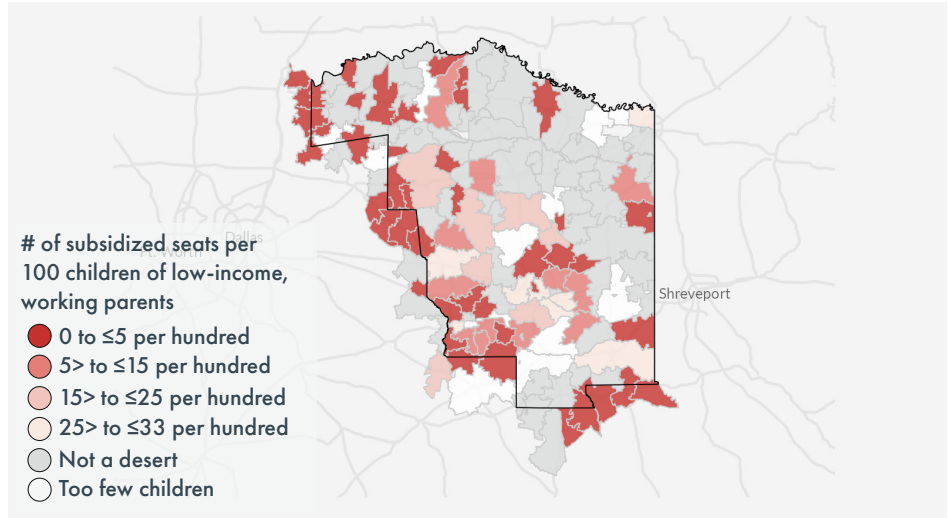


EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #1
Sen. Bryan Hughes



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #1	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	101	75 (-26%)
Child Care Centers	302	291 (-4%)
Total capacity	25,248	27,572 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	5,274	4,524 (-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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #1

37,547 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

19,039 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

4,524 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #1

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

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

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

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

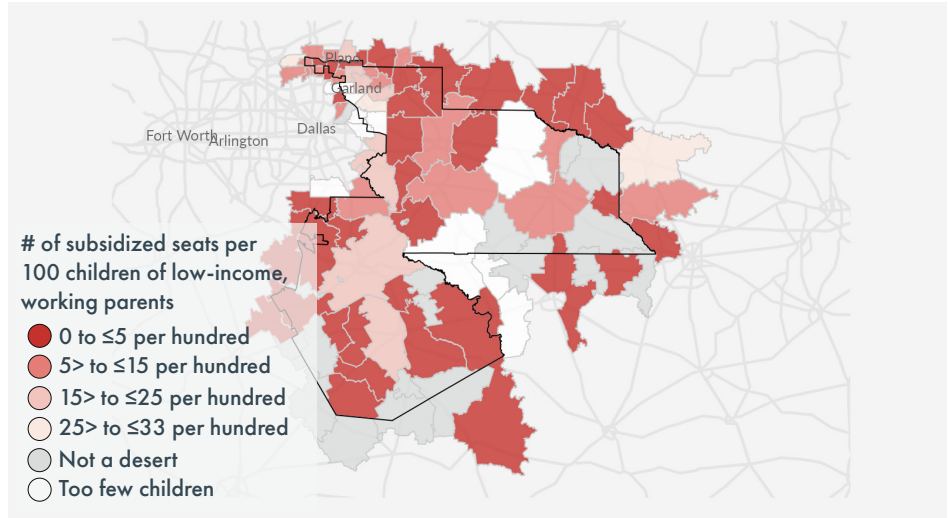
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #2
Sen. Bob Hall



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #2	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	412	294 (-29%)
Child Care Centers	553	569 (+3%)
Total capacity	65,157	73,360 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	9,870	7,538 (-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 SD #2

