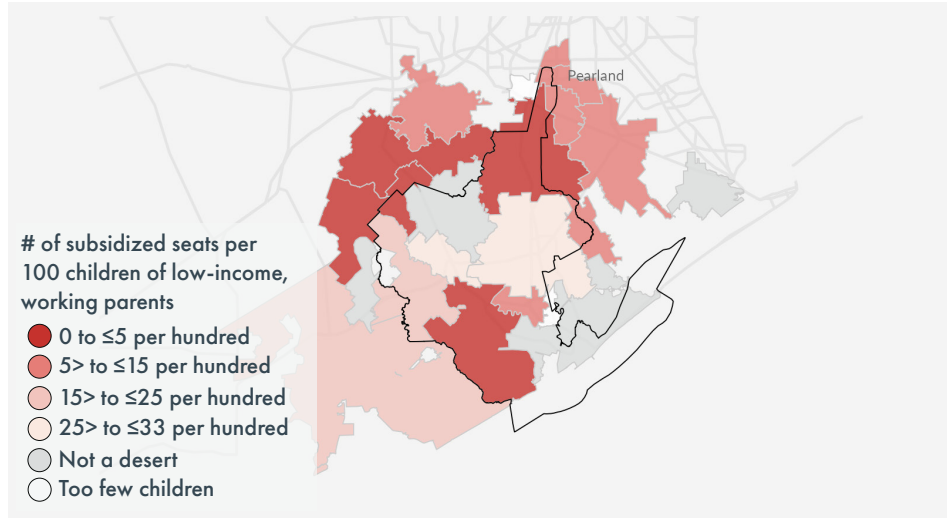
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	75	67 (-11%)
Child Care Centers	138	141 (+2%)
Total capacity	14,513	16,888 (+16%)
Subsidy seats	1,222	1,632 (+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 #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

**17,589** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,061** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,632** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

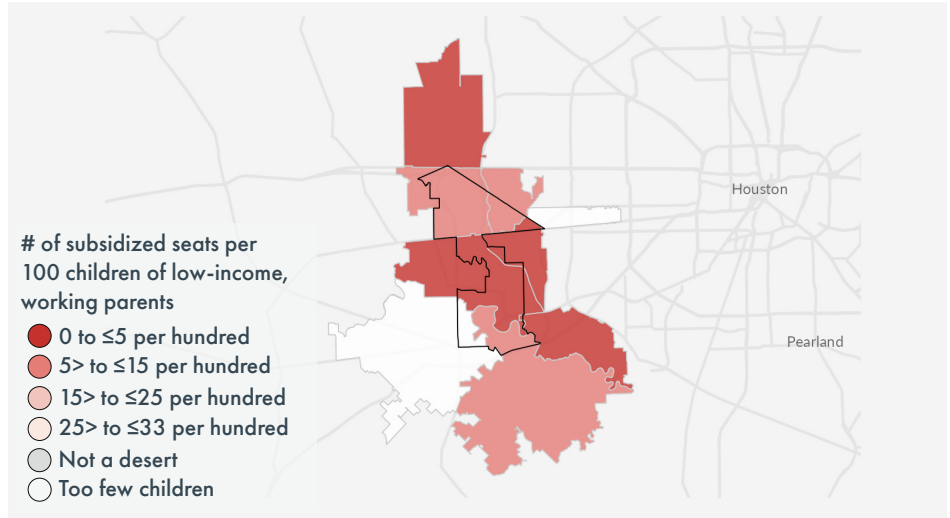
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	282	231 (-18%)
Child Care Centers	270	308 (+14%)
Total capacity	38,733	44,831 (+16%)
Subsidy seats	2,244	2,341 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #26

**32,709** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**26,981** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,341** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

## 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.

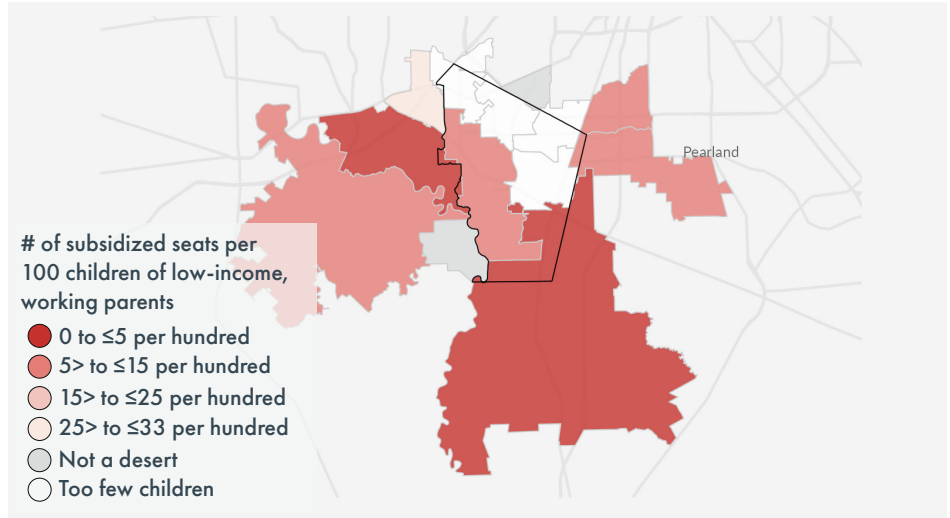
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	162	129 (-20%)
Child Care Centers	222	202 (-9%)
Total capacity	31,050	30,757 (-1%)
Subsidy seats	2,032	2,141 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #27

**25,124** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**20,512** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,141** children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

## 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.

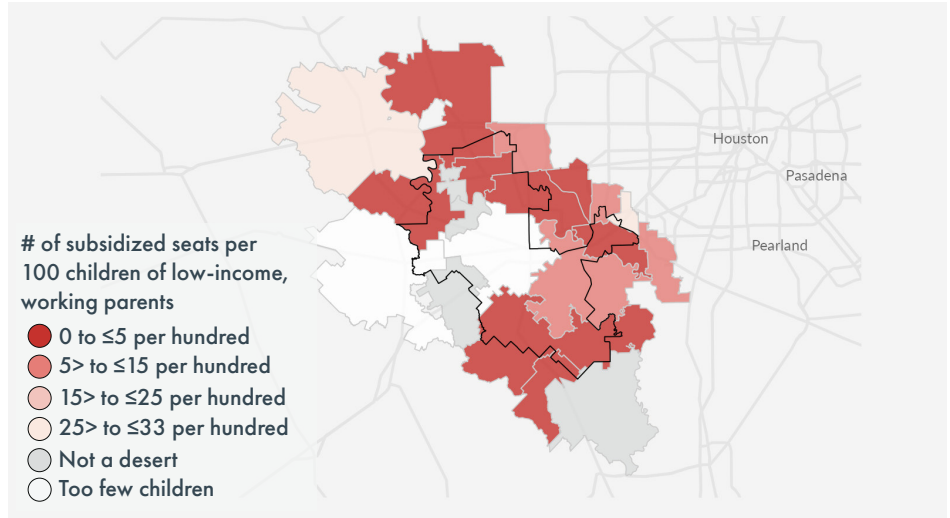
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	117	92 (-21%)
Child Care Centers	231	246 (+6%)
Total capacity	35,152	38,879 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	1,496	1,684 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #28

**24,921** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**22,064** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,684** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## 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.

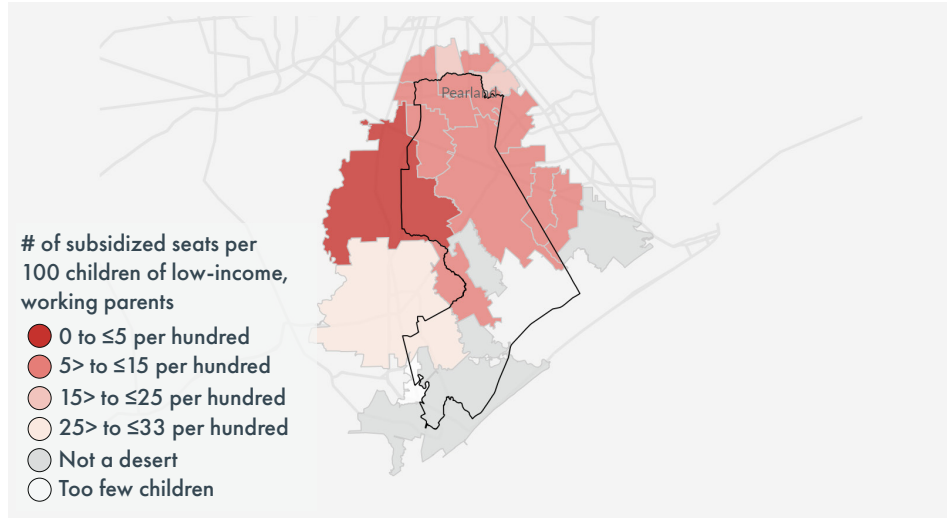
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	154	124 (-19%)
Child Care Centers	204	210 (+3%)
Total capacity	23,367	25,912 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	1,965	2,222 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #29

**26,733** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**20,762** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,222** children are receiving subsidy, 11% of those in need.

## 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.

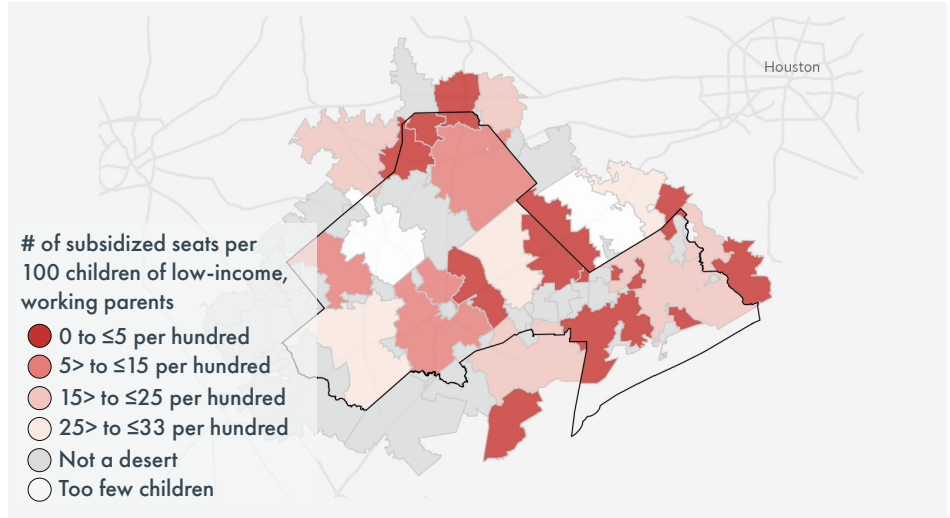
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	68	52 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	111	127 (+14%)
Total capacity	9,233	10,674 (+16%)
Subsidy seats	1,589	1,427 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #30

**12,184** 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.

**1,427** children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those in need.

## 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.

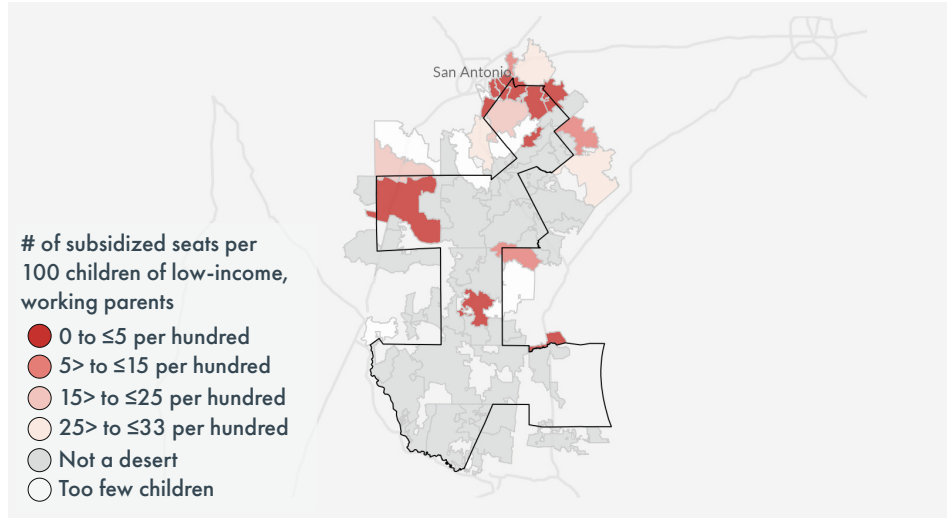
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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**



## 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	86	53 (-38%)
Child Care Centers	215	208 (-3%)
Total capacity	12,139	13,021 (+7%)
Subsidy seats	3,300	3,143 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #31

**18,367** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,210** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,143** children are receiving subsidy, 51% of those in need.

## 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.

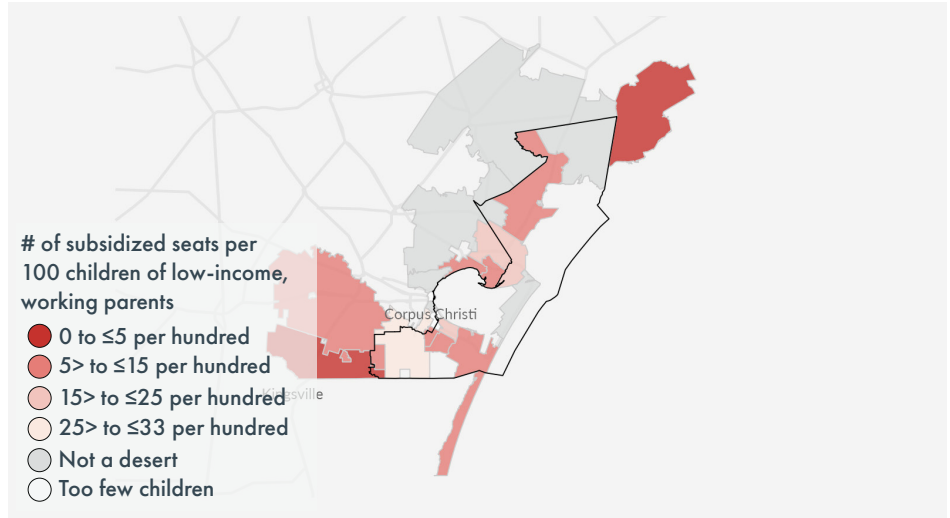
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	61	57 (-7%)
Child Care Centers	137	111 (-19%)
Total capacity	7,335	8,224 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	1,999	1,391 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #32

**12,849** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,309** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,391** children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

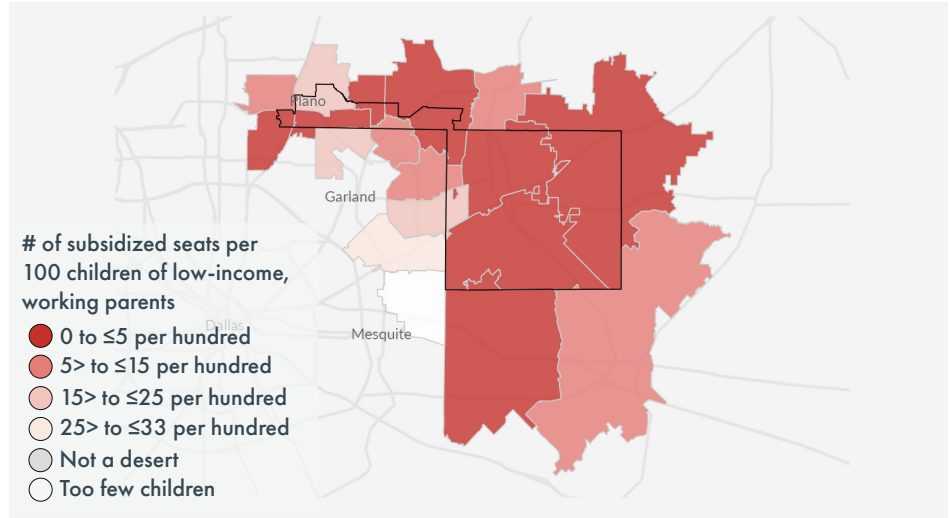
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	145	133 (-8%)
Child Care Centers	196	207 (+6%)
Total capacity	25,392	31,167 (+23%)
Subsidy seats	2,730	1,919 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #33

**30,207** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**24,161** 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.

**1,919** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## 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.

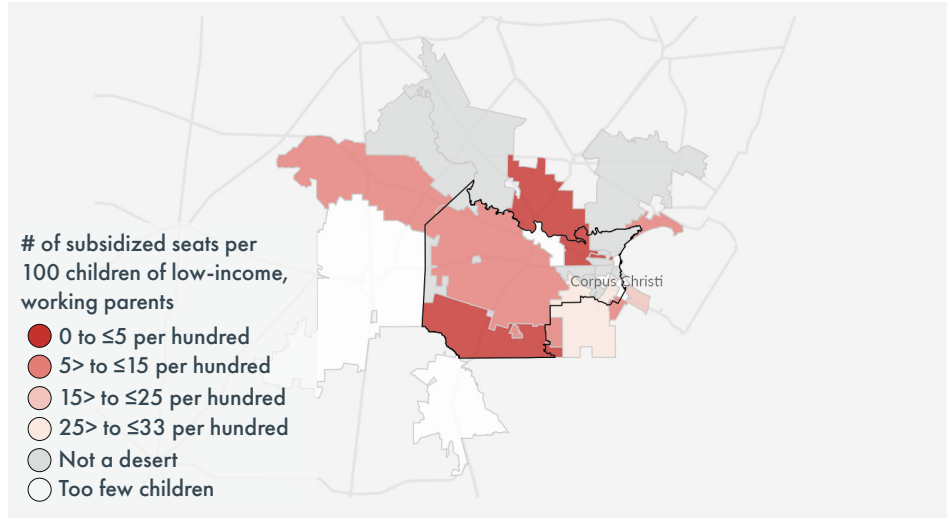
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	57	45 (-21%)
Child Care Centers	174	145 (-17%)
Total capacity	8,156	9,251 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	2,340	1,686 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #34

**12,576** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,188** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,686** children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those in need.

## 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.

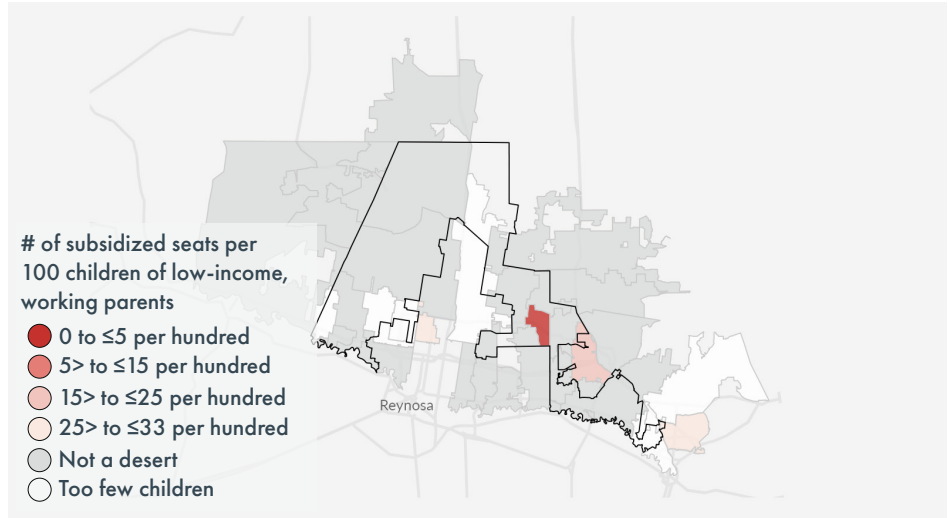
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	110	53 (-52%)
Child Care Centers	403	426 (+6%)
Total capacity	24,144	27,259 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	10,477	7,604 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #35

**31,135** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,057** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**7,604** children are receiving subsidy, 94% of those in need.

## 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.

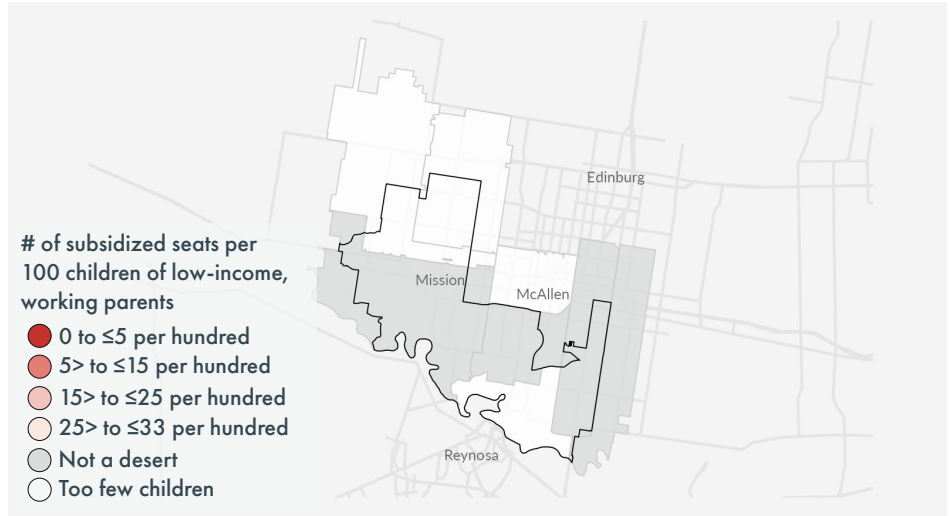
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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.**



## 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	72	36 (-50%)
Child Care Centers	193	220 (+14%)
Total capacity	12,833	14,645 (+14%)
Subsidy seats	5,977	4,722 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #36

**9,781** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**1,314** 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.

**4,722** children are receiving subsidy, 359% of those in need.

## 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.

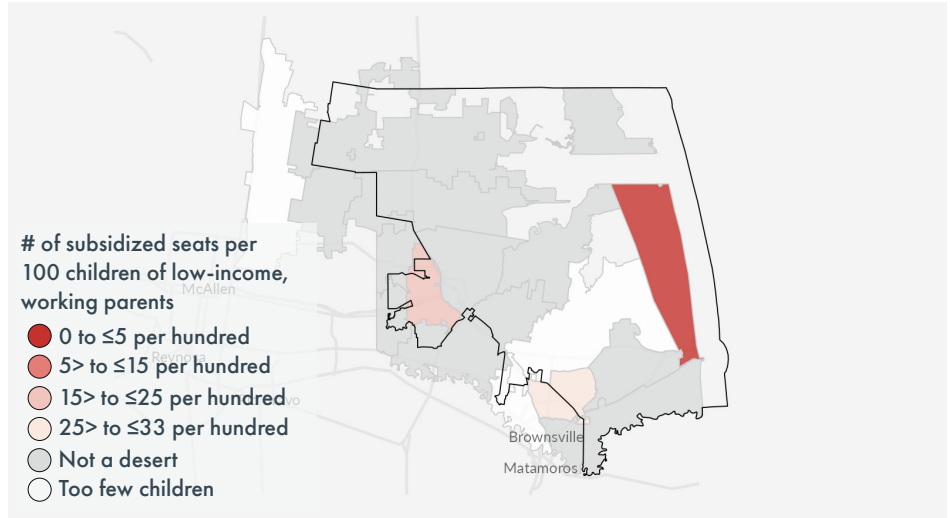
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	42	18 (-57%)
Child Care Centers	223	226 (+1%)
Total capacity	11,956	13,028 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	5,212	3,633 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #37

**14,845** 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.

**3,633** children are receiving subsidy, 101% of those in need.

## 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.

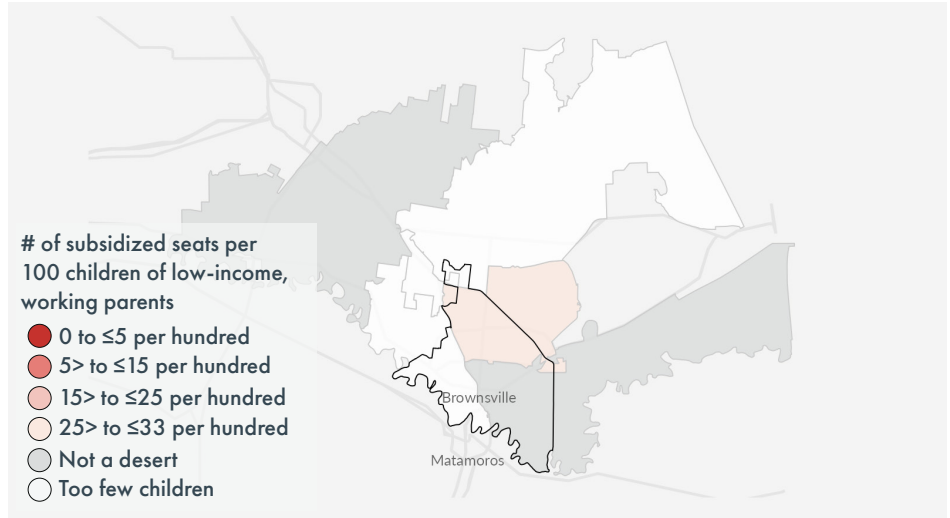
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	118	123 (+4%)
Total capacity	6,726	7,388 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	3,105	2,198 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #38

**8,310** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,288** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,198** children are receiving subsidy, 96% of those in need.

## 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.

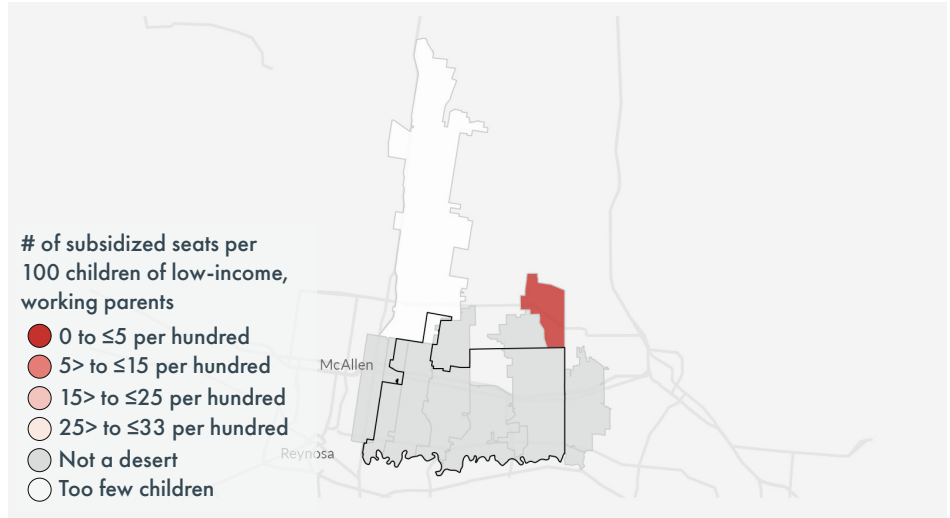
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	54	33 (-39%)
Child Care Centers	173	209 (+21%)
Total capacity	9,727	12,521 (+29%)
Subsidy seats	5,265	4,302 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #39

**11,936** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**1,890** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,302** children are receiving subsidy, 228% of those in need.