82,478 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

53,334 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

7,538 children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #2

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

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

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

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

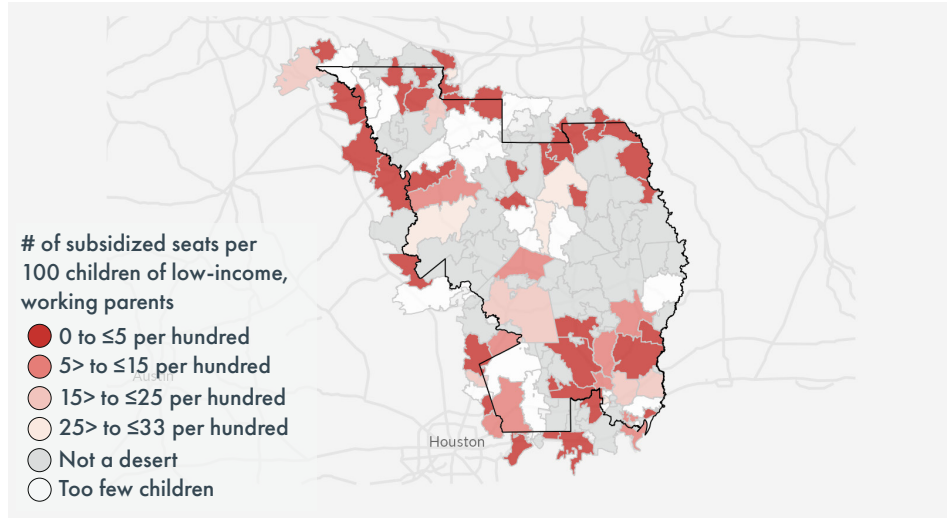
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #3
Sen. Robert Nichols



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #3	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	111	78 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	358	365 (+2%)
Total capacity	31,142	35,706 (+15%)
Subsidy seats	6,329	5,361 (-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 SD #3

46,272 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

21,810 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

5,361 children are receiving subsidy, 25% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #3

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

7,523 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

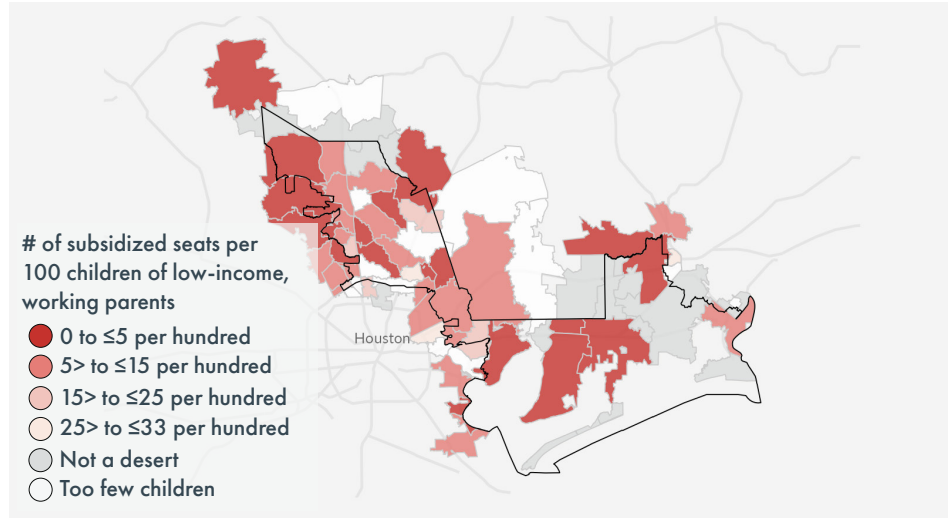
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #4
Sen. Brandon Creighton



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #4	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	261	198 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	611	641 (+5%)
Total capacity	72,273	79,739 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	8,276	7,469 (-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 SD #4

83,237 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

54,930 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.

7,469 children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #4

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

13,625 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

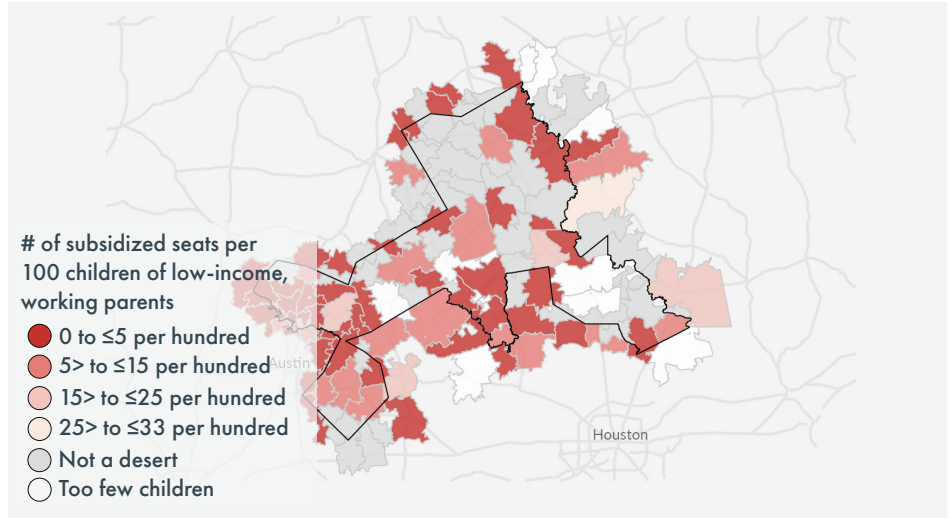
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #5
Sen. Charles Schwertner