## 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.

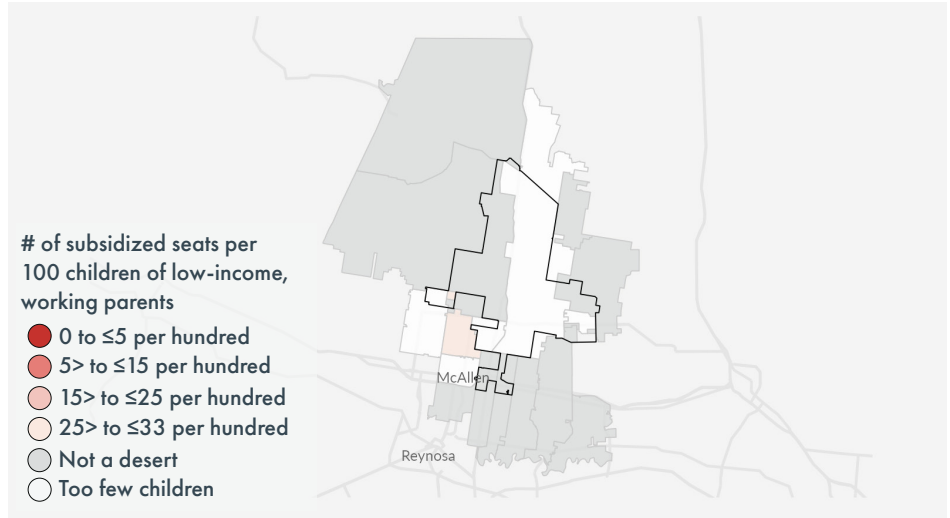
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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**



## 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	91	50 (-45%)
Child Care Centers	270	304 (+13%)
Total capacity	17,933	20,286 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	8,641	6,114 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #40

**19,617** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,920** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**6,114** children are receiving subsidy, 124% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

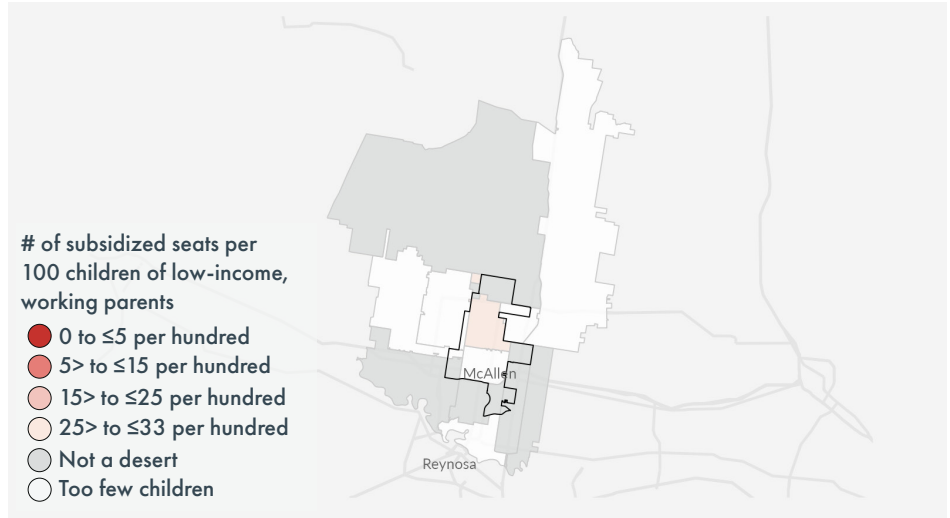
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	97	53 (-45%)
Child Care Centers	280	311 (+11%)
Total capacity	20,346	22,708 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	8,513	6,683 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #41

**18,293** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,681** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**6,683** children are receiving subsidy, 143% of those in need.

## 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.

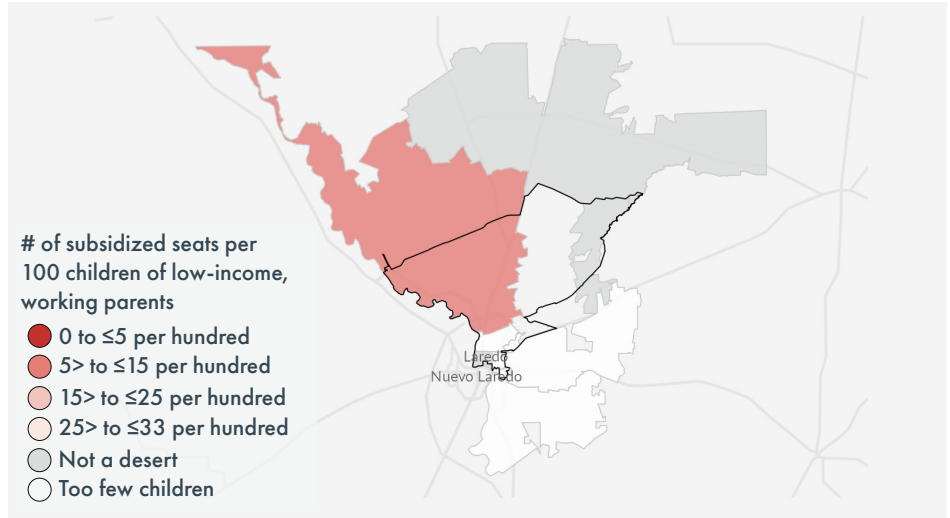
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	53	32 (-40%)
Child Care Centers	100	102 (+2%)
Total capacity	5,991	6,174 (+3%)
Subsidy seats	2,862	2,706 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #42

**9,795** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,210** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,706** children are receiving subsidy, 84% of those in need.

## 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.

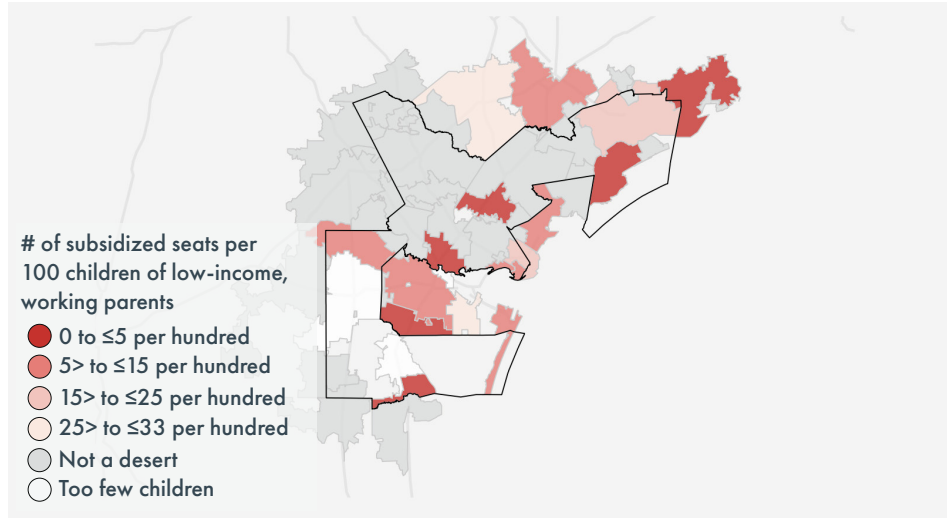
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	59	50 (-15%)
Child Care Centers	144	137 (-5%)
Total capacity	6,415	7,785 (+21%)
Subsidy seats	1,509	1,401 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #43

**12,807** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,781** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,401** children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

## 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.

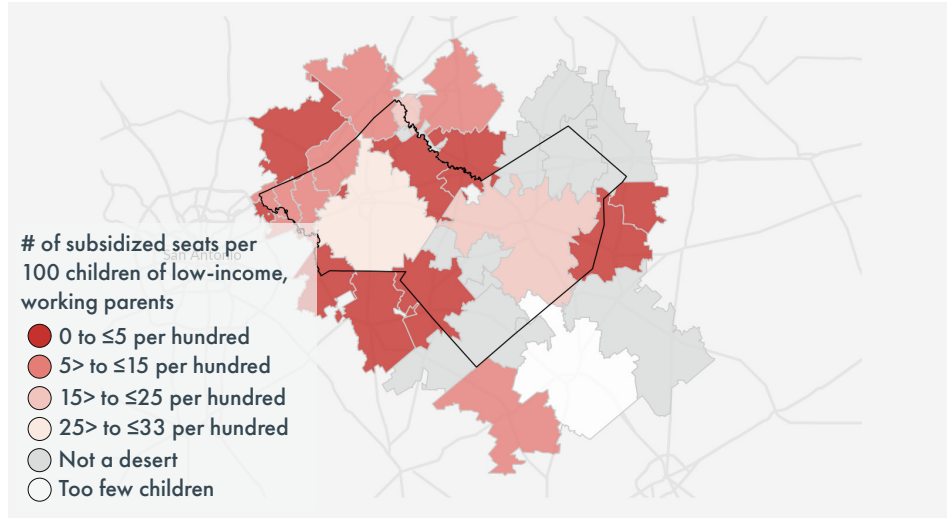
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	76	62 (-18%)
Child Care Centers	133	145 (+9%)
Total capacity	11,146	14,017 (+26%)
Subsidy seats	1,261	1,026 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #44

**17,890** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,315** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,026** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## 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.

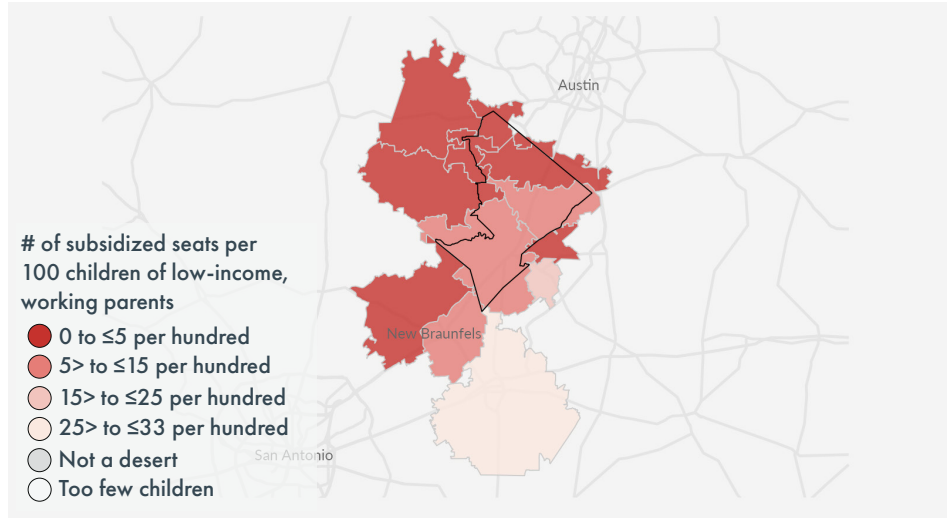
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	70	57 (-19%)
Child Care Centers	165	175 (+6%)
Total capacity	14,477	17,167 (+19%)
Subsidy seats	1,198	888 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #45

**21,187** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**16,281** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

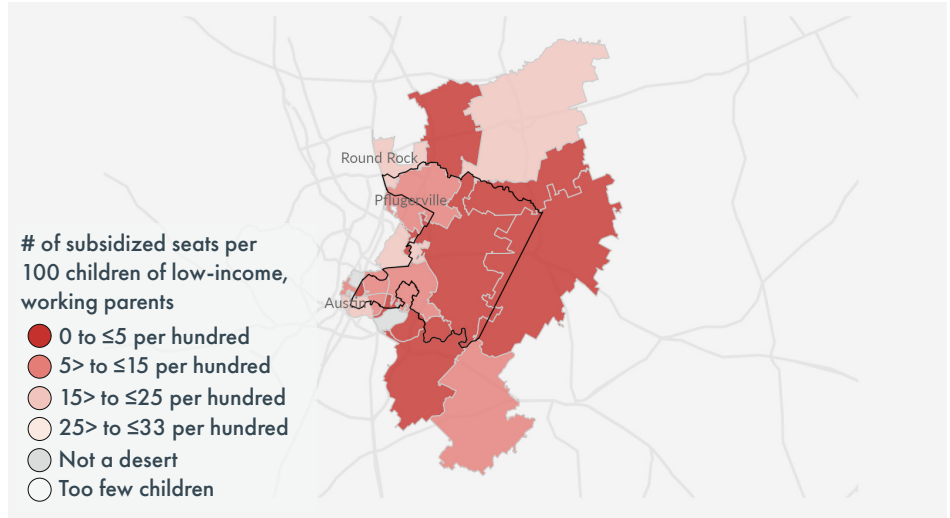
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	101	79 (-22%)
Child Care Centers	233	223 (-4%)
Total capacity	21,622	24,128 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	1,951	1,229 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #46

**22,764** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,217** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,229** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## 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.

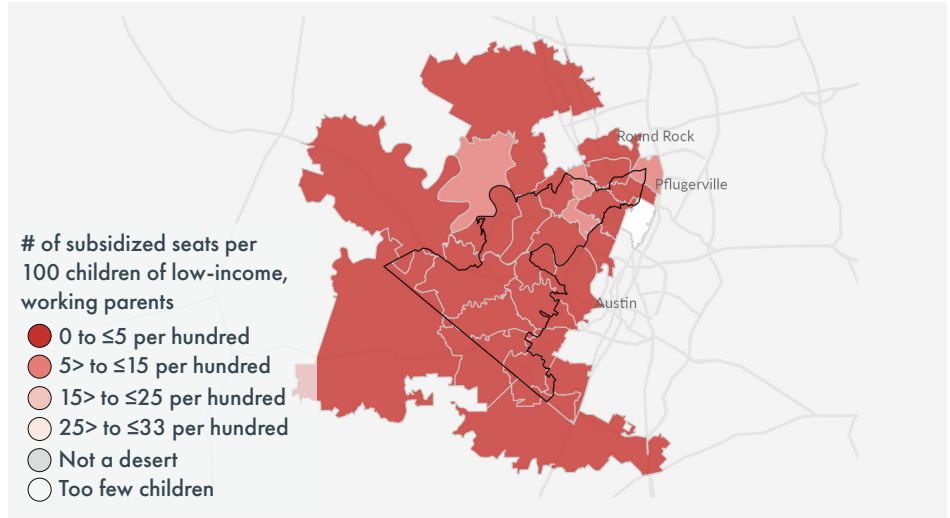
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	107	83 (-22%)
Child Care Centers	317	341 (+8%)
Total capacity	35,772	41,869 (+17%)
Subsidy seats	1,132	766 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #47

**29,864** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**27,128** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

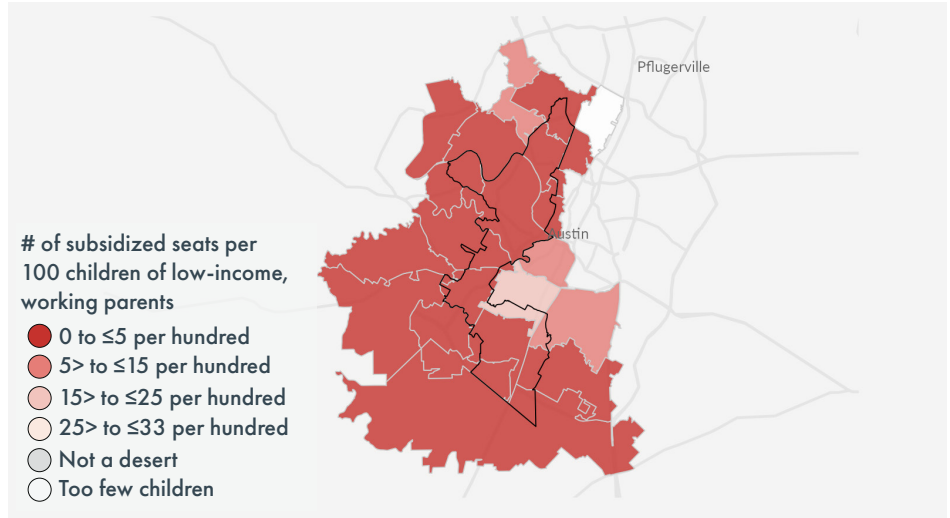
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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**



## 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	102	56 (-45%)
Child Care Centers	287	284 (-1%)
Total capacity	27,317	28,820 (+6%)
Subsidy seats	1,314	779 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #48

**22,167** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**19,622** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

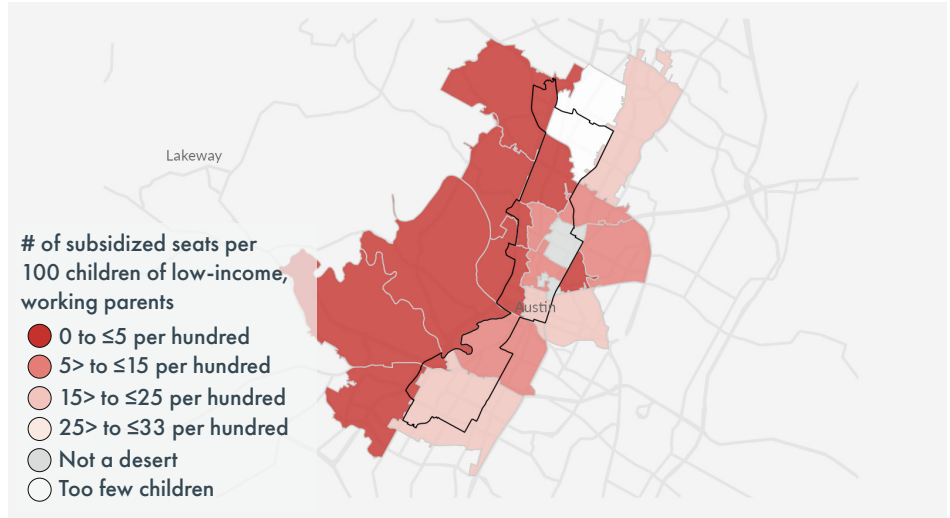
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	68	36 (-47%)
Child Care Centers	300	286 (-5%)
Total capacity	26,671	26,986 (+1%)
Subsidy seats	1,763	1,147 (-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 #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

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

**13,108** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,147** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

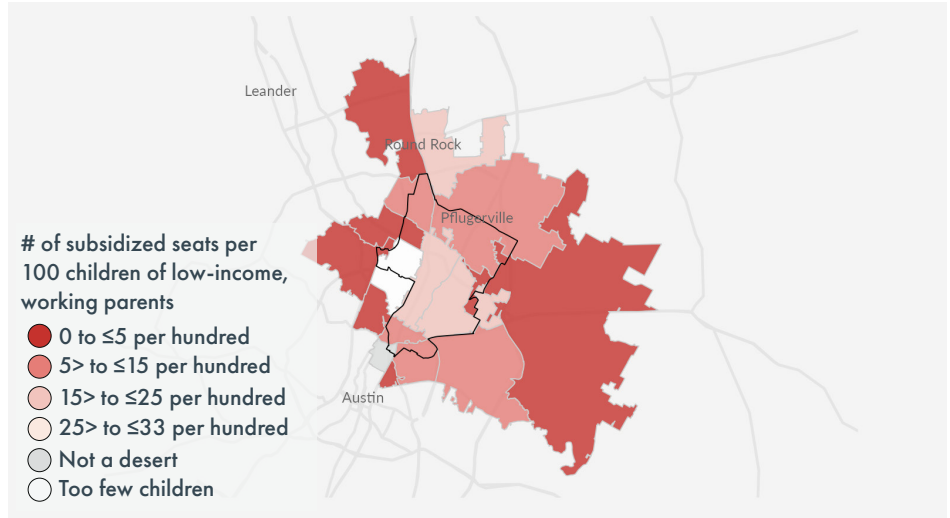
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	123	76 (-38%)
Child Care Centers	277	267 (-4%)
Total capacity	26,435	28,504 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	2,447	1,630 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #50

**27,512** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**19,135** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,630** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

## 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.

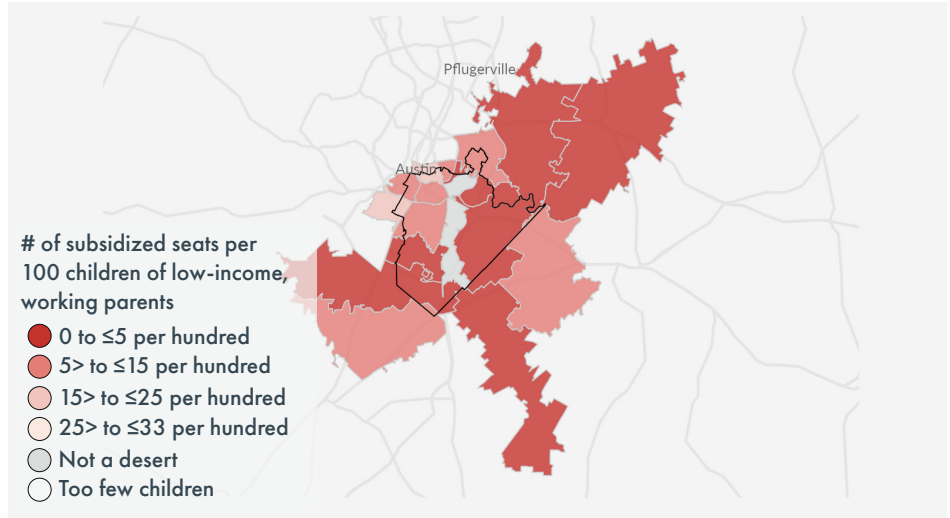
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	83	58 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	209	191 (-9%)
Total capacity	14,483	15,658 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	1,564	904 (-42%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas’s economic success depends on a stable workforce. 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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #51

**21,152** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,928** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

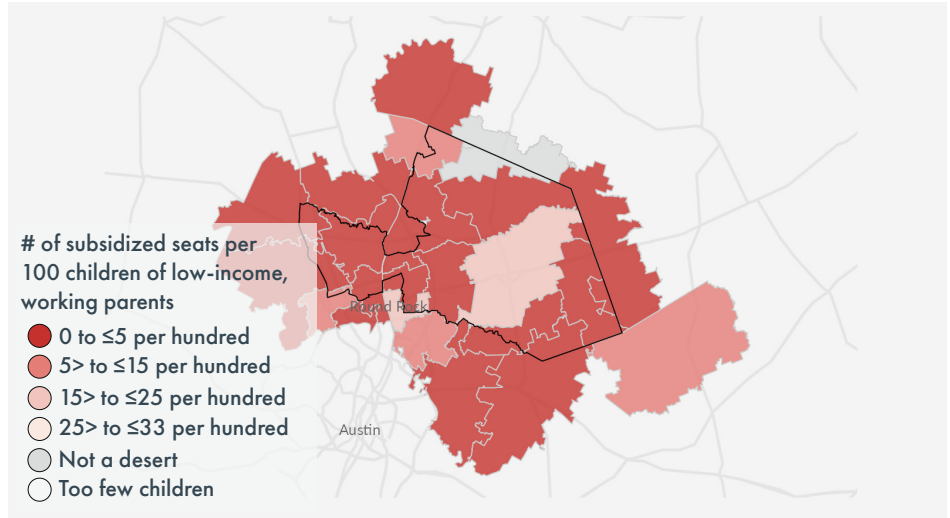
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	164	141 (-14%)
Child Care Centers	306	346 (+13%)
Total capacity	35,971	47,607 (+32%)
Subsidy seats	1,930	1,327 (-31%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas’s economic success depends on a stable workforce. 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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #52

**35,369** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**31,093** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,327** children are receiving subsidy, 4% of those in need.

## 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.

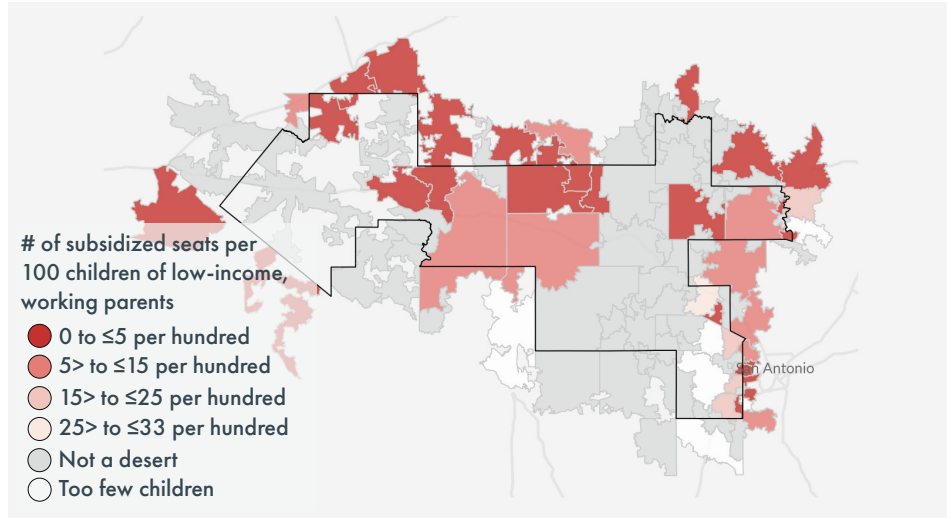
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	144	114 (-21%)
Child Care Centers	212	214 (+1%)
Total capacity	17,387	19,635 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	2,393	1,890 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #53

**31,903** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**20,835** 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.

**1,890** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

## 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.

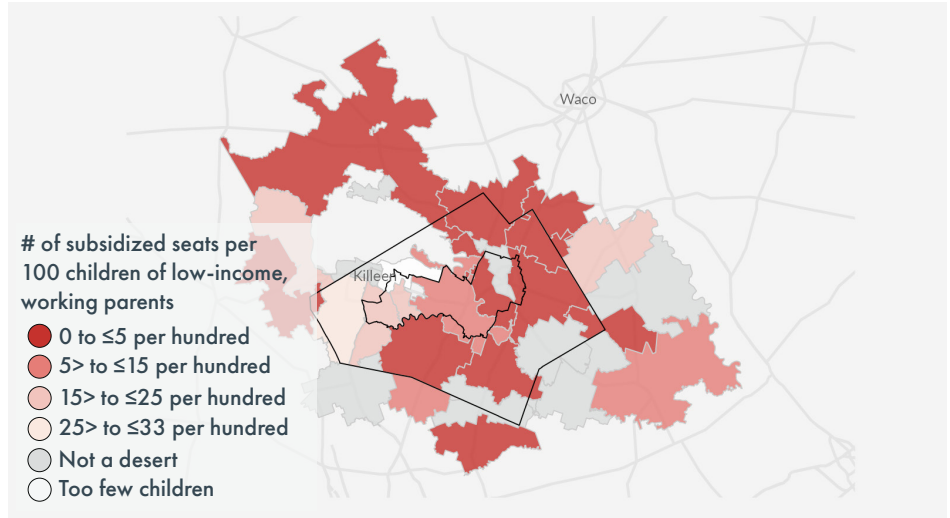
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	135	99 (-27%)
Child Care Centers	192	209 (+9%)
Total capacity	18,269	19,947 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	2,799	2,180 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #54

**21,022** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,708** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,180** children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

## 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.

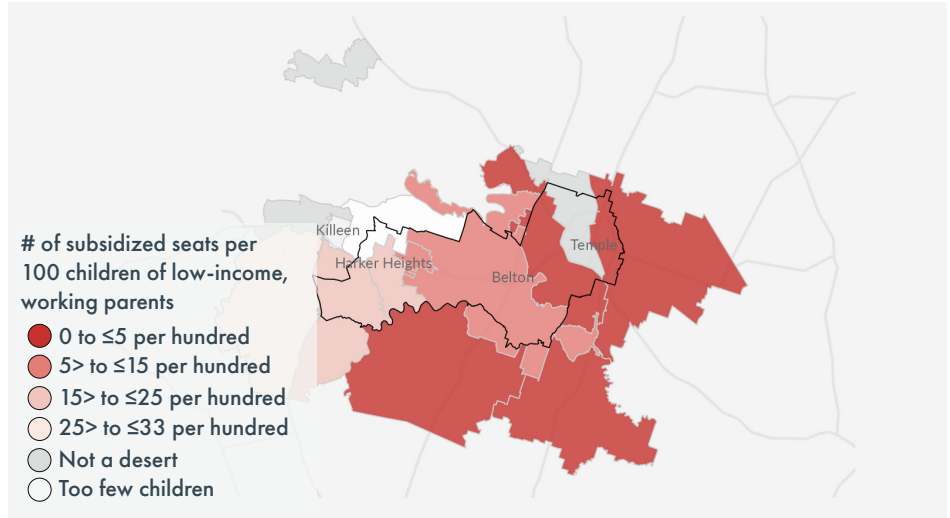
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	114	85 (-25%)
Child Care Centers	135	153 (+13%)
Total capacity	14,199	16,090 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	2,189	1,787 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #55

**16,495** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,453** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,787** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

## 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.

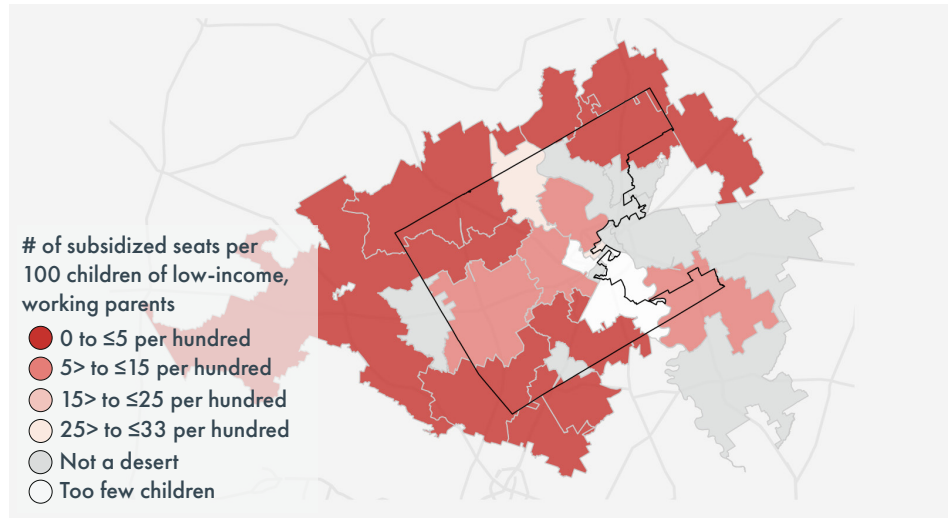
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	48	37 (-23%)
Child Care Centers	123	109 (-11%)
Total capacity	9,886	10,826 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	1,811	1,510 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #56

**10,255** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,380** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,510** children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

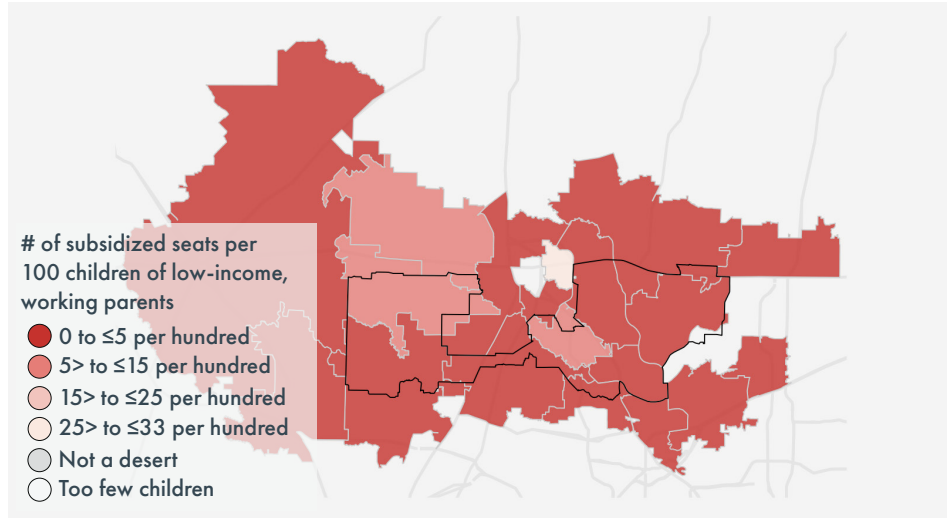
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State's established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	150	121 (-19%)
Child Care Centers	179	216 (+21%)
Total capacity	21,411	24,659 (+15%)
Subsidy seats	1,248	548 (-56%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas’s economic success depends on a stable workforce. 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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #57

**28,573** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**24,259** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

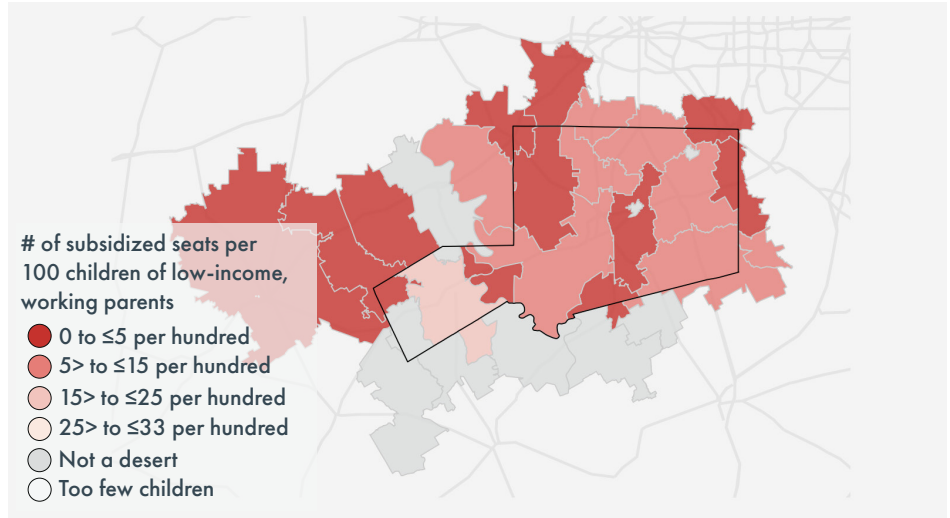
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	62	50 (-19%)
Child Care Centers	116	116 NA
Total capacity	12,797	13,912 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	1,085	582 (-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 #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

**16,718** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,193** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

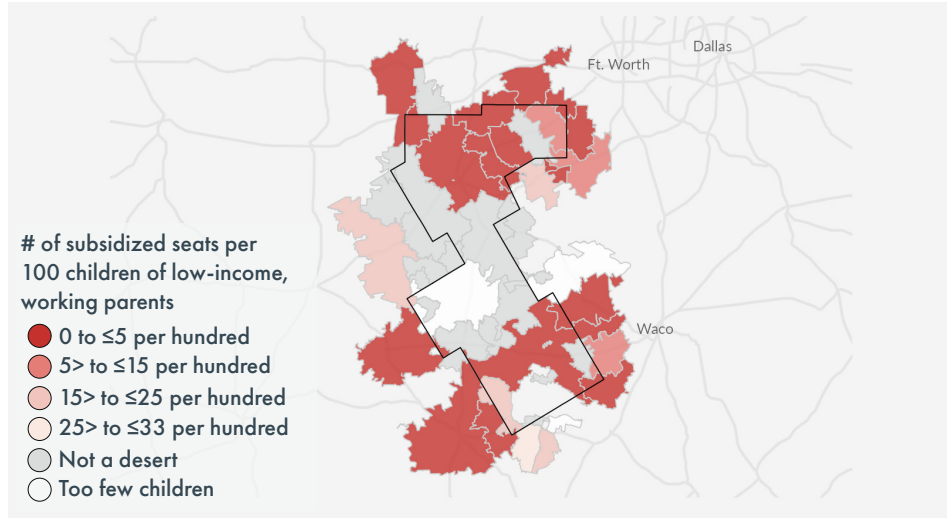
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	115	59 (-49%)
Child Care Centers	120	134 (+12%)
Total capacity	11,190	11,733 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	1,311	948 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #59

**14,894** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,025** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

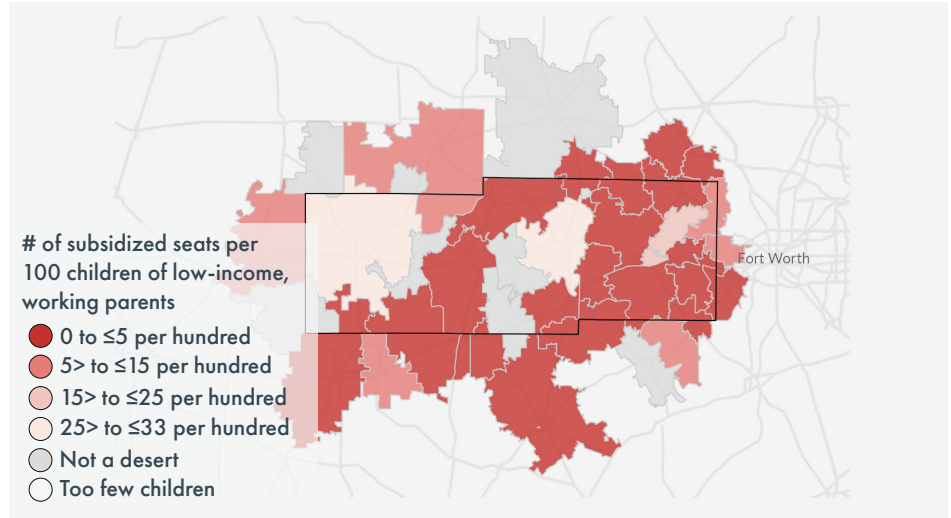
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	53	27 (-49%)
Child Care Centers	110	128 (+16%)
Total capacity	10,697	12,318 (+15%)
Subsidy seats	1,134	723 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #60

**16,279** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,060** 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.

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

## 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.

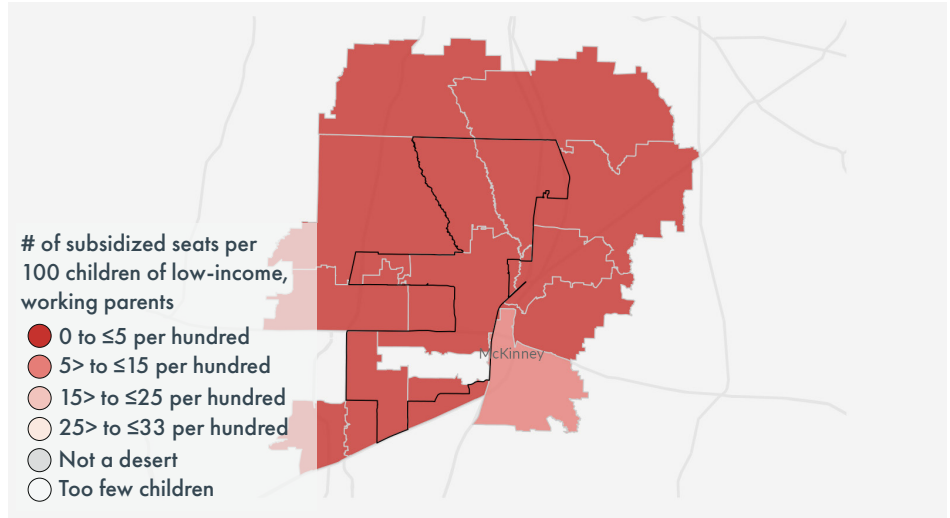
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	122	94 (-23%)
Child Care Centers	200	251 (+26%)
Total capacity	24,371	32,528 (+33%)
Subsidy seats	871	400 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #61

**24,683** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**23,835** 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.

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

## 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.

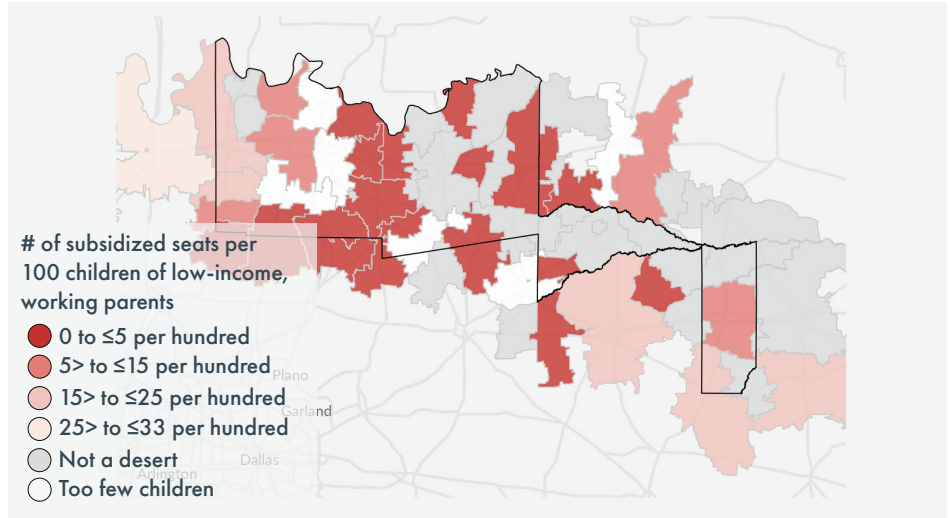
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	60	54 (-10%)
Child Care Centers	119	131 (+10%)
Total capacity	9,933	12,101 (+22%)
Subsidy seats	1,665	1,594 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #62

**16,202** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,679** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,594** children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

## 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.

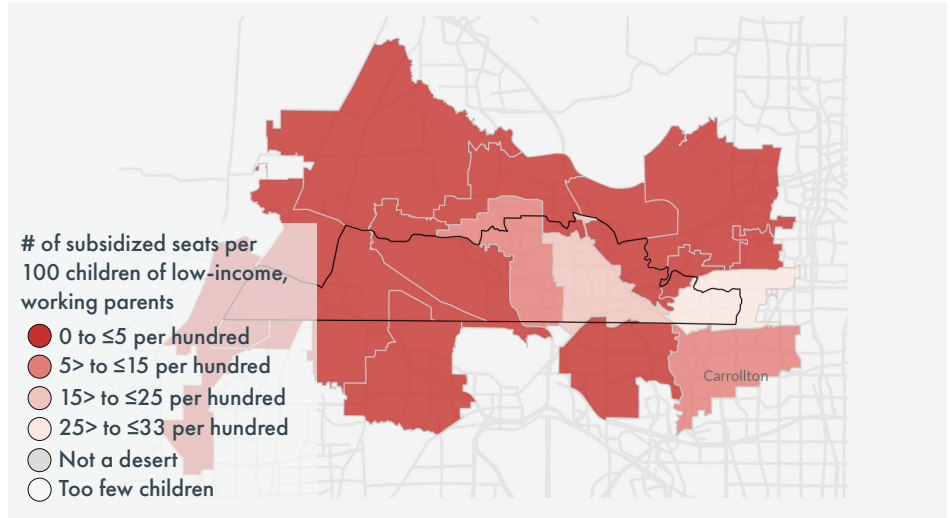
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	127	85 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	240	243 (+1%)
Total capacity	35,303	37,055 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	1,822	1,246 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #63

**25,521** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**22,392** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,246** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

## 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.

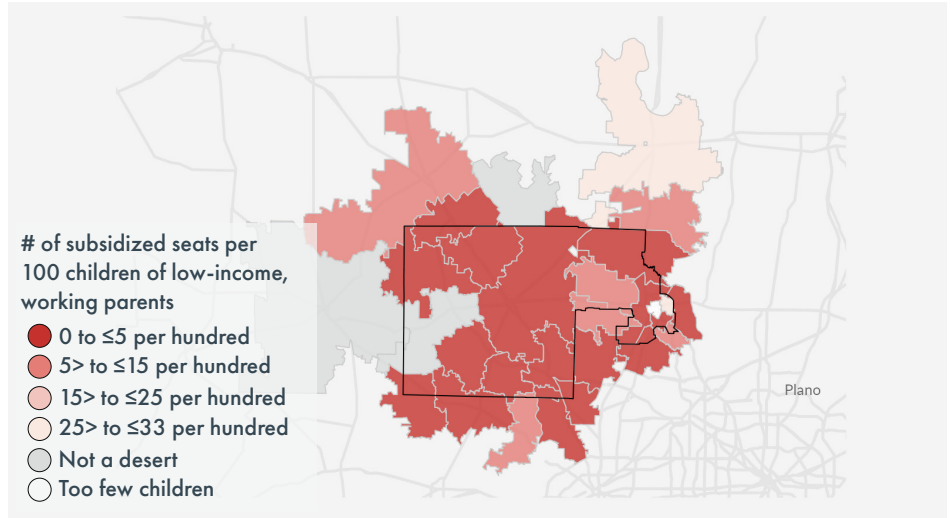
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	91	61 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	142	164 (+15%)
Total capacity	14,575	17,654 (+21%)
Subsidy seats	1,288	808 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #64

**22,260** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,067** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

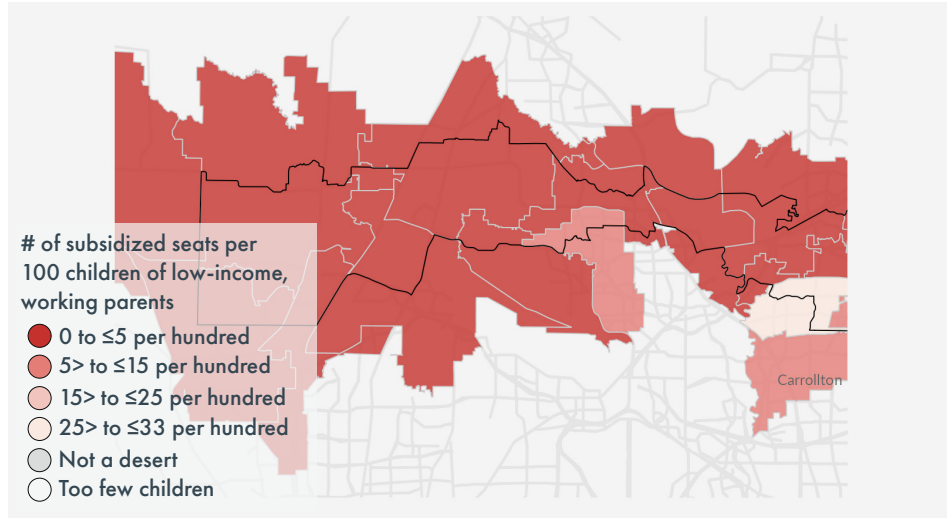
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	145	101 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	252	260 (+3%)
Total capacity	37,959	41,661 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	2,212	1,475 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #65

**29,529** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**25,227** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,475** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

## 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.

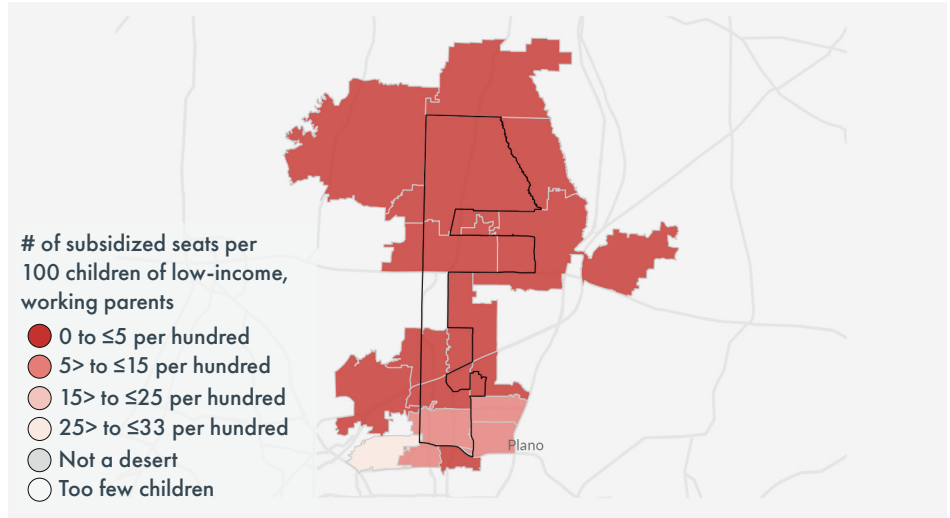
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	217	141 (-35%)
Child Care Centers	294	323 (+10%)
Total capacity	42,384	50,357 (+19%)
Subsidy seats	1,681	1,143 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #66

**30,383** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**28,972** 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.

**1,143** children are receiving subsidy, 4% of those in need.

## 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.

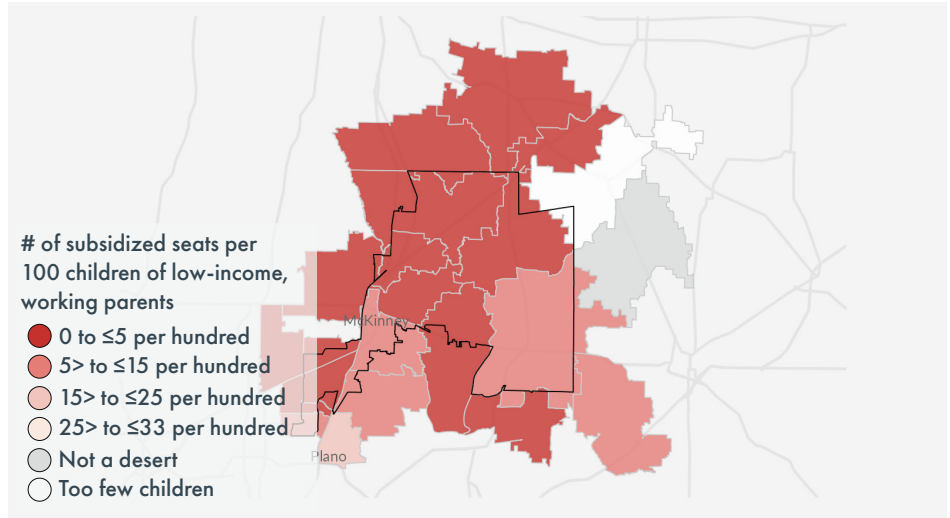
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	185	146 (-21%)
Child Care Centers	244	279 (+14%)
Total capacity	32,845	40,400 (+23%)
Subsidy seats	1,744	917 (-47%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas’s economic success depends on a stable workforce. 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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #67

**30,748** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**26,960** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

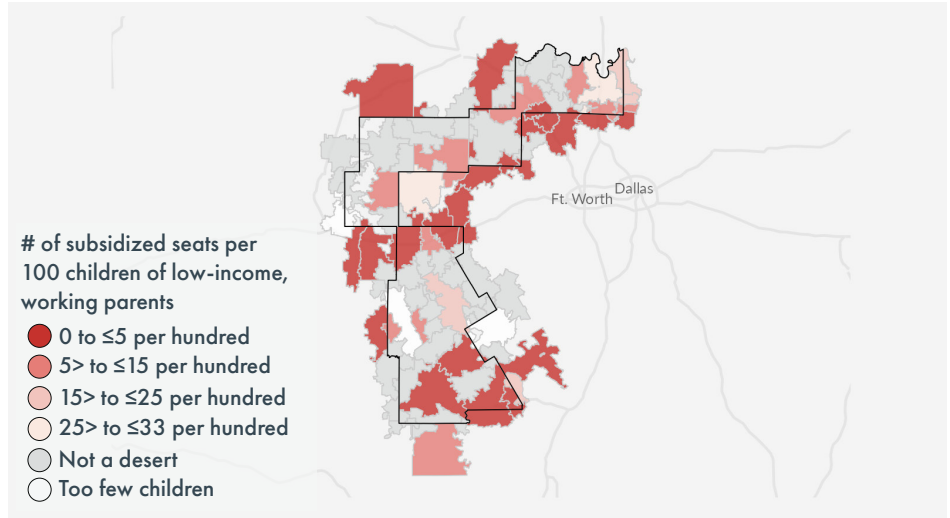
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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**



## 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	95	58 (-39%)
Child Care Centers	138	141 (+2%)
Total capacity	9,528	9,681 (+2%)
Subsidy seats	1,179	952 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #68

**13,284** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,592** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

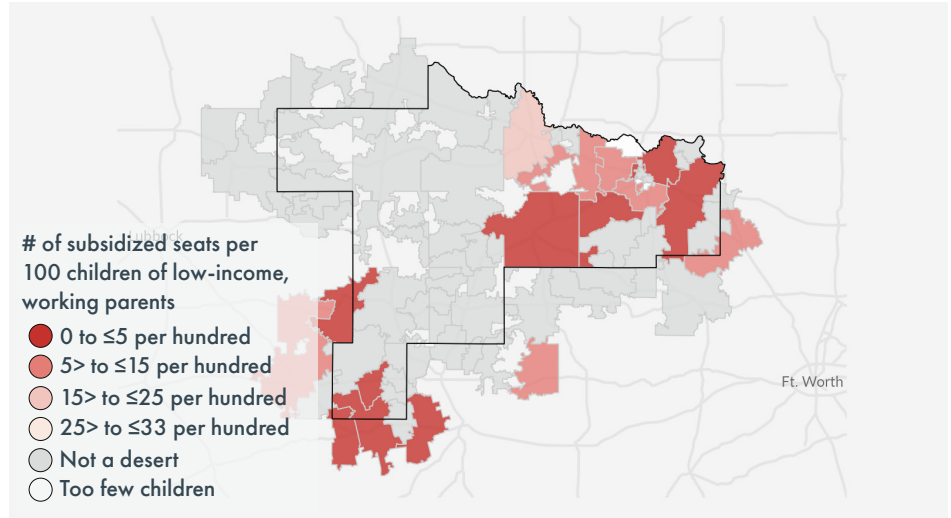
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	70	48 (-31%)
Child Care Centers	103	110 (+7%)
Total capacity	6,580	6,899 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	1,232	863 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #69

**8,134** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,567** 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.

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

## 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.

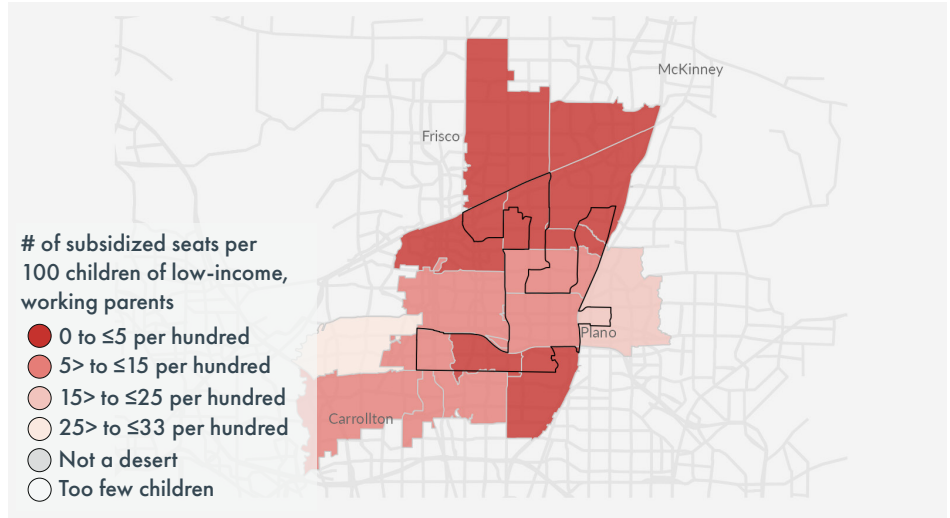
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	216	143 (-34%)
Child Care Centers	344	330 (-4%)
Total capacity	51,388	58,134 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	2,227	1,614 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #70

**32,764** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**29,188** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,614** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

## 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.

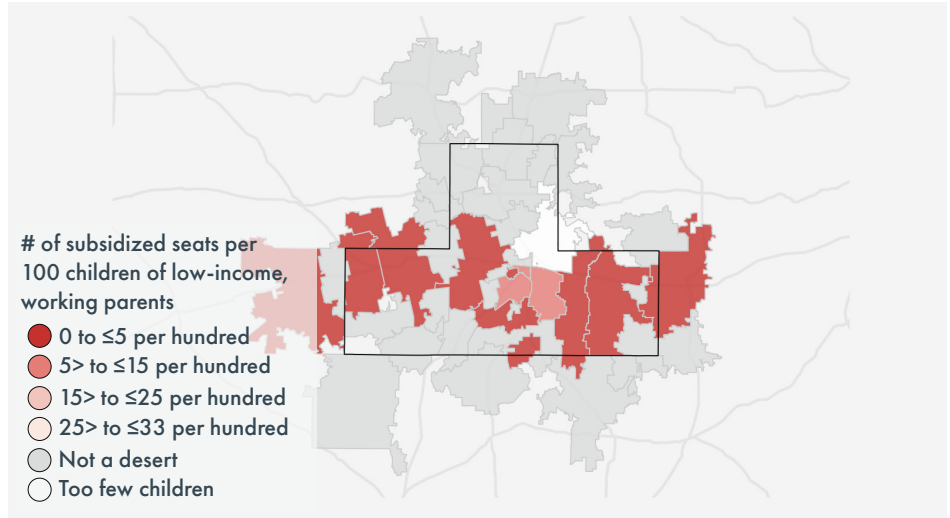
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	54	33 (-39%)
Child Care Centers	68	67 (-1%)
Total capacity	4,521	5,006 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	1,411	535 (-62%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas’s economic success depends on a stable workforce. 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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #71

**7,559** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**4,556** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

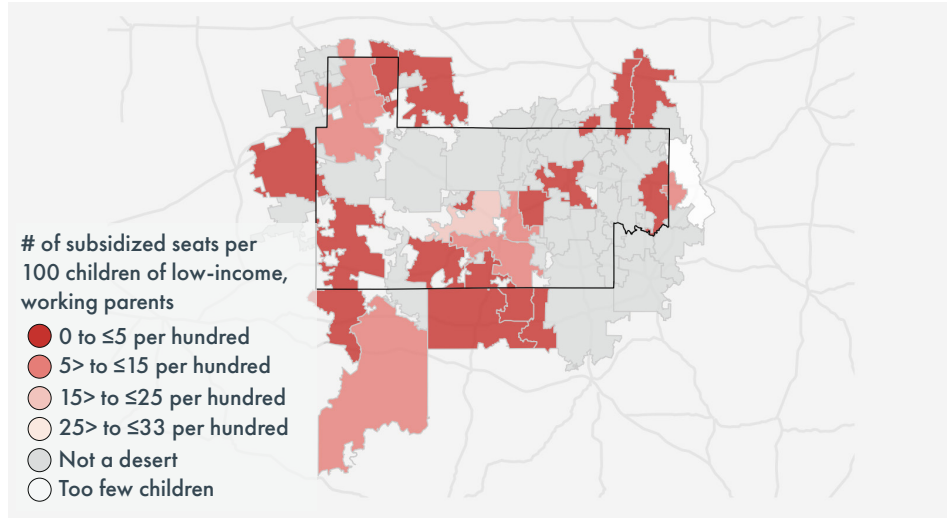
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	52	35 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	95	92 (-3%)
Total capacity	6,957	8,094 (+16%)
Subsidy seats	1,211	711 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #72

**10,270** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,344** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

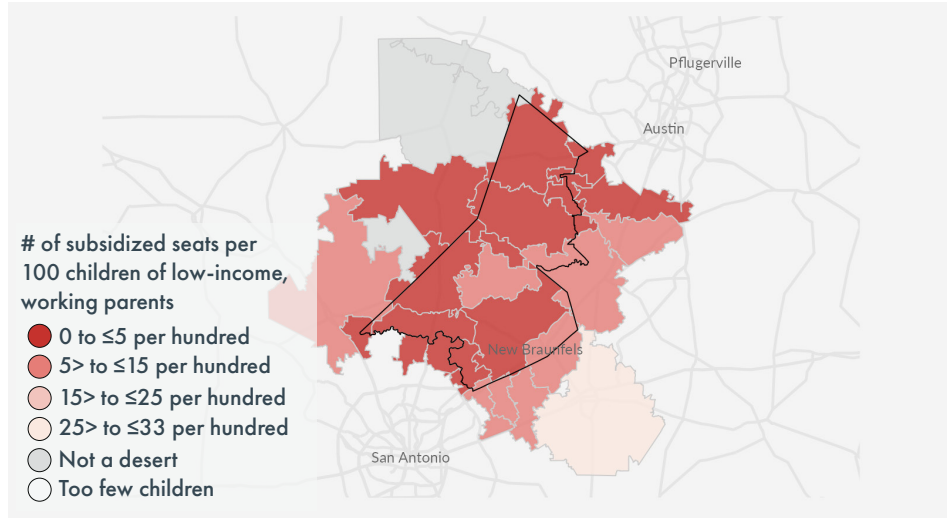
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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 #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	103	89 (-14%)
Child Care Centers	207	222 (+7%)
Total capacity	18,936	23,205 (+23%)
Subsidy seats	1,375	1,157 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #73

**27,831** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**22,104** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,157** children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

## 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.

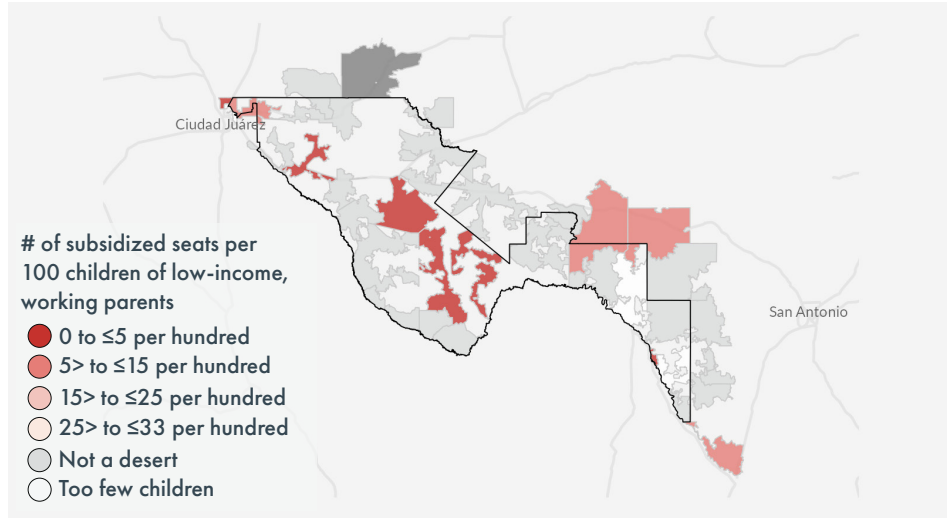
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	143	100 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	182	188 (+3%)
Total capacity	14,119	13,645 (-3%)
Subsidy seats	4,381	3,952 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #74

**24,059** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,268** 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.

**3,952** children are receiving subsidy, 35% of those in need.

## 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.

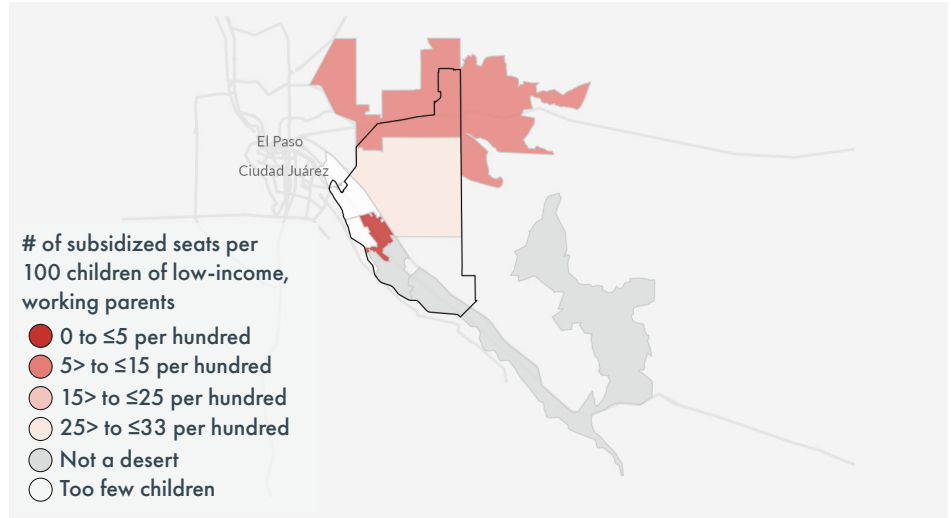
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	108	72 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	104	116 (+12%)
Total capacity	8,602	8,619 (+0%)
Subsidy seats	2,585	2,629 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #75

**15,769** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,756** 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.

**2,629** children are receiving subsidy, 39% of those in need.

## 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.

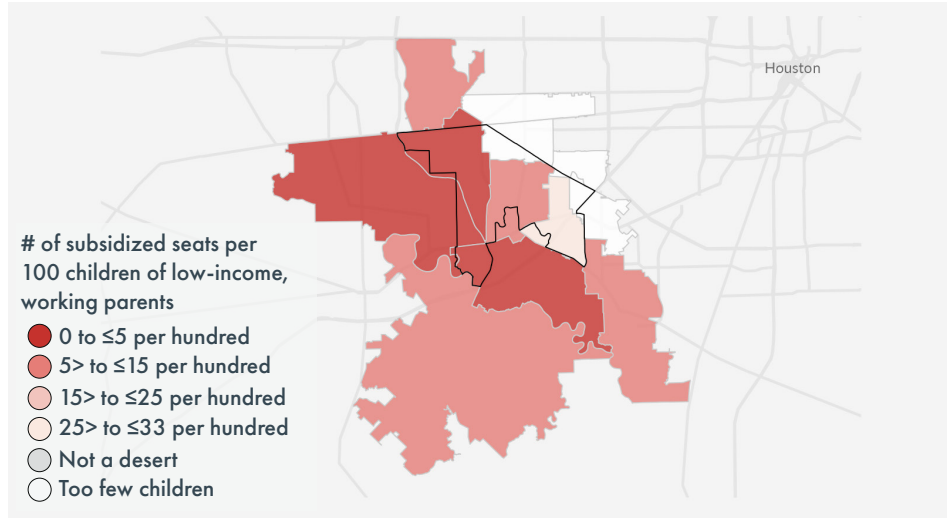
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	380	277 (-27%)
Child Care Centers	306	312 (+2%)
Total capacity	44,416	47,358 (+7%)
Subsidy seats	2,827	2,776 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #76

**34,078** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**26,237** 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.

**2,776** children are receiving subsidy, 11% of those in need.

## 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.

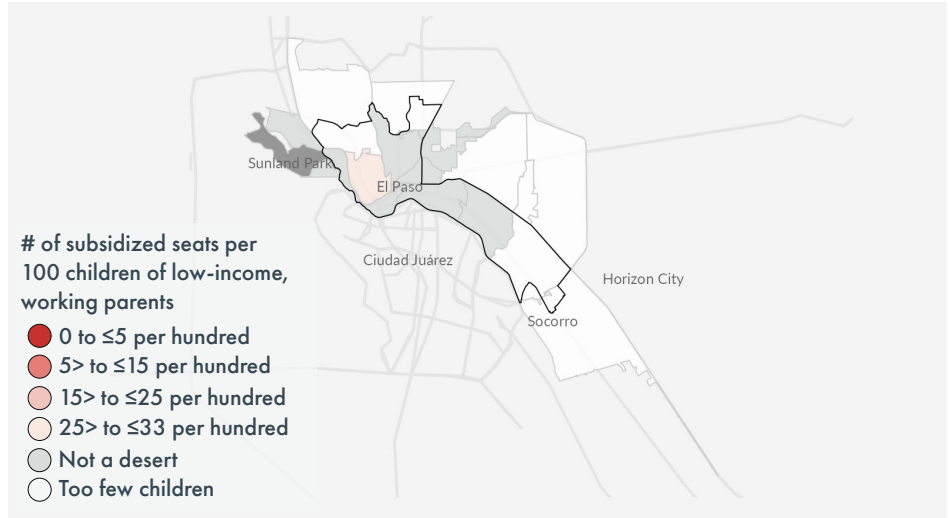
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	121	65 (-46%)
Child Care Centers	198	200 (+1%)
Total capacity	15,204	14,532 (-4%)
Subsidy seats	4,587	4,054 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #77

**13,984** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**3,797** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,054** children are receiving subsidy, 107% of those in need.

## 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.

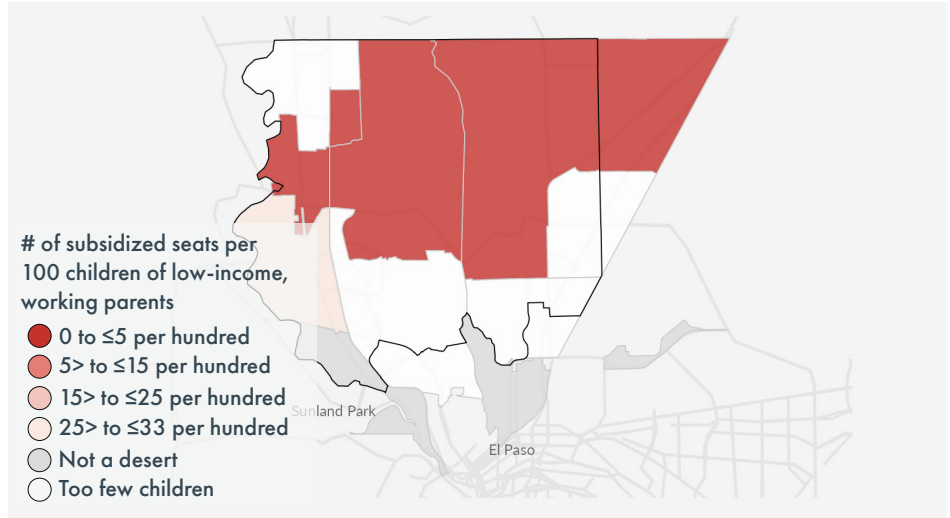
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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.

## 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.

## 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.

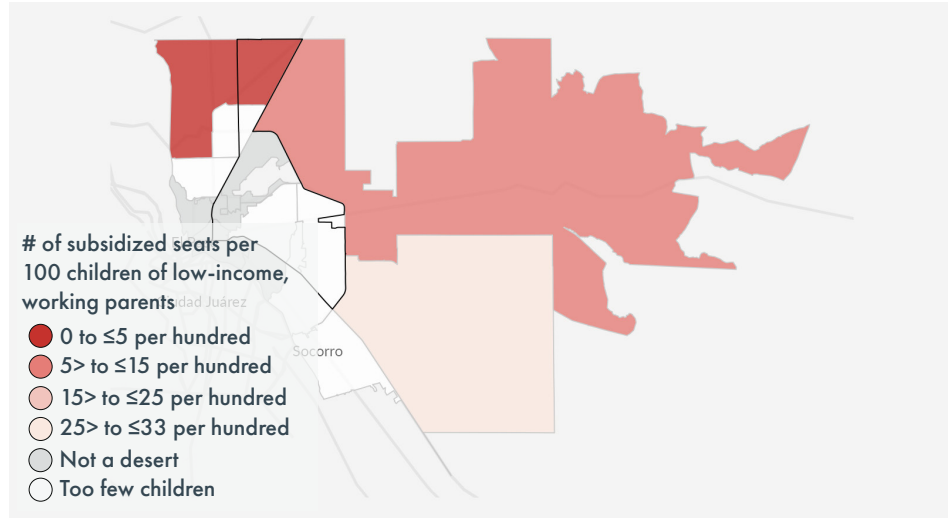
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	161	93 (-42%)
Child Care Centers	196	212 (+8%)
Total capacity	15,831	15,379 (-3%)
Subsidy seats	5,521	4,940 (-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 #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

**22,555** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,367** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,940** children are receiving subsidy, 59% of those in need.

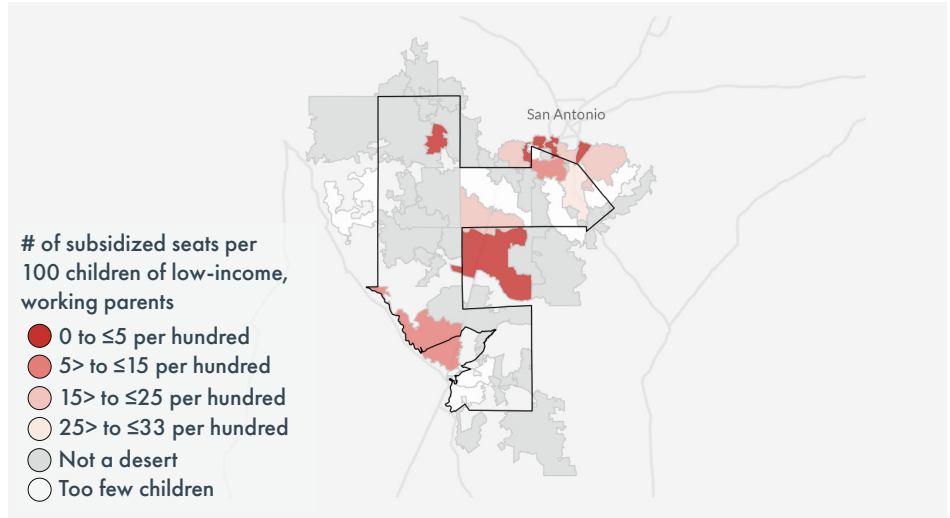
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	86	60 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	191	199 (+4%)
Total capacity	10,628	11,894 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	4,453	4,270 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #80

**18,075** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,269** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,270** children are receiving subsidy, 68% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

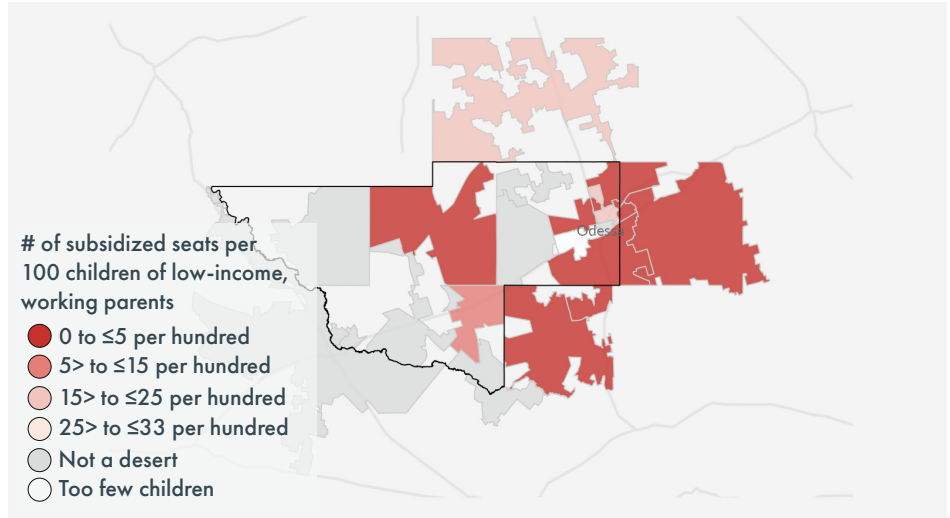
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	18	10 (-44%)
Child Care Centers	66	59 (-11%)
Total capacity	5,721	5,339 (-7%)
Subsidy seats	1,073	1,169 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #81

**10,942** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,961** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,169** children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

## 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.

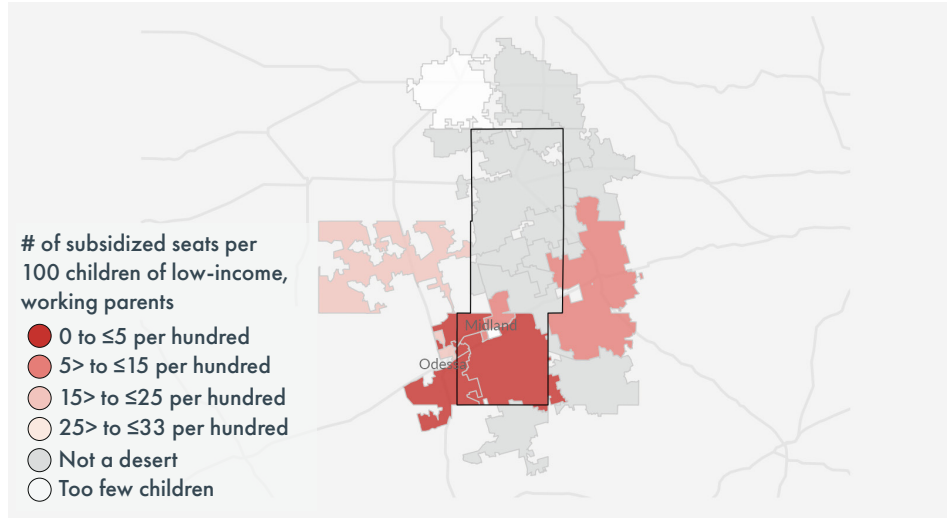
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	34	22 (-35%)
Child Care Centers	98	90 (-8%)
Total capacity	9,928	10,301 (+4%)
Subsidy seats	1,369	1,355 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #82

**15,752** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,604** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,355** children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

## 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.

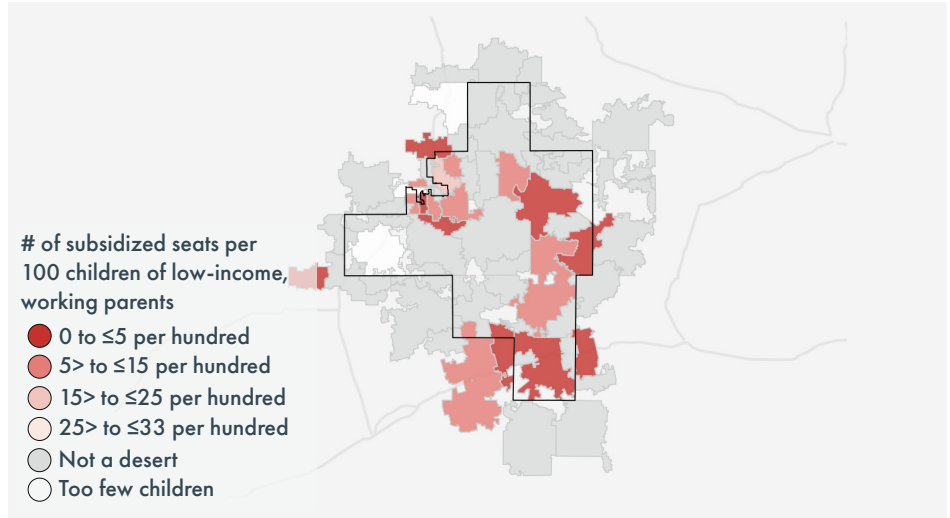
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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**



## 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	90	57 (-37%)
Child Care Centers	168	169 (+1%)
Total capacity	14,111	15,722 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	2,850	1,761 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #83

**18,795** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,734** 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.

**1,761** children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

## 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.

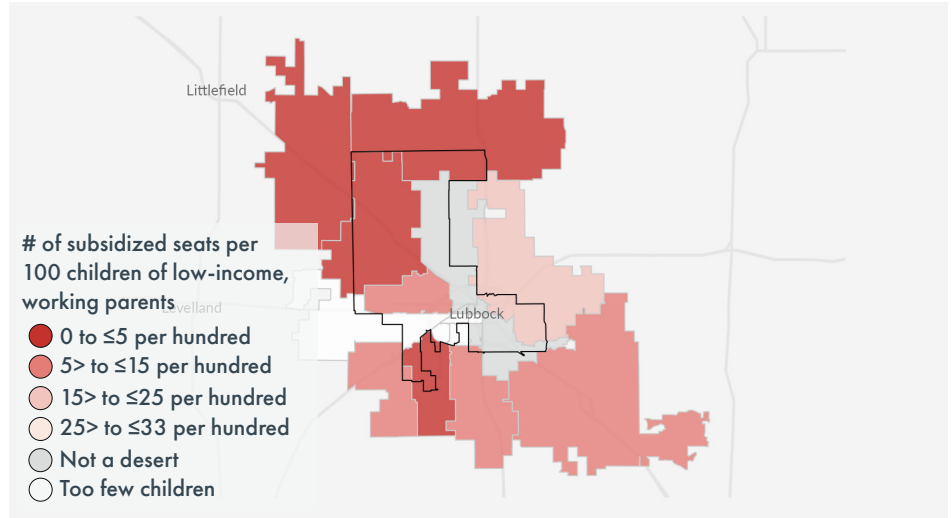
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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. Tepper**



## 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	65	37 (-43%)
Child Care Centers	122	124 (+2%)
Total capacity	11,876	13,404 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	2,343	1,587 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #84

**13,290** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,038** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,587** children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

## 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.

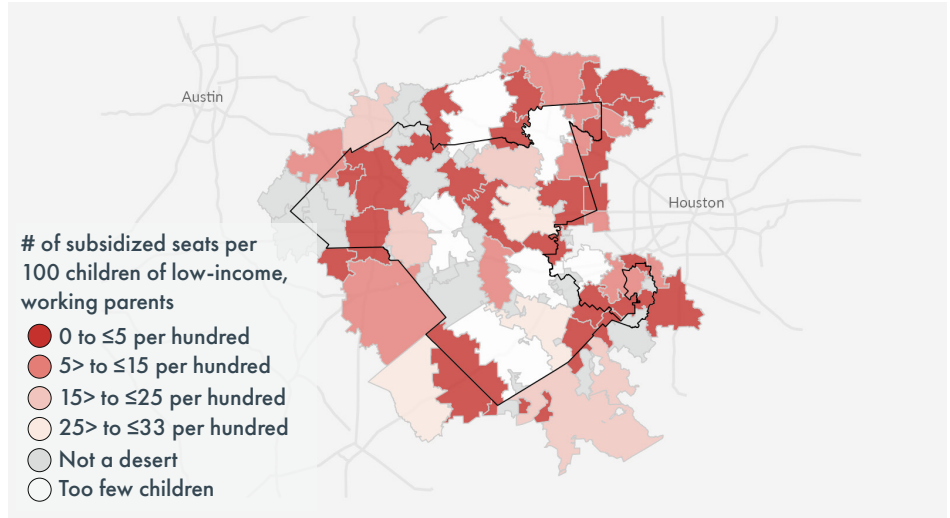
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	130	119 (-8%)
Child Care Centers	304	345 (+13%)
Total capacity	39,983	44,532 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	2,200	2,422 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #85

**39,908** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**32,881** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,422** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

## 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.

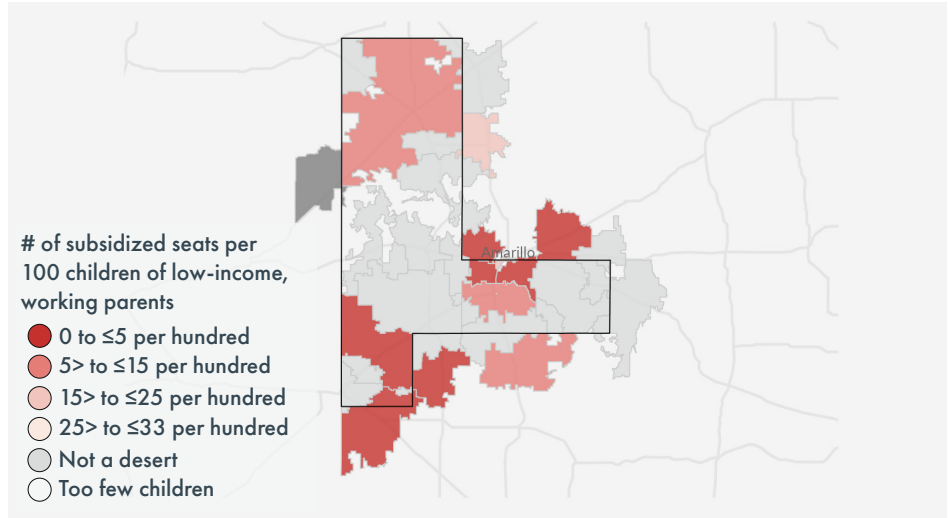
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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. Smithee**



## 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	54	50 (-7%)
Child Care Centers	68	74 (+9%)
Total capacity	7,067	7,682 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	1,407	938 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #86

**11,612** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,063** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

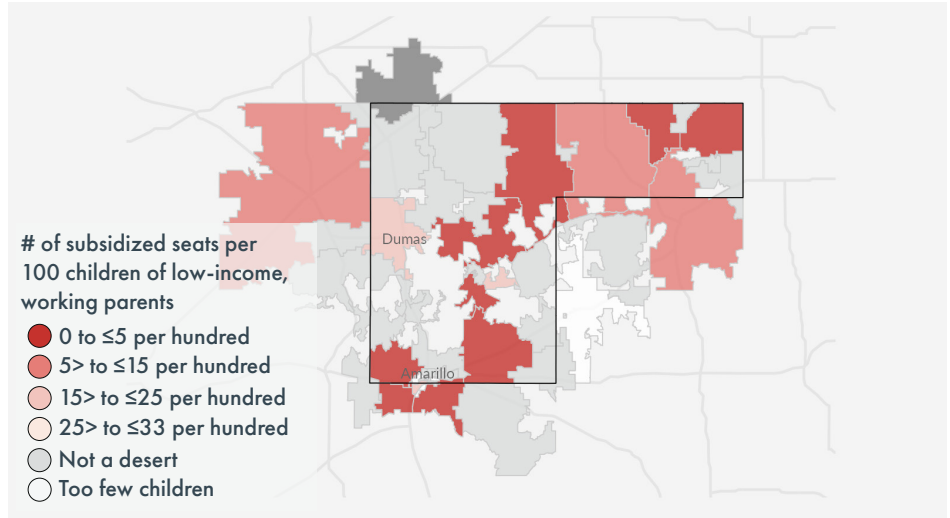
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	69	61 (-12%)
Child Care Centers	85	93 (+9%)
Total capacity	8,652	9,485 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	2,175	1,498 (-31%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas’s economic success depends on a stable workforce. 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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #87

**13,316** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,033** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,498** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

## 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.

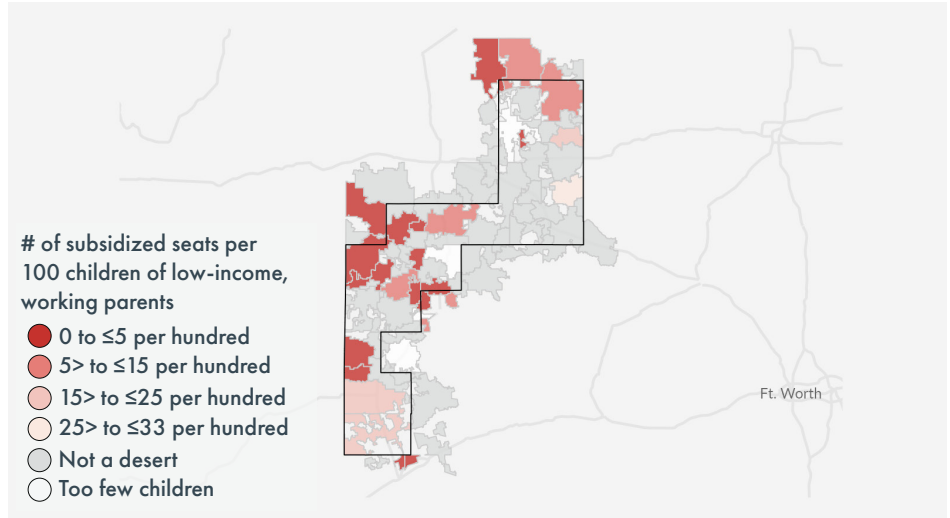
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #88**  
**Rep. Ken 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 #88	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	52	41 (-21%)
Child Care Centers	93	83 (-11%)
Total capacity	4,883	5,580 (+14%)
Subsidy seats	990	744 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #88

**13,173** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,467** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

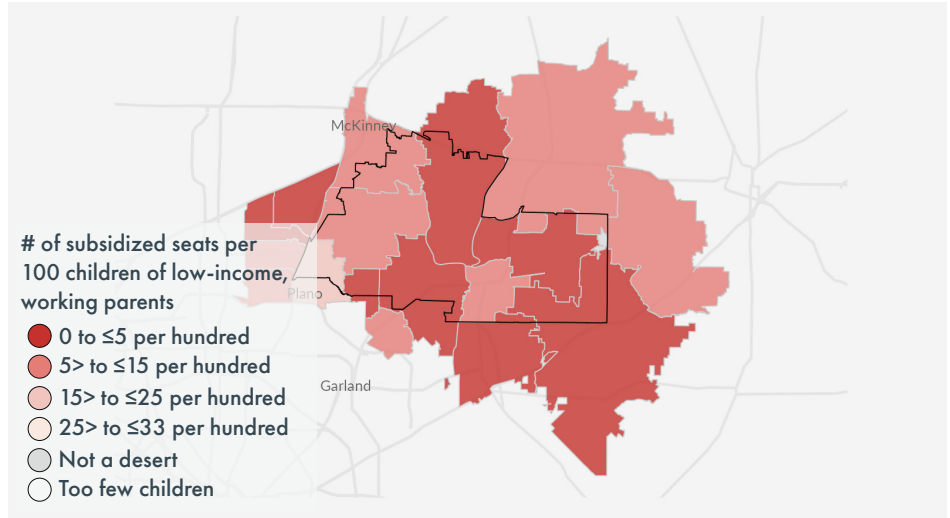
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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 #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	128	107 (-16%)
Child Care Centers	181	203 (+12%)
Total capacity	25,716	29,571 (+15%)
Subsidy seats	1,551	803 (-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 #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

**22,605** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**19,102** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

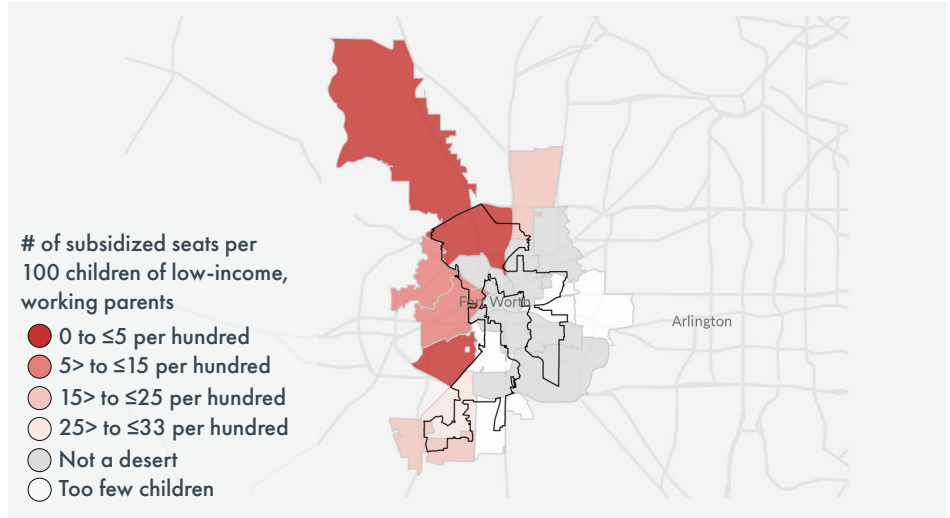
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	176	112 (-36%)
Child Care Centers	204	224 (+10%)
Total capacity	19,007	22,400 (+18%)
Subsidy seats	2,683	2,766 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #90

**28,491** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,304** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,766** children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

## 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.

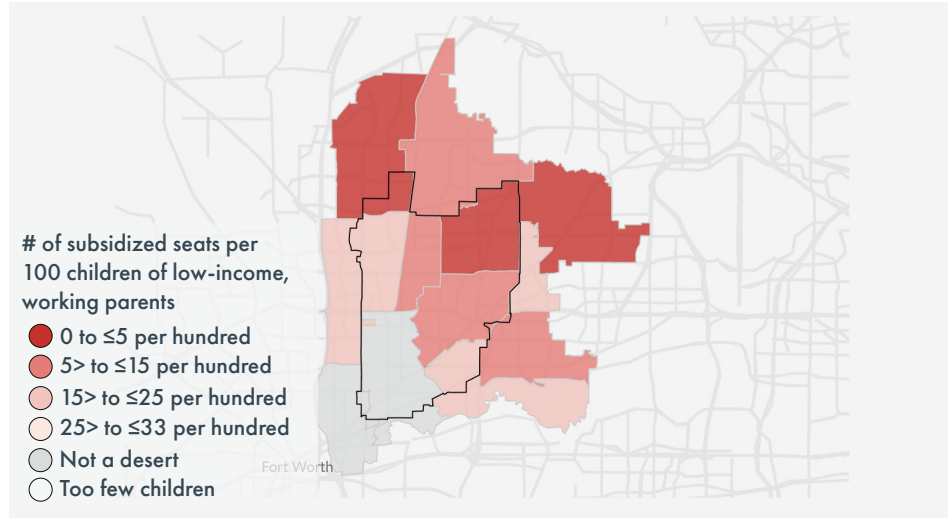
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	103	61 (-41%)
Child Care Centers	132	134 (+2%)
Total capacity	16,546	16,972 (+3%)
Subsidy seats	947	1,061 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #91

**16,576** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,244** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,061** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

## 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.

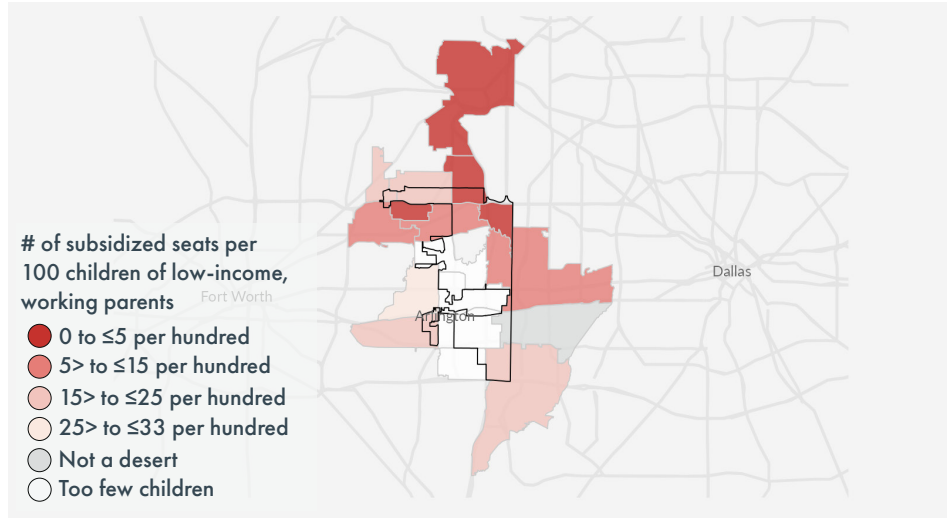
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	242	112 (-54%)
Child Care Centers	165	167 (+1%)
Total capacity	18,707	19,461 (+4%)
Subsidy seats	2,886	2,647 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #92

**28,111** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,148** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,647** children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

## 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.

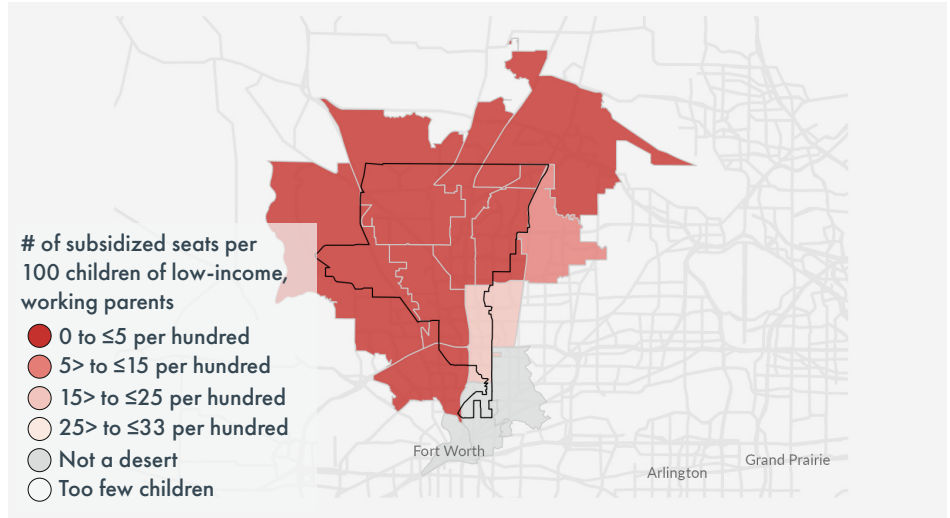
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	103	72 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	138	163 (+18%)
Total capacity	17,963	21,024 (+17%)
Subsidy seats	727	873 (+20%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

Texas’s economic success depends on a stable workforce. 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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #93

**24,647** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**19,575** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

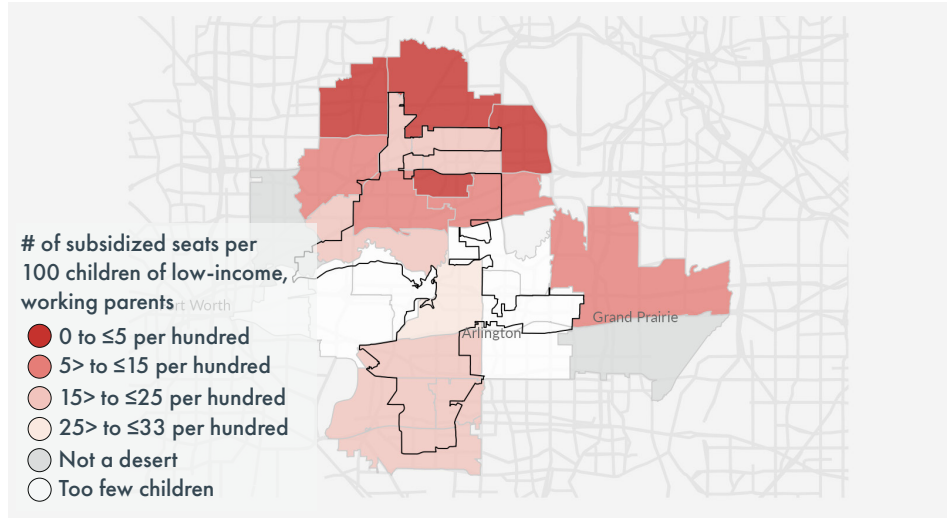
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	207	104 (-50%)
Child Care Centers	229	217 (-5%)
Total capacity	24,711	25,836 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	3,405	3,205 (-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 #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

**30,866** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,489** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,205** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

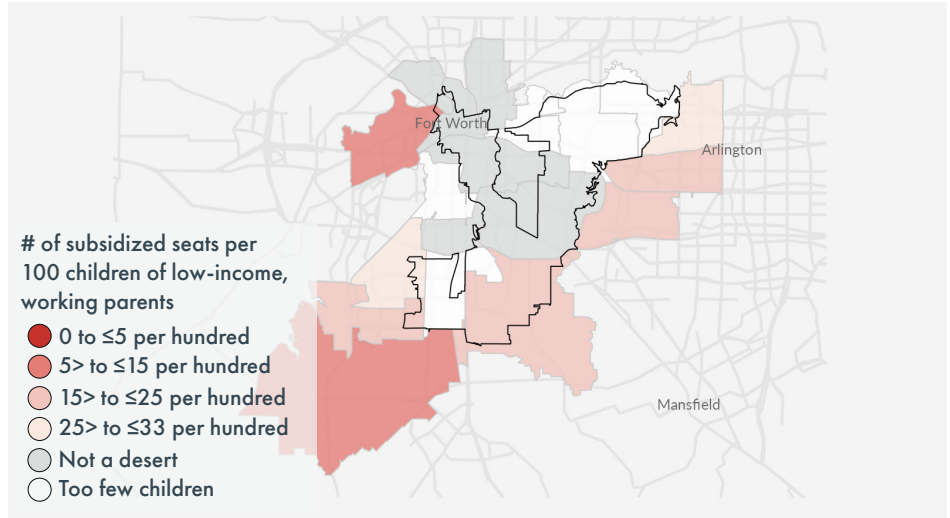
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	147	107 (-27%)
Child Care Centers	189	199 (+5%)
Total capacity	17,381	19,123 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	3,037	2,890 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #95

**20,440** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,993** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,890** children are receiving subsidy, 36% of those in need.

## 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.

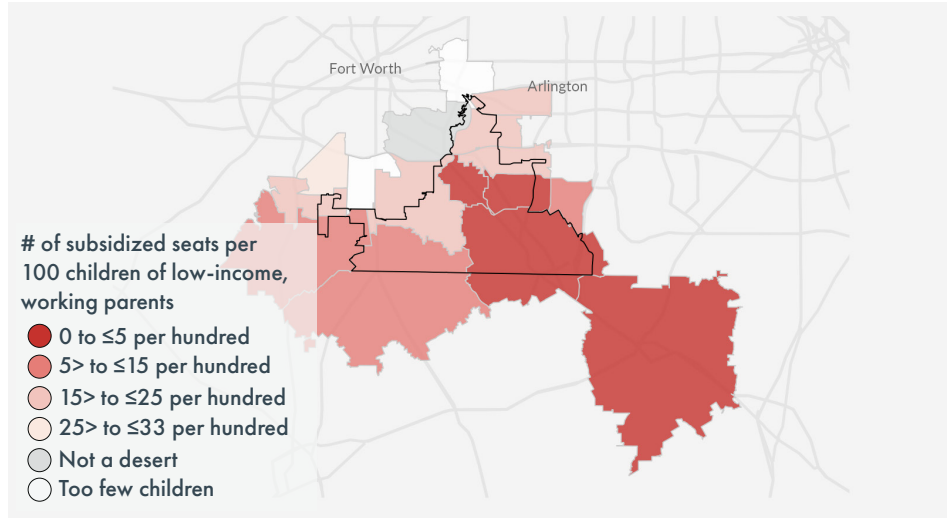
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	210	147 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	208	194 (-7%)
Total capacity	20,838	23,070 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	2,702	2,622 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #96

**24,091** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,646** 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.

**2,622** children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

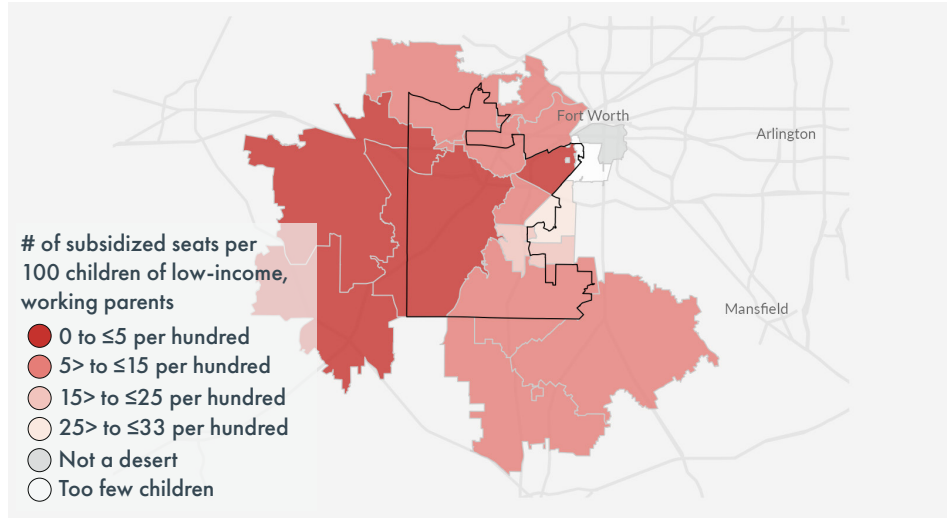
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	69	52 (-25%)
Child Care Centers	152	163 (+7%)
Total capacity	16,558	18,767 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	1,594	1,488 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #97

**23,183** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**14,715** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,488** children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

## 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.

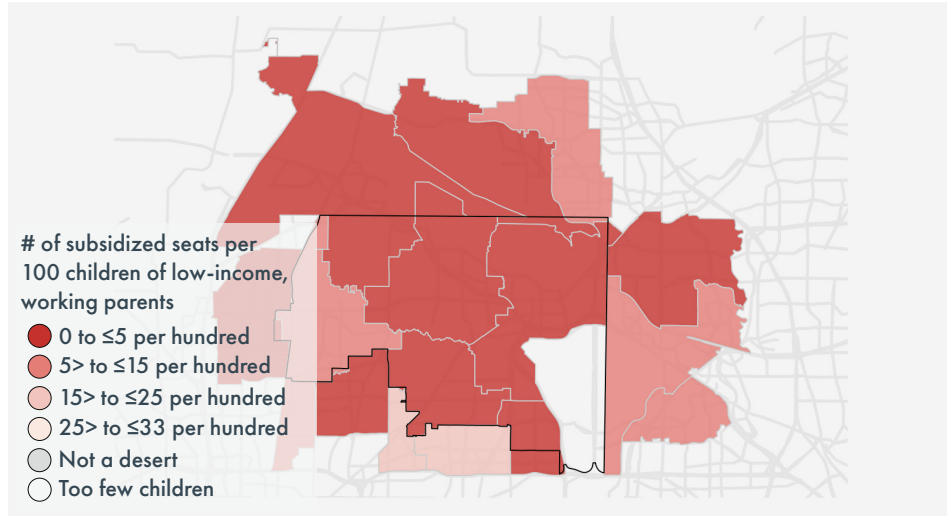
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	112	70 (-38%)
Child Care Centers	242	248 (+2%)
Total capacity	36,206	37,294 (+3%)
Subsidy seats	1,645	1,360 (-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 #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

**27,060** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**24,158** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,360** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

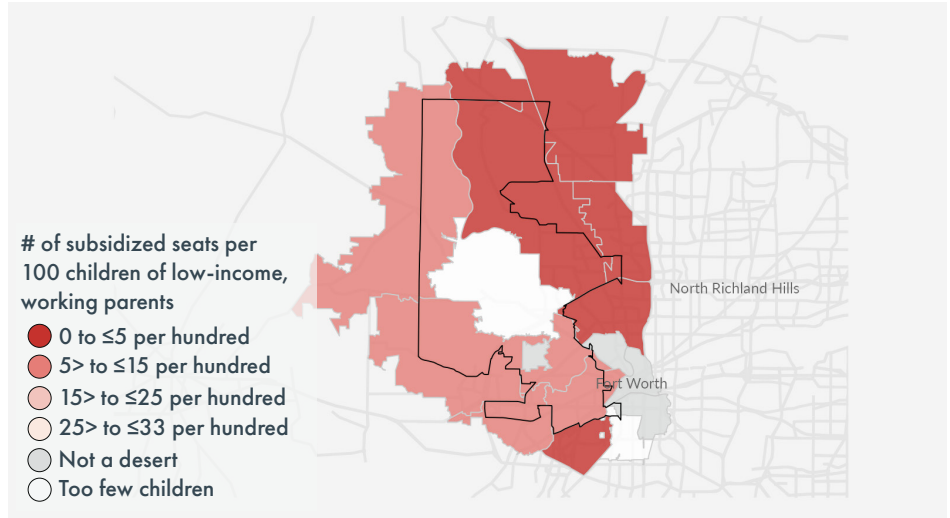
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #99**  
**Rep. Charlie Geren**



## 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	63	46 (-27%)
Child Care Centers	150	165 (+10%)
Total capacity	15,782	18,479 (+17%)
Subsidy seats	1,281	1,113 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #99

**23,711** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,598** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,113** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

## 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.

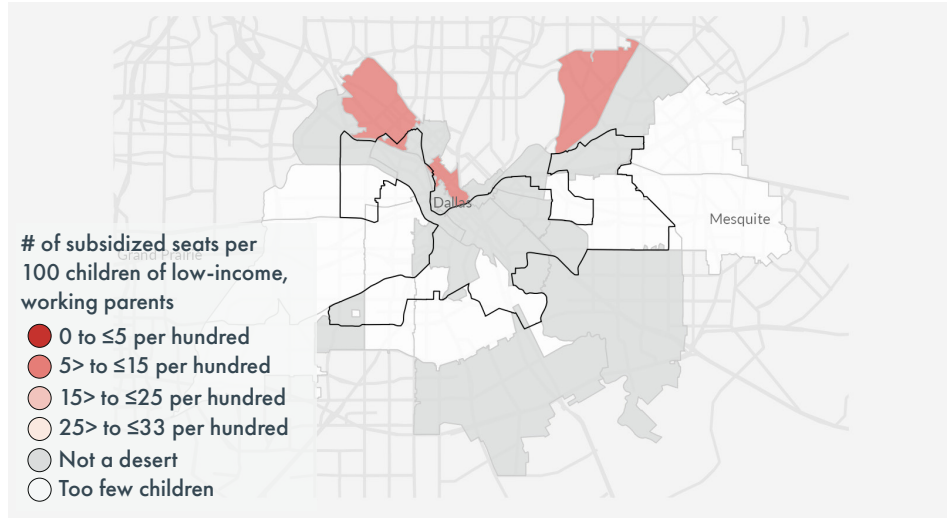
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	104	72 (-31%)
Child Care Centers	213	211 (-1%)
Total capacity	19,522	20,031 (+3%)
Subsidy seats	6,230	4,803 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #100

**24,608** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,311** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,803** children are receiving subsidy, 90% of those in need.

## 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.

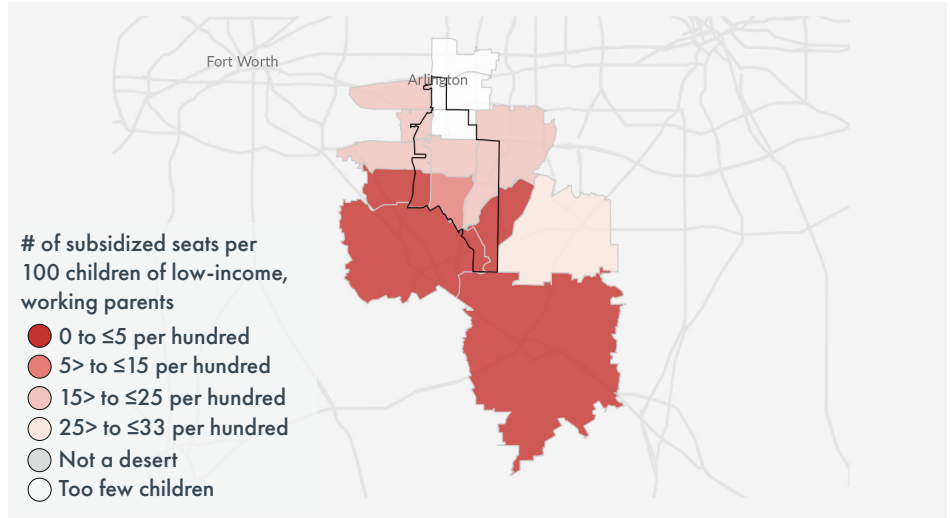
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	329	167 (-49%)
Child Care Centers	206	186 (-10%)
Total capacity	23,075	23,835 (+3%)
Subsidy seats	2,728	2,376 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #101

**24,748** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,660** 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.

**2,376** children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

## 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.

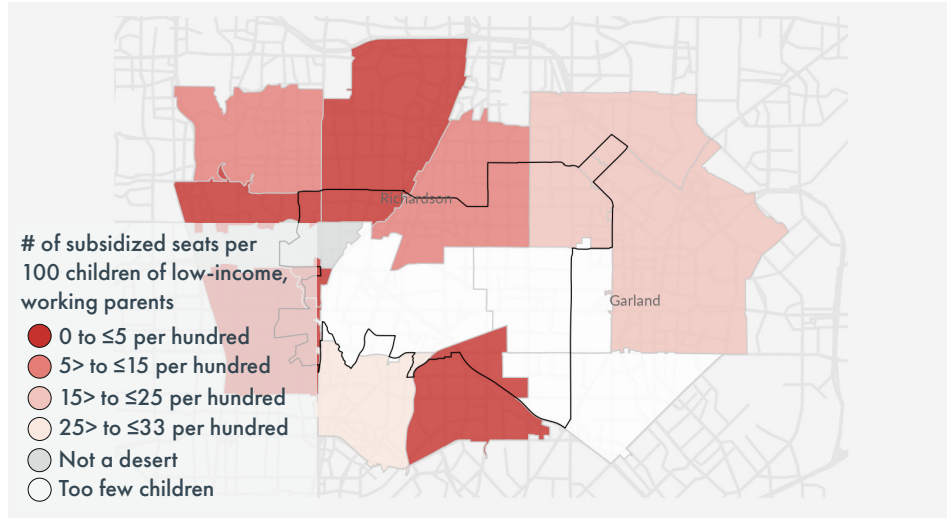
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	130	57 (-56%)
Child Care Centers	164	146 (-11%)
Total capacity	18,173	18,996 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	2,895	2,129 (-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 #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

**23,471** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,358** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,129** children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

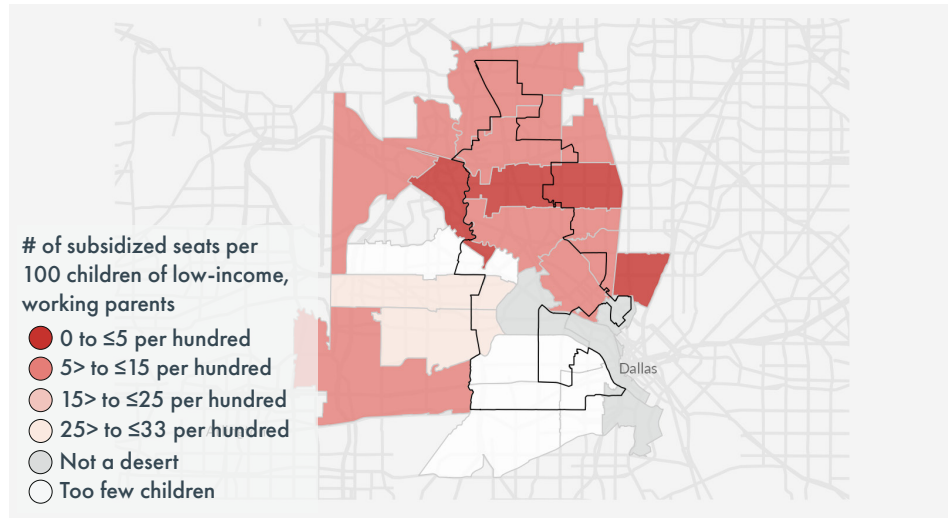
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	73	34 (-53%)
Child Care Centers	187	198 (+6%)
Total capacity	19,203	22,607 (+18%)
Subsidy seats	2,587	2,211 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #103

**26,417** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,515** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working 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, 18% of those in need.

## 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.

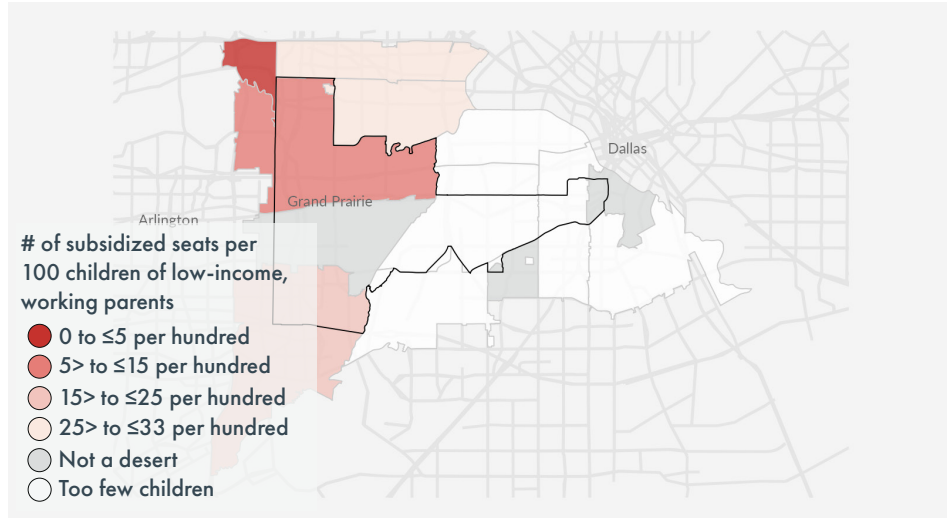
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	116	63 (-46%)
Child Care Centers	148	141 (-5%)
Total capacity	12,687	12,995 (+2%)
Subsidy seats	3,526	2,916 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #104

**22,614** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,355** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,916** children are receiving subsidy, 40% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

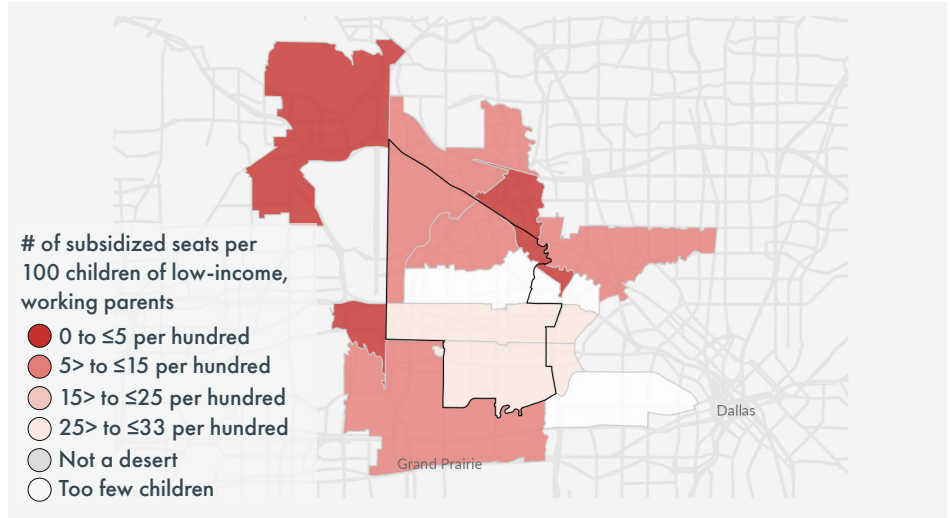
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	56	25 (-55%)
Child Care Centers	103	118 (+15%)
Total capacity	11,626	14,110 (+21%)
Subsidy seats	1,573	1,364 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #105

**18,542** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,482** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,364** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

## 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.

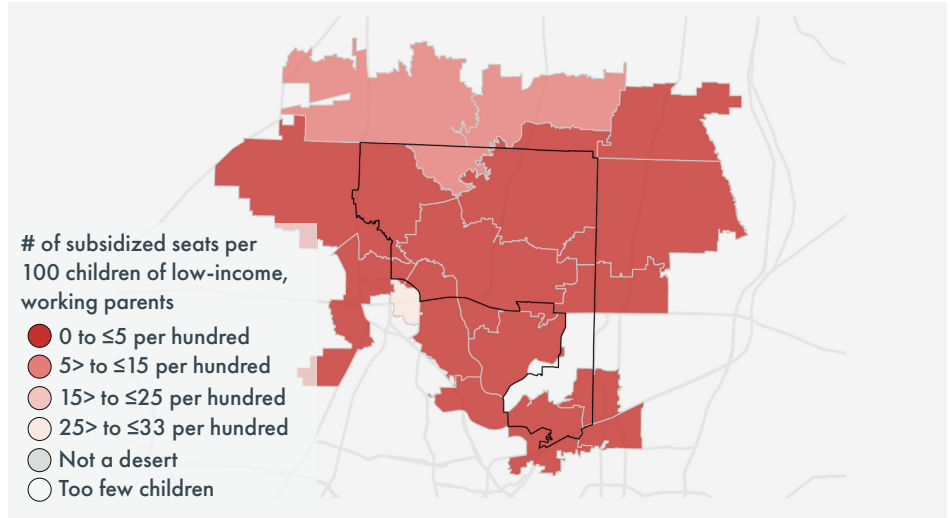
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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**



## 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	121	97 (-20%)
Child Care Centers	190	214 (+13%)
Total capacity	25,965	30,435 (+17%)
Subsidy seats	955	532 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #106

**24,153** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**22,016** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## 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.

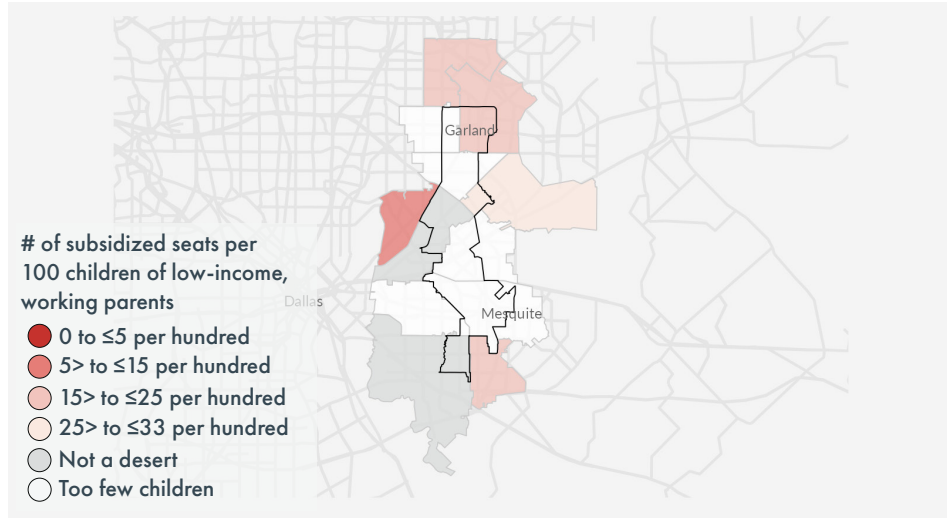
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	154	91 (-41%)
Child Care Centers	147	138 (-6%)
Total capacity	16,494	17,535 (+6%)
Subsidy seats	4,924	3,789 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #107

**22,803** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,133** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,789** children are receiving subsidy, 47% of those in need.

## 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.

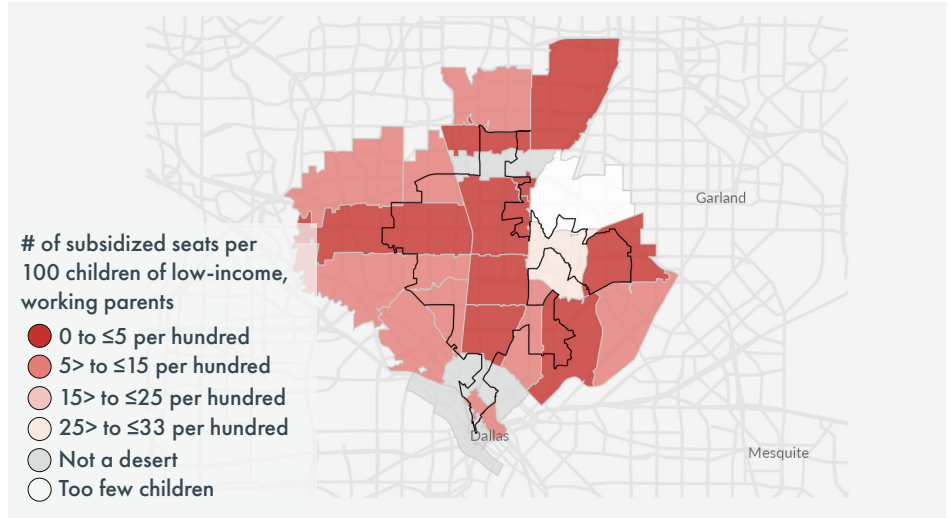
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	56	21 (-62%)
Child Care Centers	203	195 (-4%)
Total capacity	21,452	23,505 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	2,107	1,660 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #108

**28,635** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,882** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,660** children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

## 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.

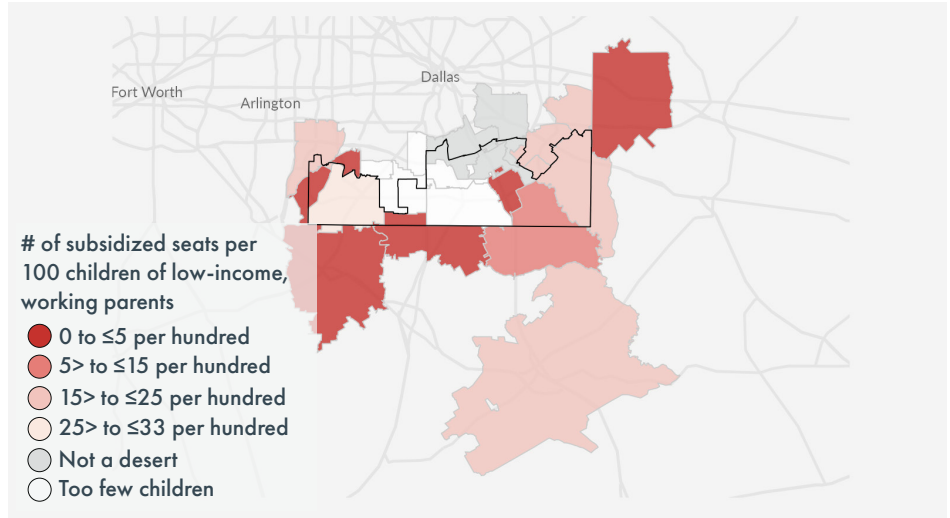
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	243	184 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	193	187 (-3%)
Total capacity	21,844	23,206 (+6%)
Subsidy seats	4,949	4,216 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #109

**31,539** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**18,628** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,216** children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

## 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.

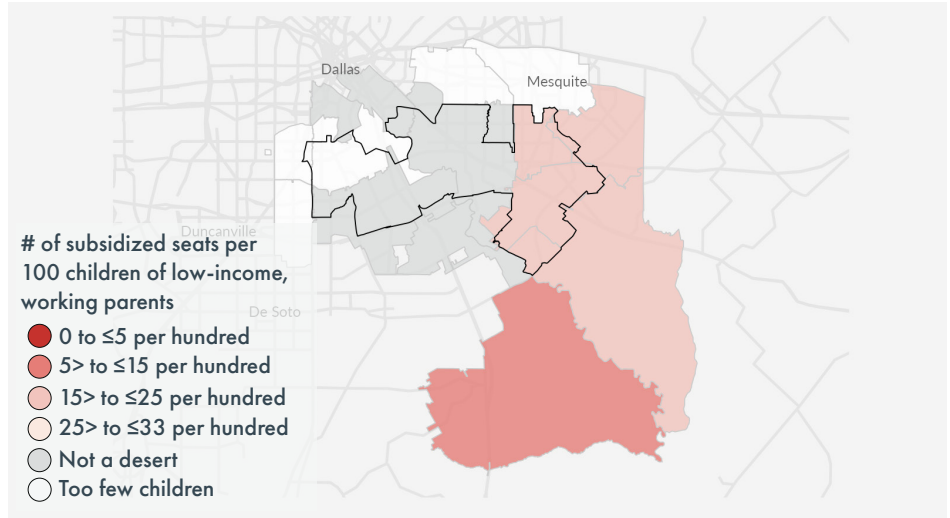
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	97	72 (-26%)
Child Care Centers	139	129 (-7%)
Total capacity	12,107	12,147 (+0%)
Subsidy seats	4,561	3,570 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #110

**18,569** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**5,232** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,570** children are receiving subsidy, 68% of those in need.

## 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.

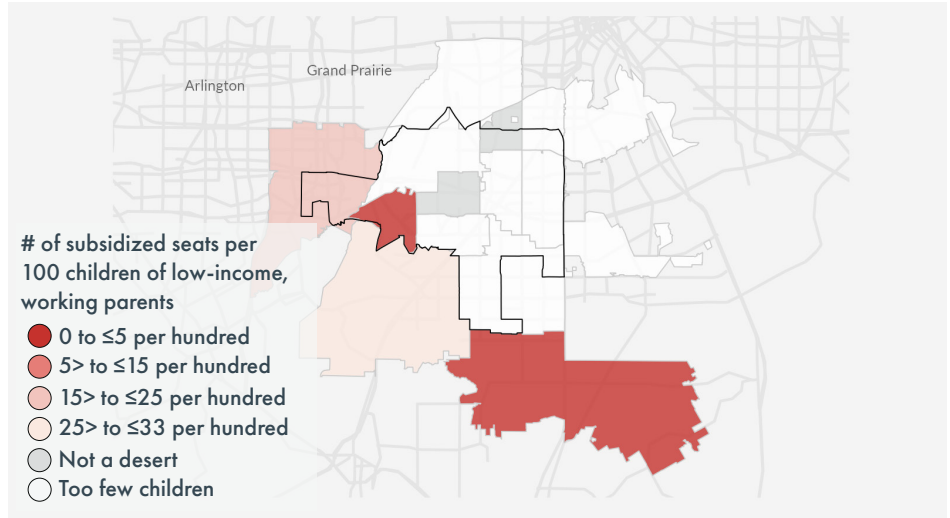
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	210	144 (-31%)
Child Care Centers	198	179 (-10%)
Total capacity	20,749	19,515 (-6%)
Subsidy seats	5,437	4,420 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #111

**23,776** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,957** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**4,420** children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those in need.

## 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.

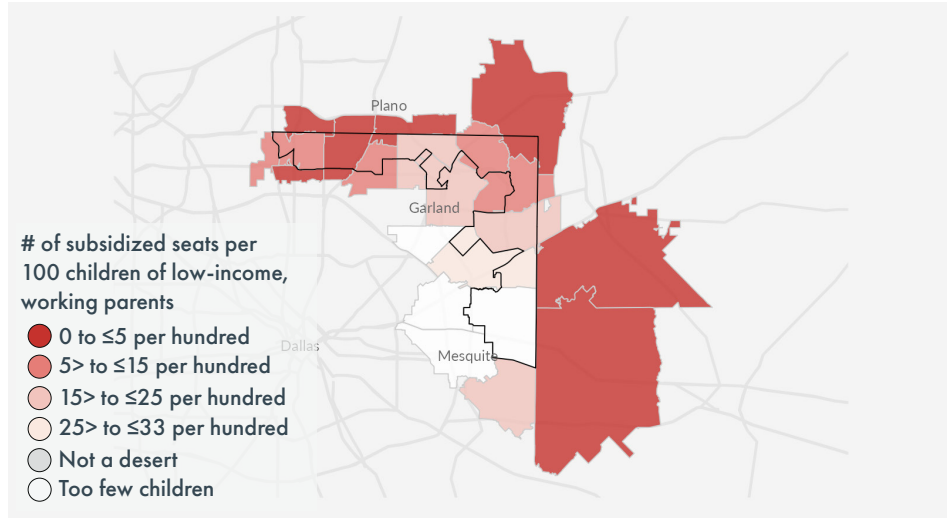
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	214	162 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	230	232 (+1%)
Total capacity	30,020	35,469 (+18%)
Subsidy seats	4,710	3,801 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #112

**42,763** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**30,171** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,801** children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

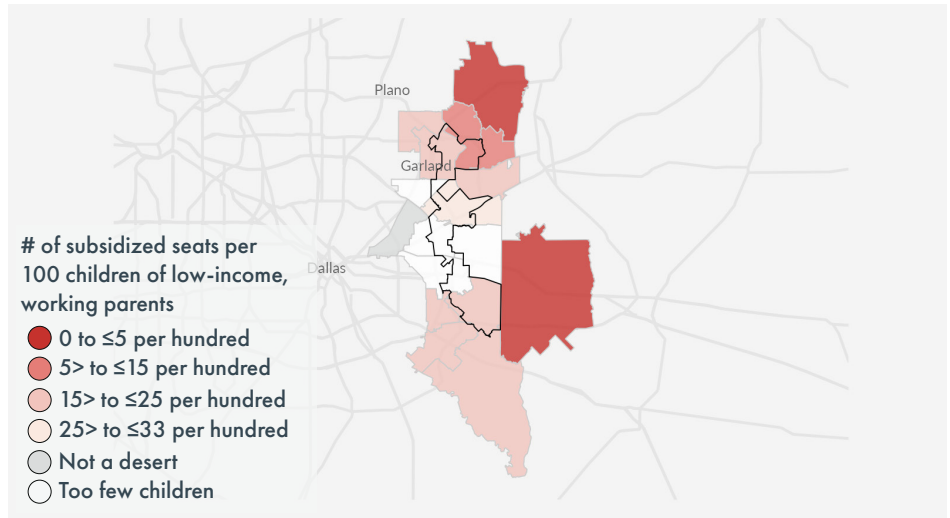
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	169	142 (-16%)
Child Care Centers	150	148 (-1%)
Total capacity	21,214	23,148 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	4,594	3,857 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #113

**29,868** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**16,741** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,857** children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

## 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.

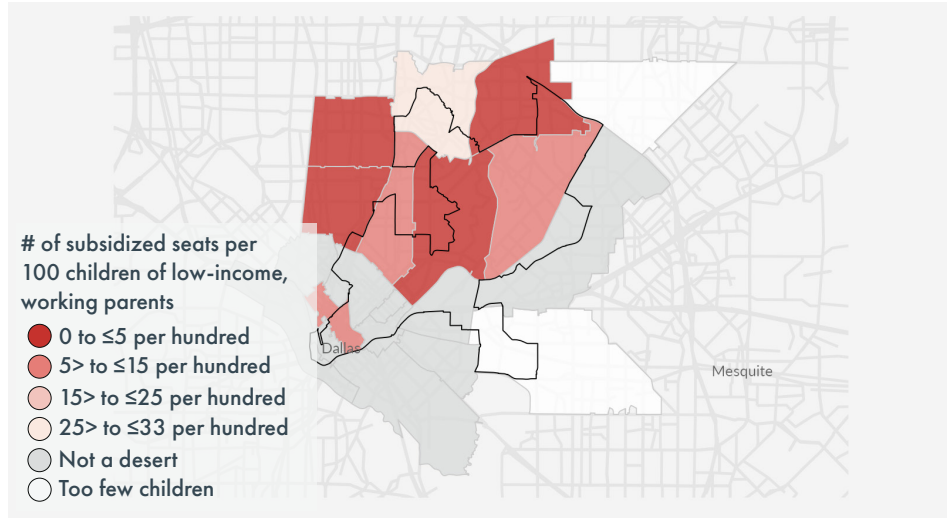
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	35	22 (-37%)
Child Care Centers	138	146 (+6%)
Total capacity	13,627	15,032 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	2,345	1,722 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #114

**15,505** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,760** 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.

**1,722** children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

## 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.

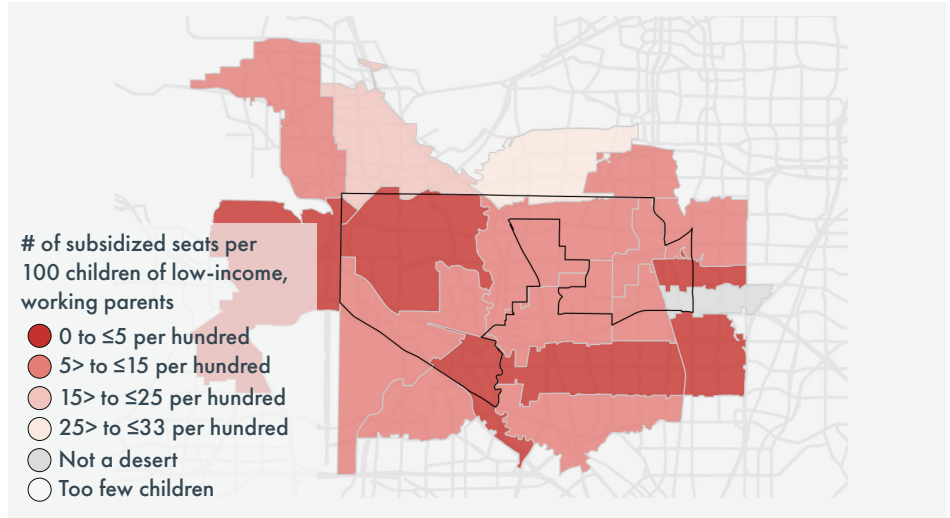
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	125	76 (-39%)
Child Care Centers	226	224 (-1%)
Total capacity	29,305	32,649 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	2,240	1,720 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #115

**30,860** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**22,245** 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.

**1,720** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## 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.

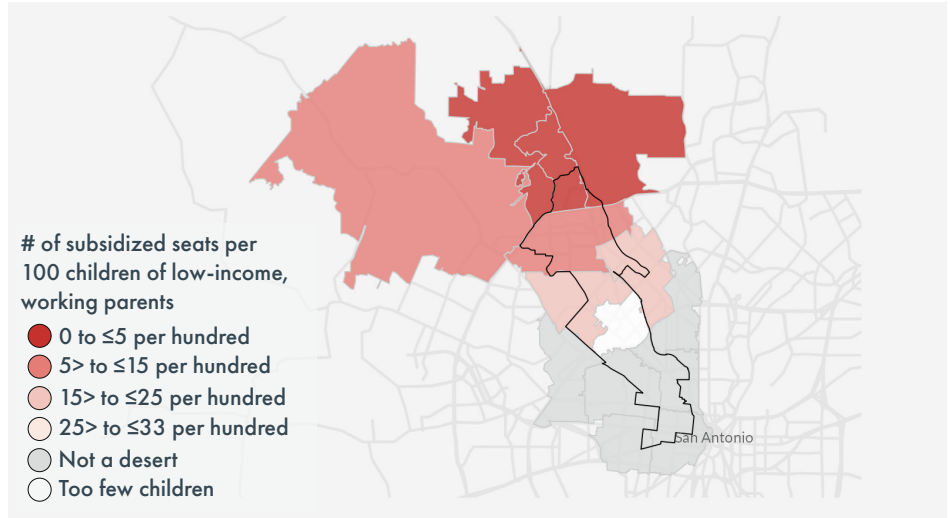
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	55	32 (-42%)
Child Care Centers	152	149 (-2%)
Total capacity	14,209	15,620 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	2,568	2,513 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #116

**15,247** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,930** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,513** children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those in need.

## 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.

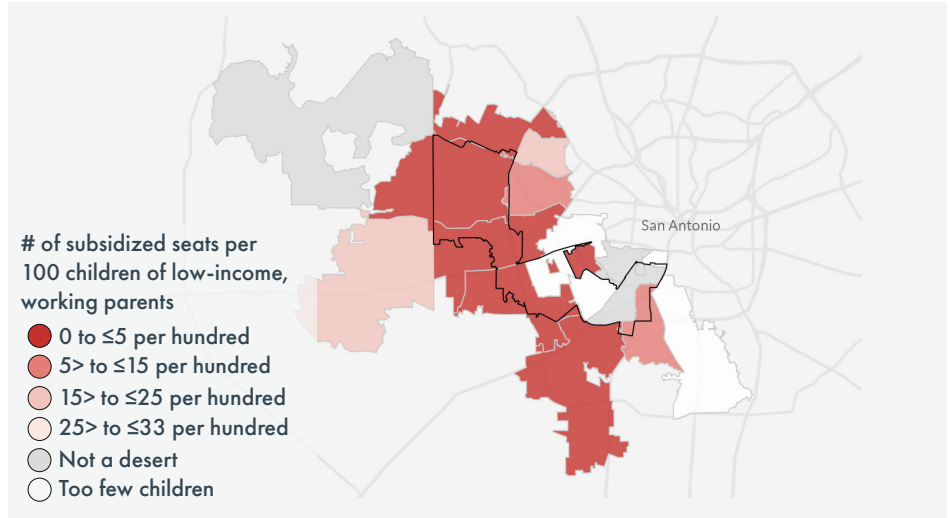
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	142	107 (-25%)
Child Care Centers	152	145 (-5%)
Total capacity	13,882	15,823 (+14%)
Subsidy seats	2,240	2,269 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #117

**27,576** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,530** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,269** children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

## 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.

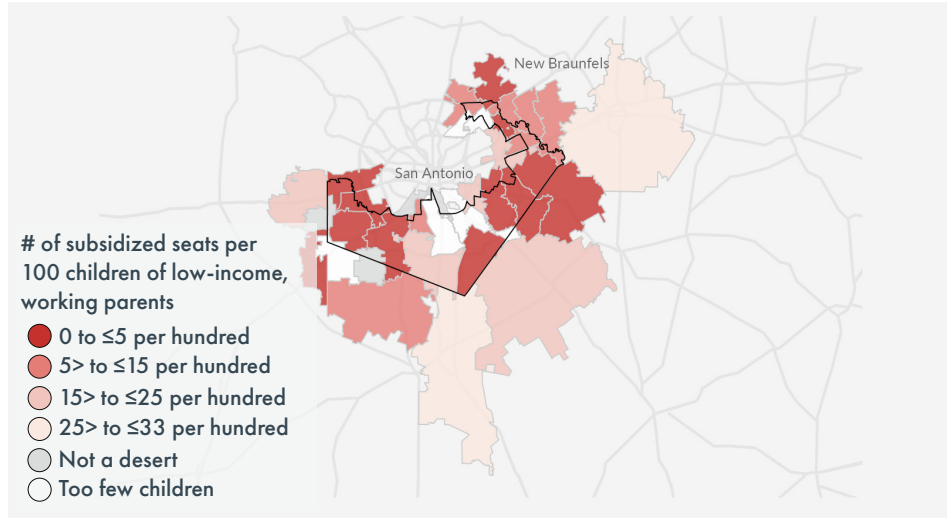
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	150	116 (-23%)
Child Care Centers	222	219 (-1%)
Total capacity	19,310	20,704 (+7%)
Subsidy seats	3,205	2,966 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #118

**29,537** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,330** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,966** children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

## 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.

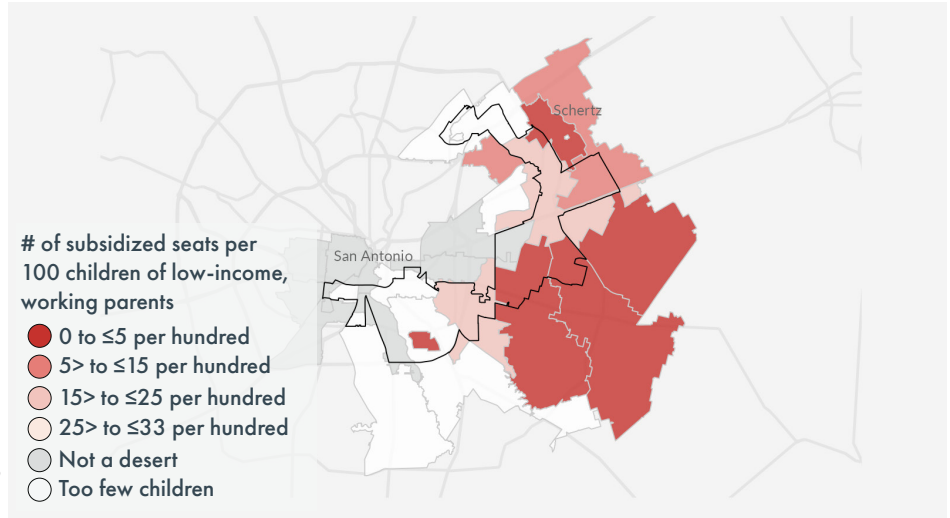
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	110	77 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	207	202 (-2%)
Total capacity	14,381	14,993 (+4%)
Subsidy seats	3,472	3,178 (-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 #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

**18,961** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,288** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,178** children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those in need.

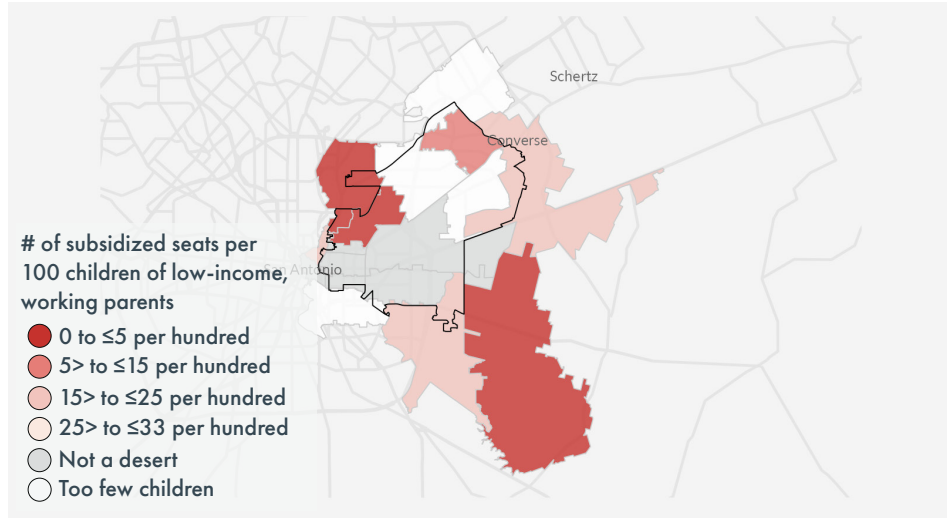
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	81	54 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	130	130 NA
Total capacity	11,522	10,717 (-7%)
Subsidy seats	2,074	2,046 (-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 #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

**13,684** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,480** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,046** children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those in need.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

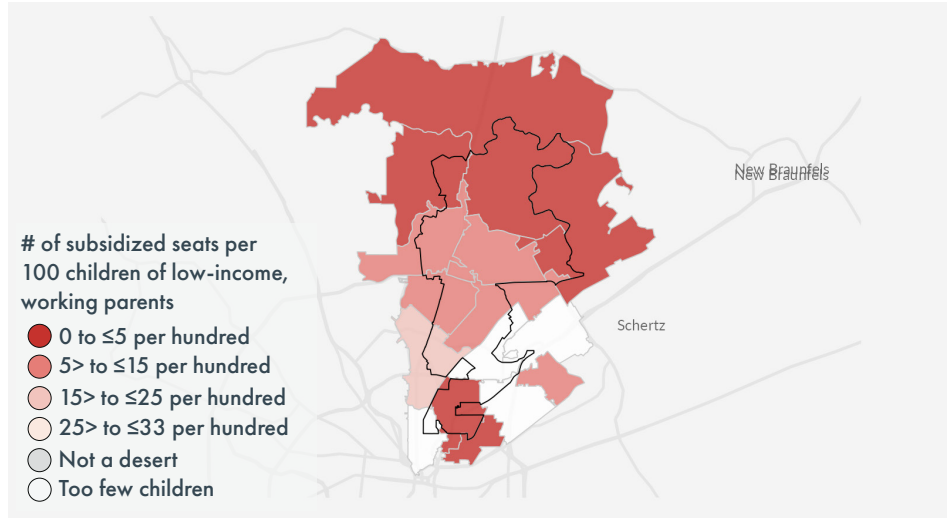
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	87	57 (-34%)
Child Care Centers	161	160 (-1%)
Total capacity	19,929	20,436 (+3%)
Subsidy seats	1,677	1,717 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #121

**18,940** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**13,107** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,717** children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

## 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.

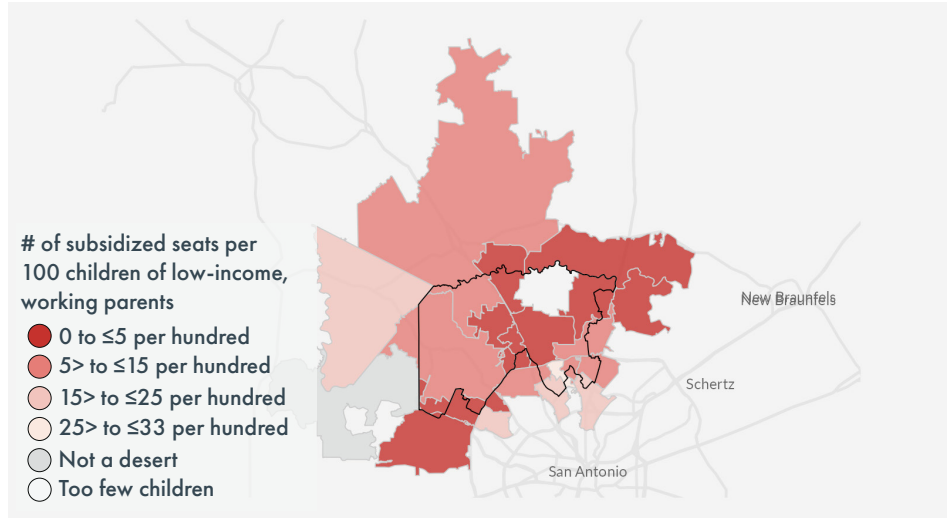
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	100	81 (-19%)
Child Care Centers	148	160 (+8%)
Total capacity	22,152	24,849 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	1,594	1,859 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #122

**27,387** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**22,485** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,859** children are receiving subsidy, 8% of those in need.

## 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.

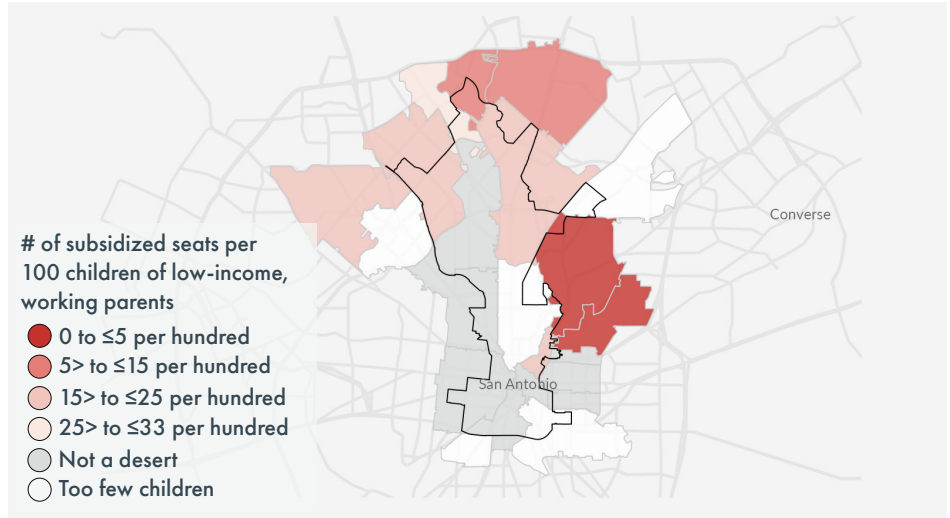
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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**



## 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	46	21 (-54%)
Child Care Centers	188	184 (-2%)
Total capacity	18,603	18,184 (-2%)
Subsidy seats	2,542	2,387 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #123

**18,105** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,212** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,387** children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

## 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.

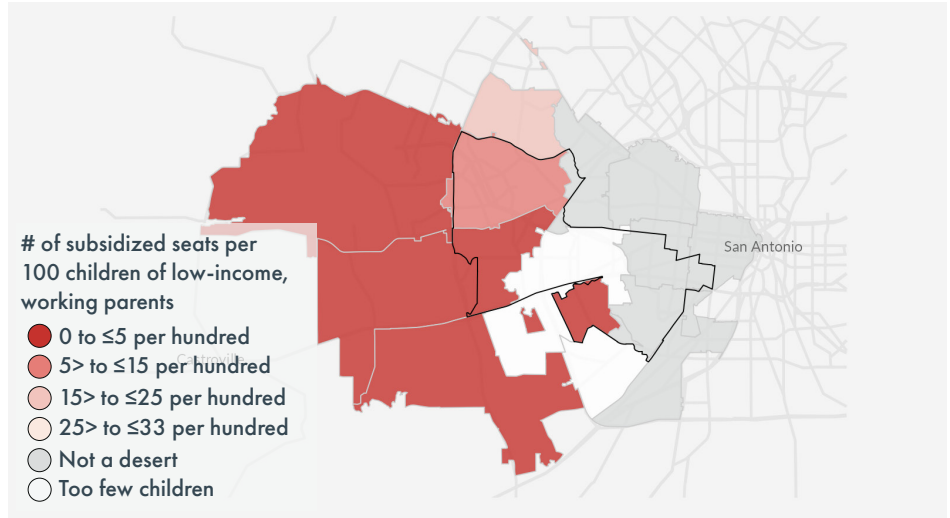
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	129	91 (-29%)
Child Care Centers	167	159 (-5%)
Total capacity	13,008	14,498 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	2,803	2,720 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #124

**21,500** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,550** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,720** children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

## 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.

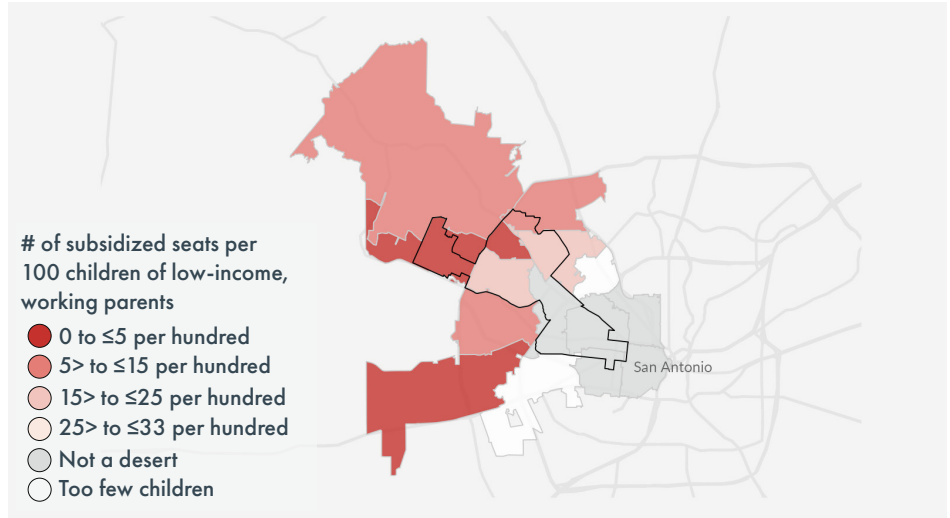
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	133	93 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	208	196 (-6%)
Total capacity	20,019	22,316 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	3,354	3,406 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #125

**26,292** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,722** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,406** children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

## 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.

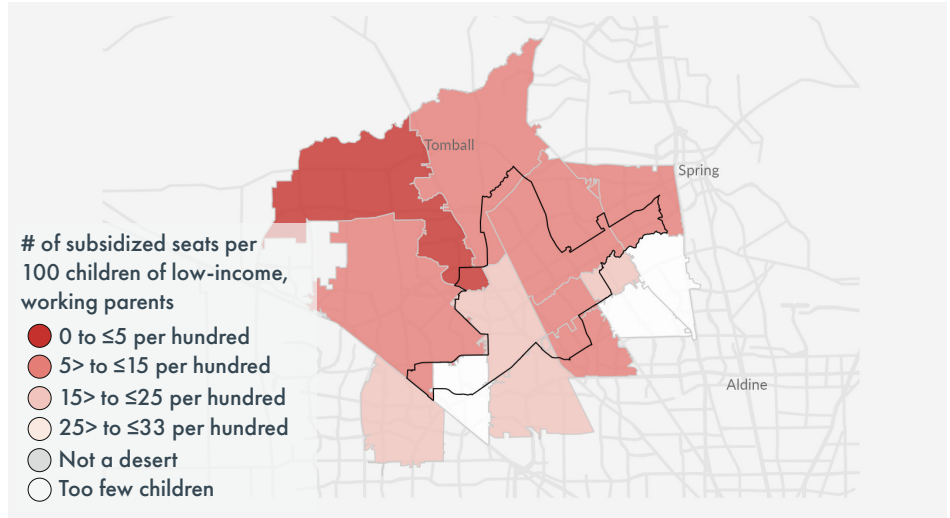
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	203	135 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	269	284 (+6%)
Total capacity	38,567	41,766 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	3,885	3,675 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #126

**35,920** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**25,302** 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.

**3,675** children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

## 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.

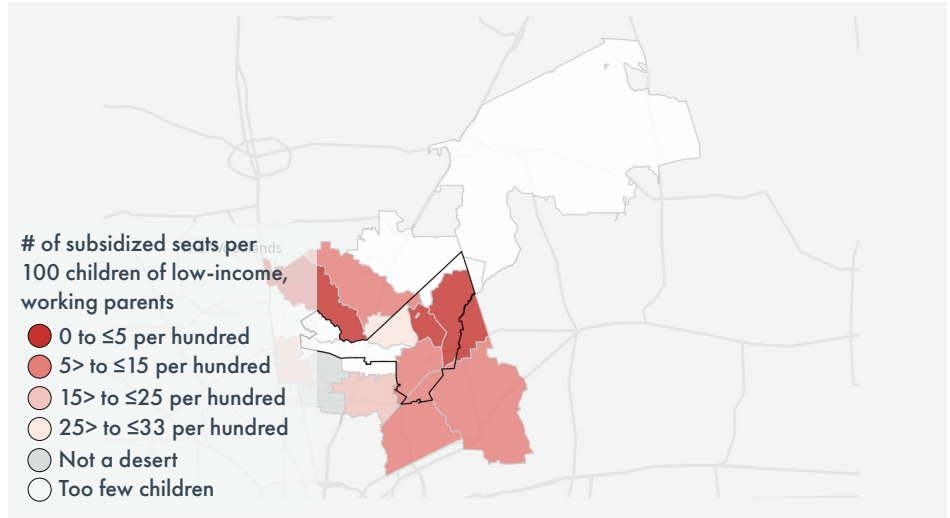
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	99	86 (-13%)
Child Care Centers	190	205 (+8%)
Total capacity	22,016	24,248 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	2,639	2,509 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #127

**23,972** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,018** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,509** children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

## 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.

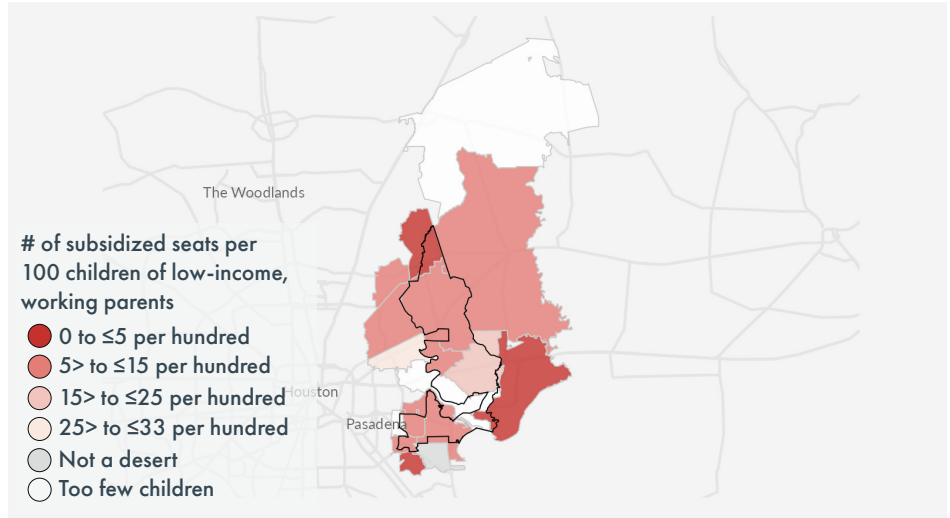
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	74	60 (-19%)
Child Care Centers	179	173 (-3%)
Total capacity	19,729	20,018 (+1%)
Subsidy seats	2,024	2,029 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #128

**24,851** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,000** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,029** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

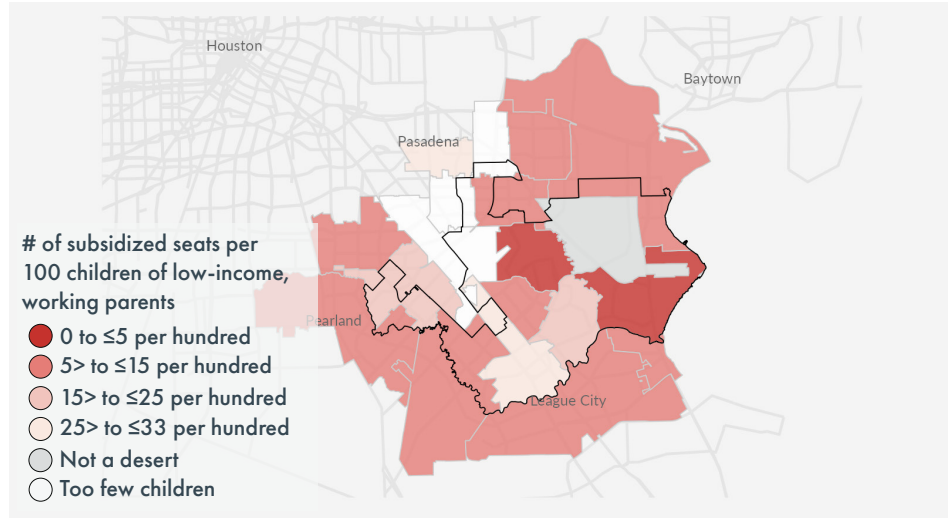
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	137	97 (-29%)
Child Care Centers	243	232 (-5%)
Total capacity	29,807	30,110 (+1%)
Subsidy seats	2,652	2,559 (-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 #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

**27,571** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**19,491** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,559** children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

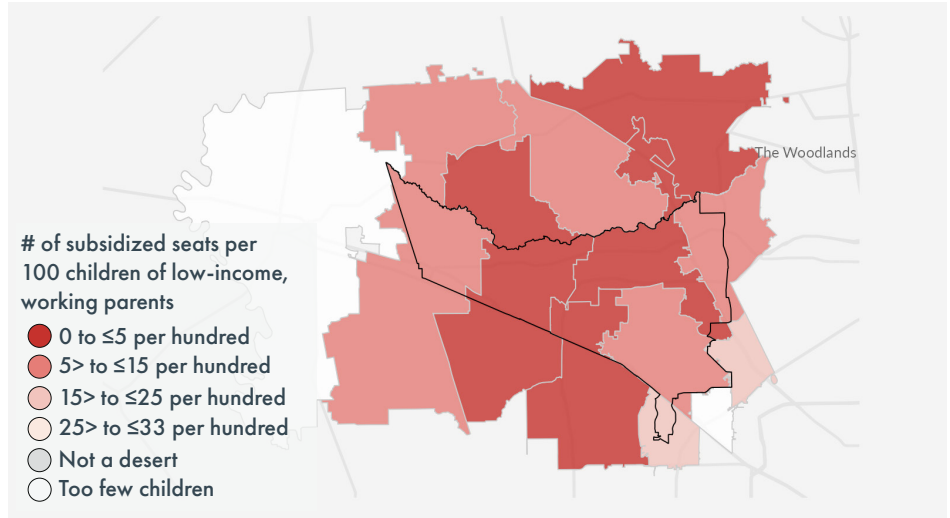
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	126	103 (-18%)
Child Care Centers	202	213 (+5%)
Total capacity	29,865	31,791 (+6%)
Subsidy seats	1,859	2,003 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #130

**31,498** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**26,230** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working 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, 8% of those in need.

## 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.

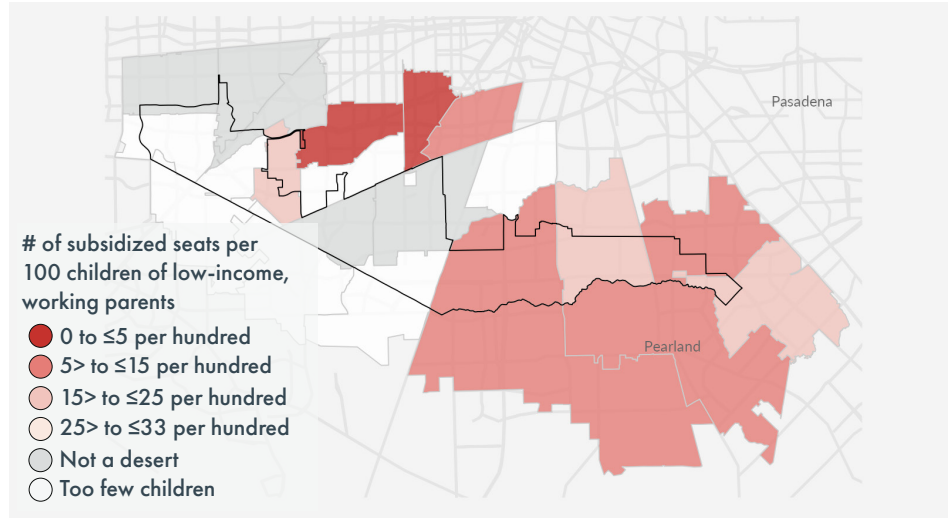
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	395	272 (-31%)
Child Care Centers	310	275 (-11%)
Total capacity	34,080	32,182 (-6%)
Subsidy seats	4,279	3,474 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #131

**34,254** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**16,225** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,474** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

## 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.

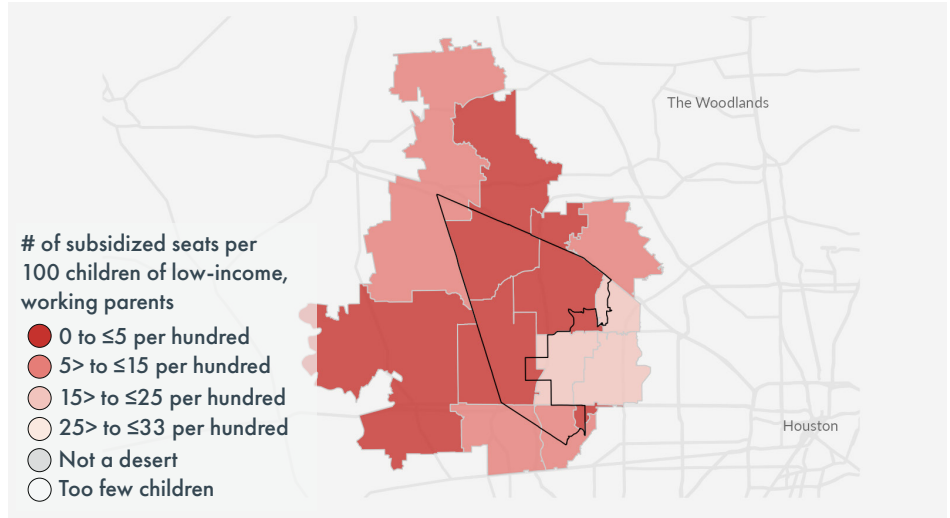
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	200	160 (-20%)
Child Care Centers	234	276 (+18%)
Total capacity	38,527	43,232 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	2,090	2,335 (+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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #132

**35,148** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**31,221** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,335** children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

## 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.

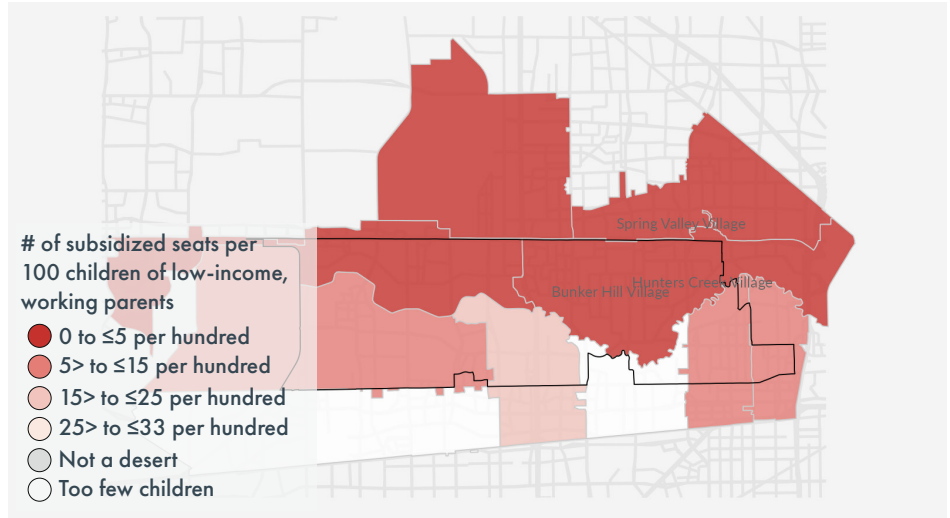
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	41	36 (-12%)
Child Care Centers	156	153 (-2%)
Total capacity	19,104	19,194 (+0%)
Subsidy seats	1,384	1,311 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #133

**16,345** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,163** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,311** children are receiving subsidy, 13% of those in need.

## 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.

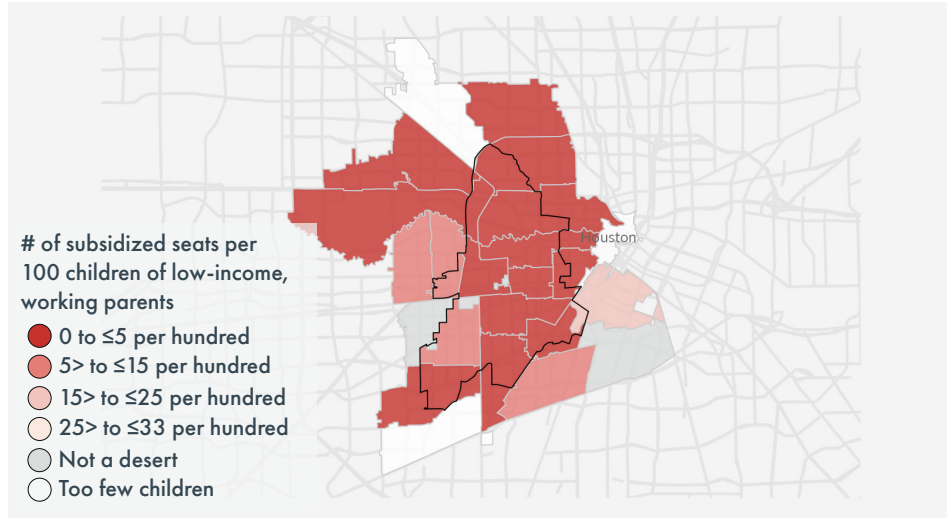
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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**



## 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	41	30 (-27%)
Child Care Centers	263	269 (+2%)
Total capacity	34,604	35,404 (+2%)
Subsidy seats	2,537	1,963 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #134

**25,335** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**19,120** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,963** children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

## 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.

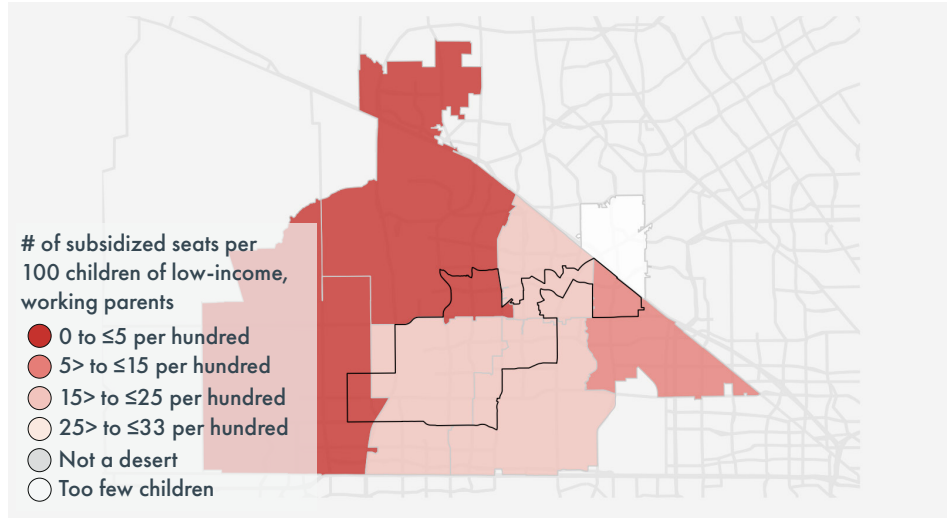
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	272	189 (-31%)
Child Care Centers	166	199 (+20%)
Total capacity	26,868	28,476 (+6%)
Subsidy seats	2,485	2,464 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #135

**26,164** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**20,482** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,464** children are receiving subsidy, 12% of those in need.

## 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.

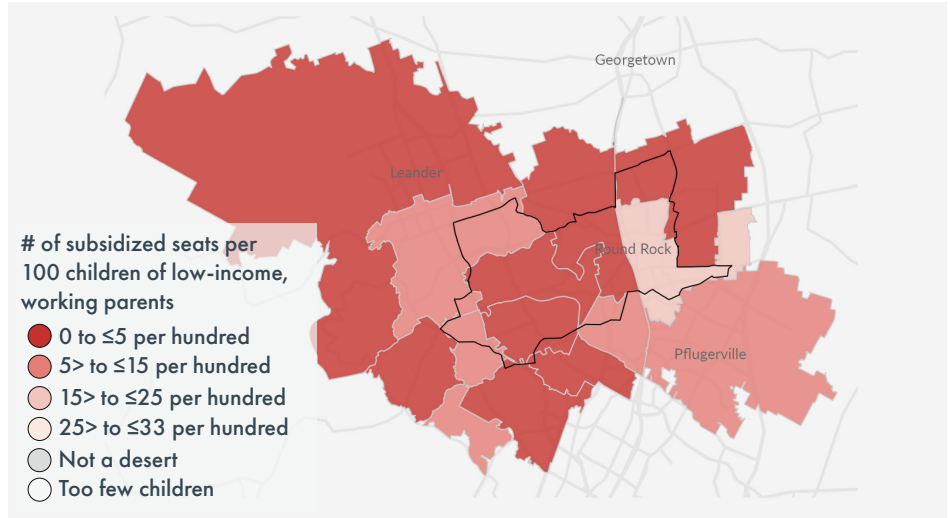
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	142	100 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	267	280 (+5%)
Total capacity	34,176	39,404 (+15%)
Subsidy seats	1,807	1,273 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #136

**25,564** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**23,015** 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.

**1,273** children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

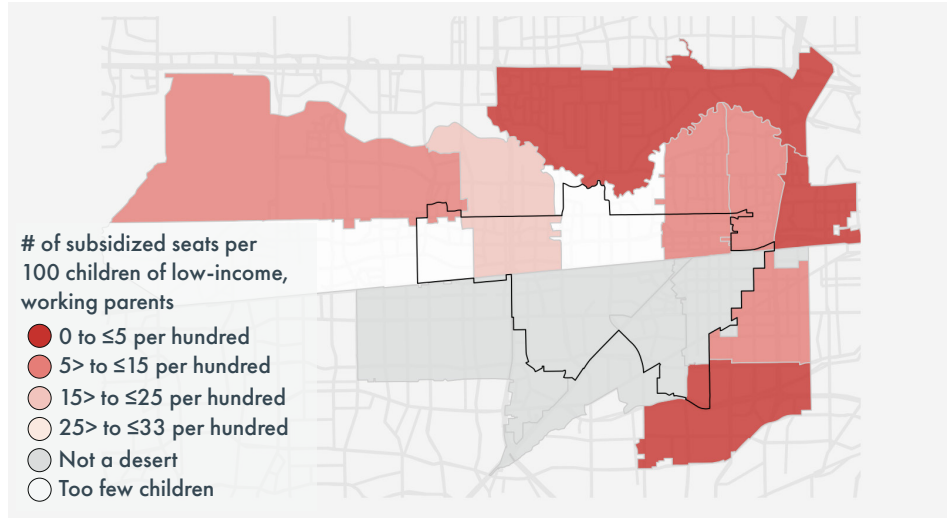
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	167	109 (-35%)
Child Care Centers	211	192 (-9%)
Total capacity	24,831	23,711 (-5%)
Subsidy seats	2,912	2,508 (-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 #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

**21,463** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,765** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,508** children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

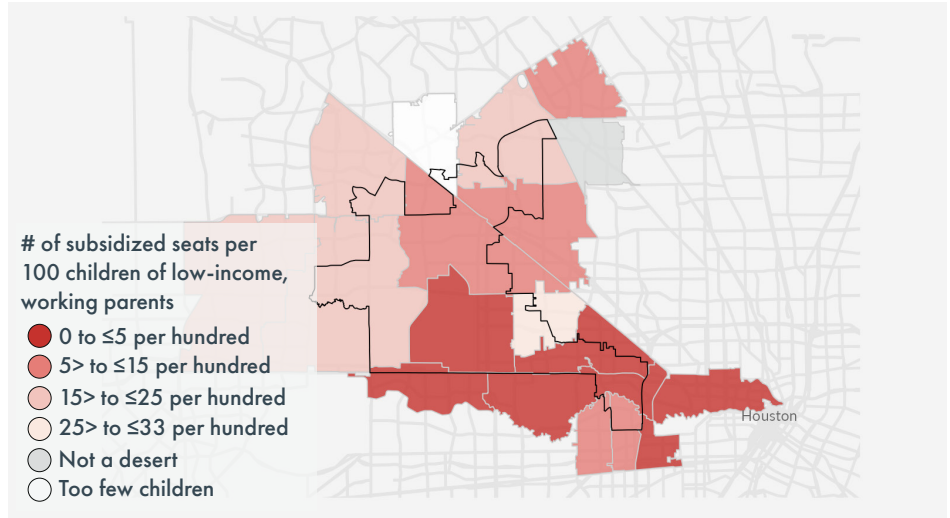
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	242	142 (-41%)
Child Care Centers	237	220 (-7%)
Total capacity	30,939	29,549 (-4%)
Subsidy seats	2,229	2,197 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #138

**25,393** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**15,657** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,197** children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

## 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.

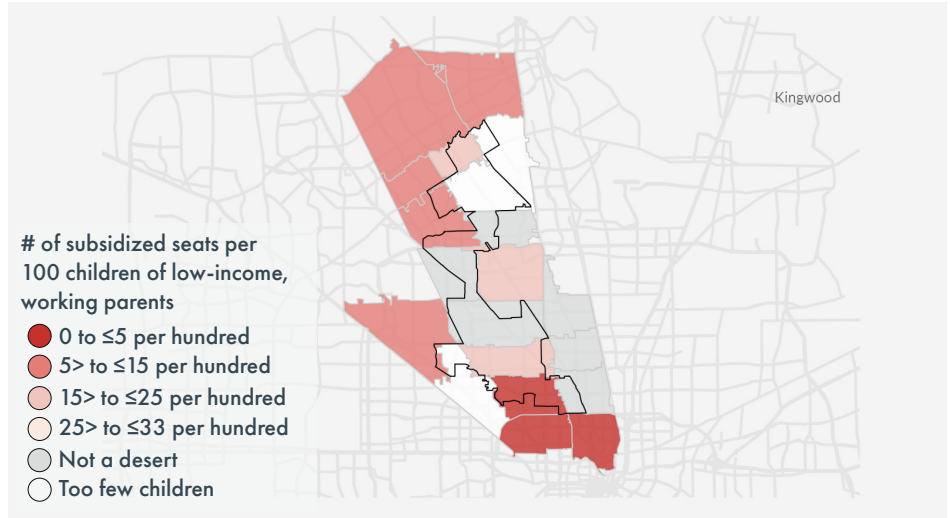
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	224	141 (-37%)
Child Care Centers	268	275 (+3%)
Total capacity	32,421	35,836 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	4,737	3,820 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #139

**32,709** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**17,789** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,820** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

## 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.

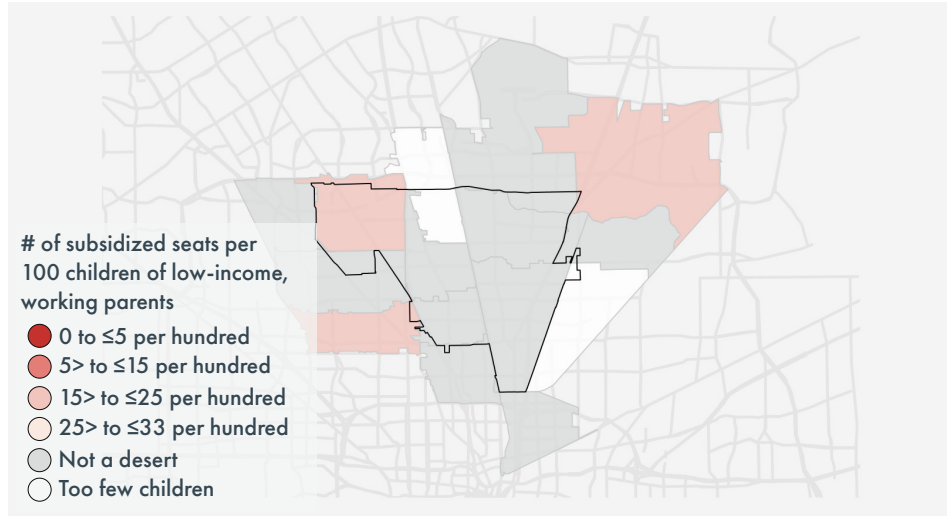
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	95	57 (-40%)
Child Care Centers	133	119 (-11%)
Total capacity	10,567	10,745 (+2%)
Subsidy seats	2,948	2,160 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #140

**14,670** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**2,723** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,160** children are receiving subsidy, 79% of those in need.

## 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.

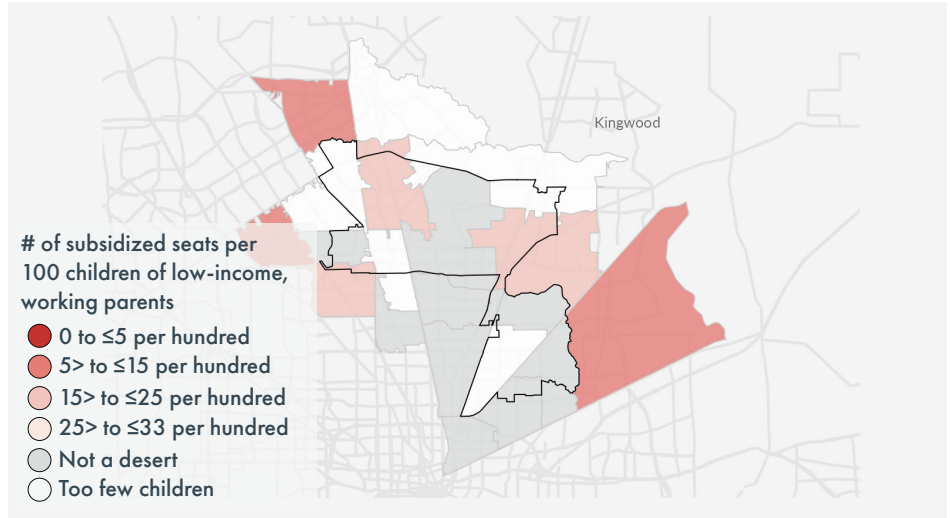
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	178	123 (-31%)
Child Care Centers	195	209 (+7%)
Total capacity	21,824	23,090 (+6%)
Subsidy seats	5,174	3,974 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #141

**26,015** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**8,962** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,974** children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those in need.

## 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.

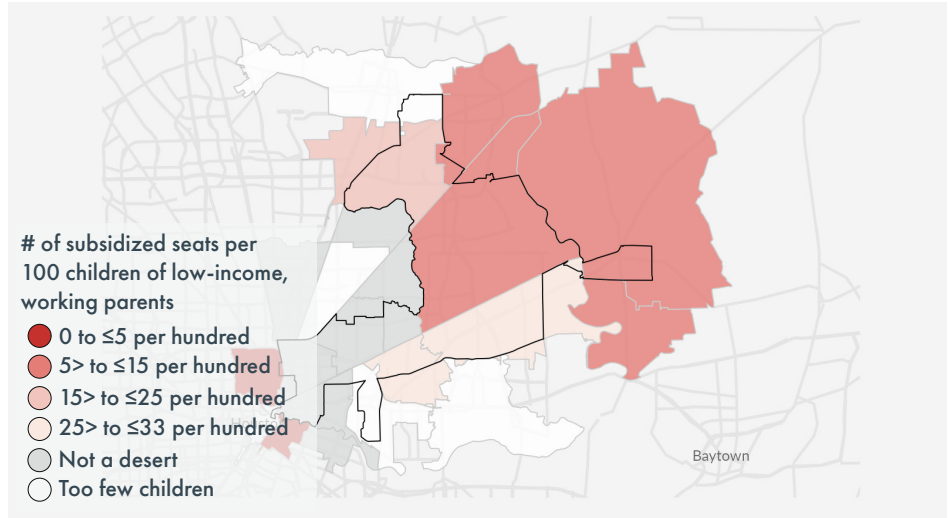
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	119	85 (-29%)
Child Care Centers	222	204 (-8%)
Total capacity	19,943	21,238 (+6%)
Subsidy seats	3,166	2,659 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #142

**24,303** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**12,350** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,659** children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

## 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.

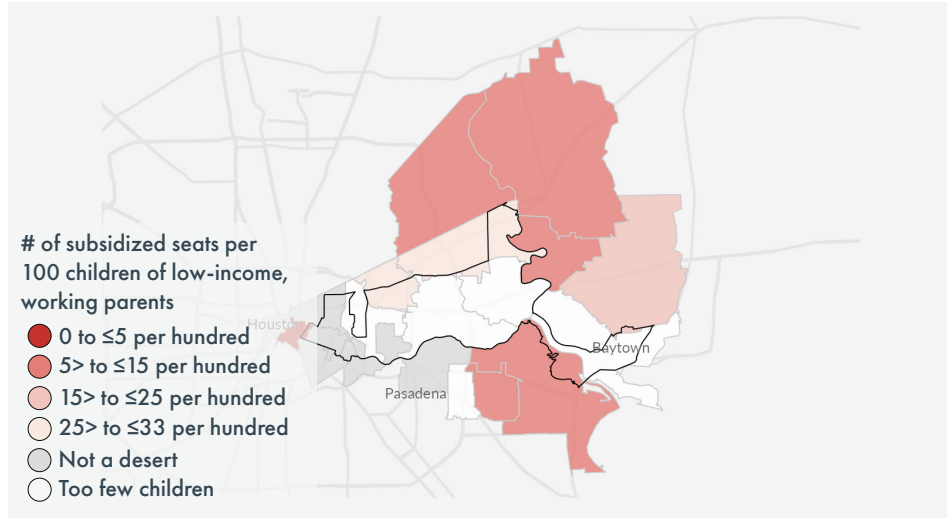
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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	68	52 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	155	125 (-19%)
Total capacity	12,852	12,186 (-5%)
Subsidy seats	1,776	1,647 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #143

**18,508** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**7,284** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,647** children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

## 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.

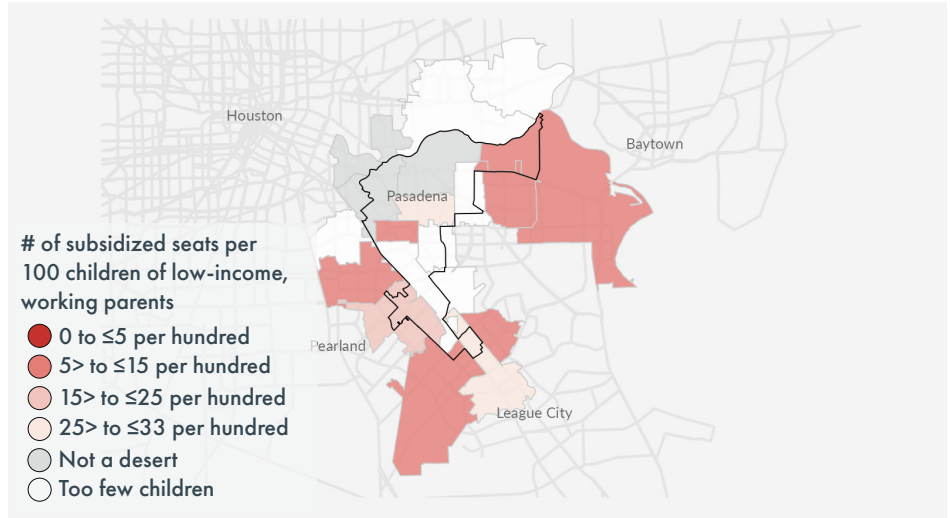
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	137	102 (-26%)
Child Care Centers	200	177 (-12%)
Total capacity	21,028	20,363 (-3%)
Subsidy seats	2,844	2,496 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #144

**24,354** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**11,613** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**2,496** children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

## 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.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

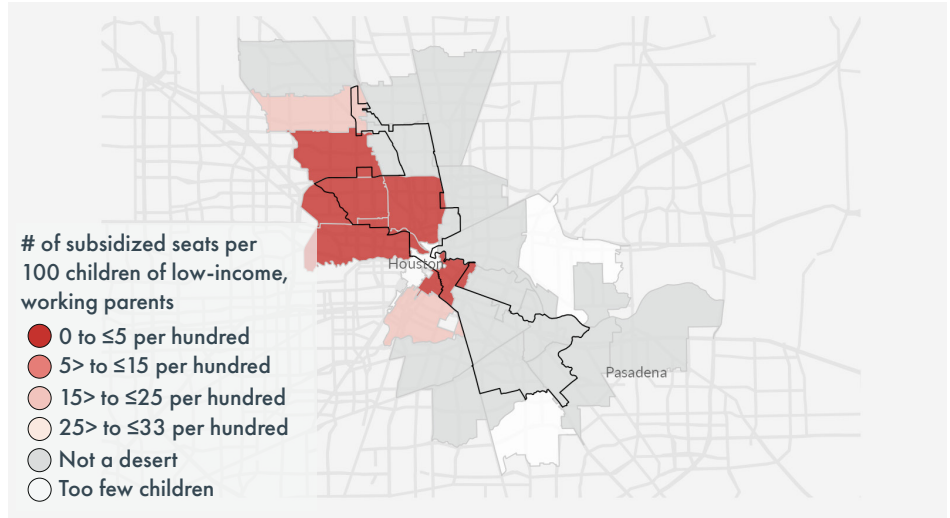
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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	86	49 (-43%)
Child Care Centers	215	207 (-4%)
Total capacity	20,942	22,559 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	2,745	1,827 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #145

**20,002** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**9,979** 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.

**1,827** children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

## 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.

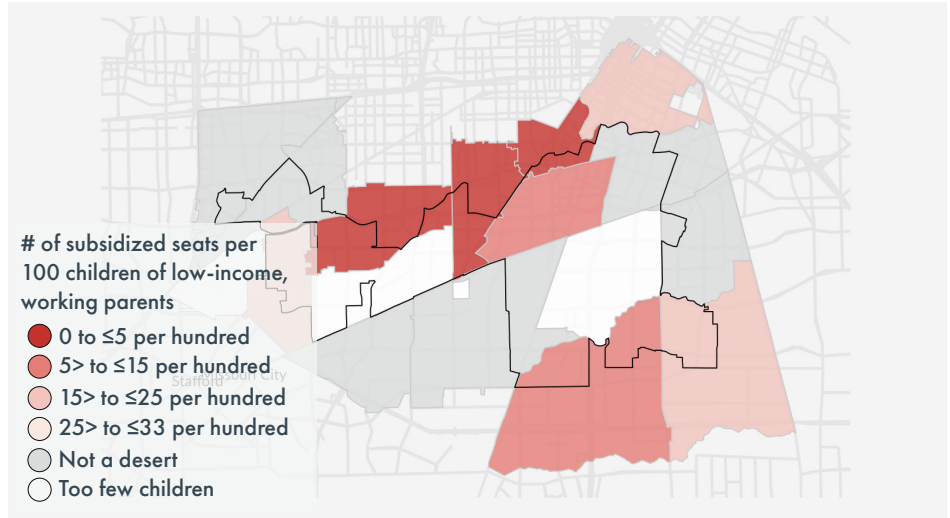
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	133	82 (-38%)
Child Care Centers	180	174 (-3%)
Total capacity	17,699	17,441 (-1%)
Subsidy seats	2,690	2,002 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #146

**18,931** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**6,908** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working 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, 29% of those in need.

## 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.

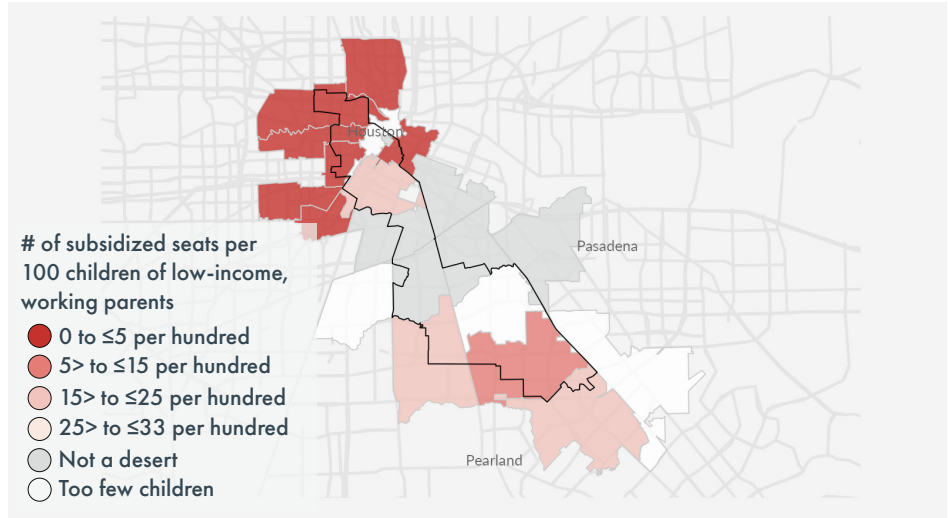
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	131	94 (-28%)
Child Care Centers	187	179 (-4%)
Total capacity	19,260	20,281 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	2,362	1,691 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #147

**19,711** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**10,755** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**1,691** children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

## 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.

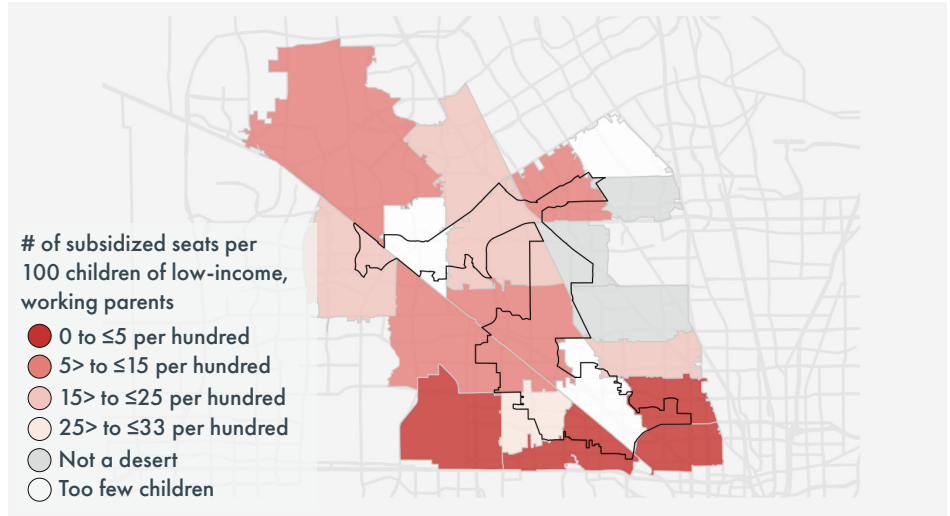
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	284	176 (-38%)
Child Care Centers	283	283 NA
Total capacity	36,848	38,340 (+4%)
Subsidy seats	3,784	3,530 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #148

**34,876** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**21,600** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,530** children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

## 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.

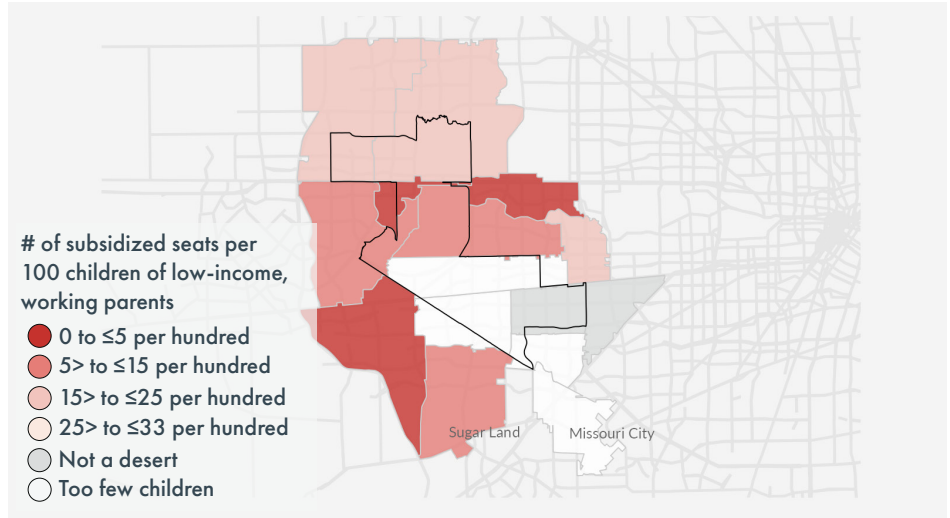
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	595	404 (-32%)
Child Care Centers	316	316 NA
Total capacity	40,206	42,320 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	4,260	3,756 (-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.

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #149

**38,251** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**21,635** 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.

**3,756** children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

## 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.

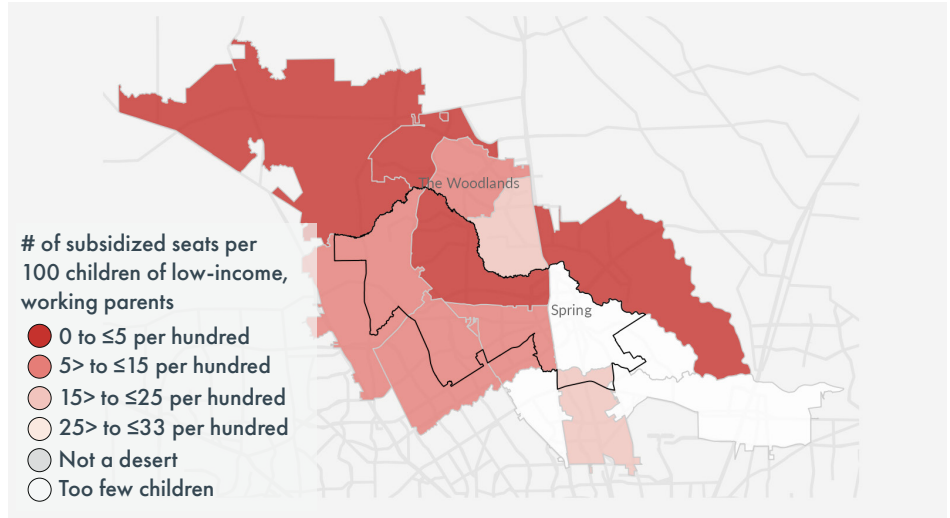
## POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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	118	86 (-27%)
Child Care Centers	258	283 (+10%)
Total capacity	34,309	38,160 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	3,541	3,060 (-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 #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

**31,197** children ages 0-5 with working parents.

**22,691** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

**3,060** children are receiving subsidy, 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.