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #5	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	355	277 (-22%)
Child Care Centers	646	715 (+11%)
Total capacity	65,719	82,998 (+26%)
Subsidy seats	6,164	4,945 (-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 SD #5

76,439 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

54,153 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

4,945 children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #5

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

6,475 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

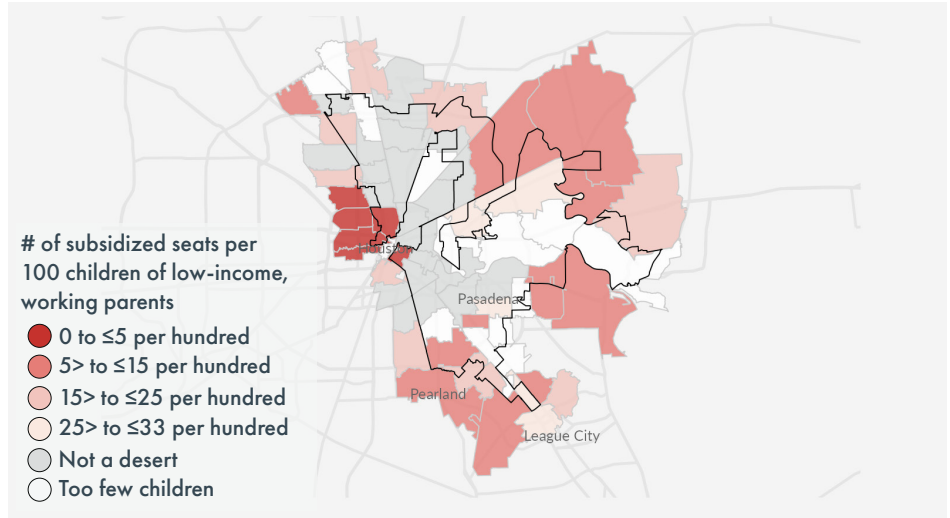
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #6
Sen. Carol Alvarado



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #6	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	427	289 (-32%)
Child Care Centers	681	662 (-3%)
Total capacity	71,033	74,136 (+4%)
Subsidy seats	10,986	8,847 (-19%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #6

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #6

81,097 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

39,843 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

8,847 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

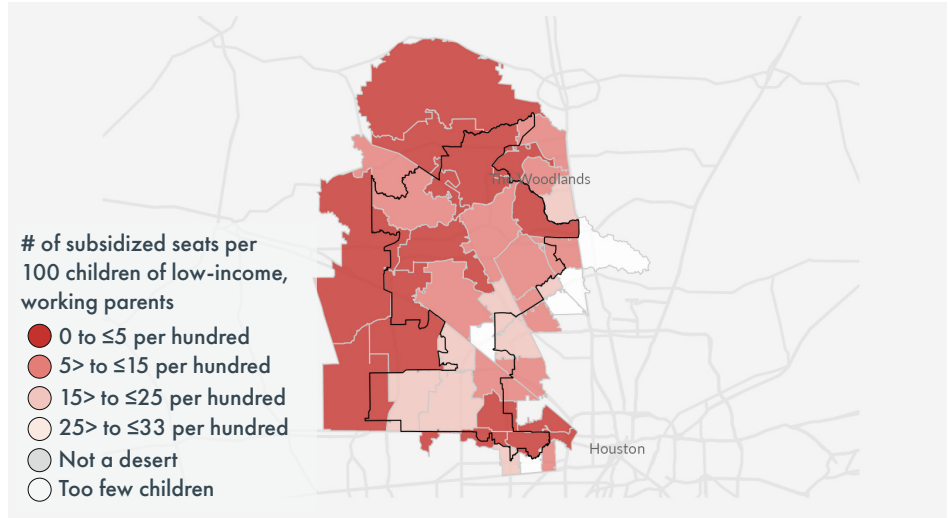
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #7
Sen. Paul Bettencourt



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #7	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	494	352 (-29%)
Child Care Centers	661	705 (+7%)
Total capacity	91,260	98,938 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	7,044	7,075 (+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 SD #7

86,644 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

65,601 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

7,075 children are receiving subsidy, 11% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #7

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

8,212 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

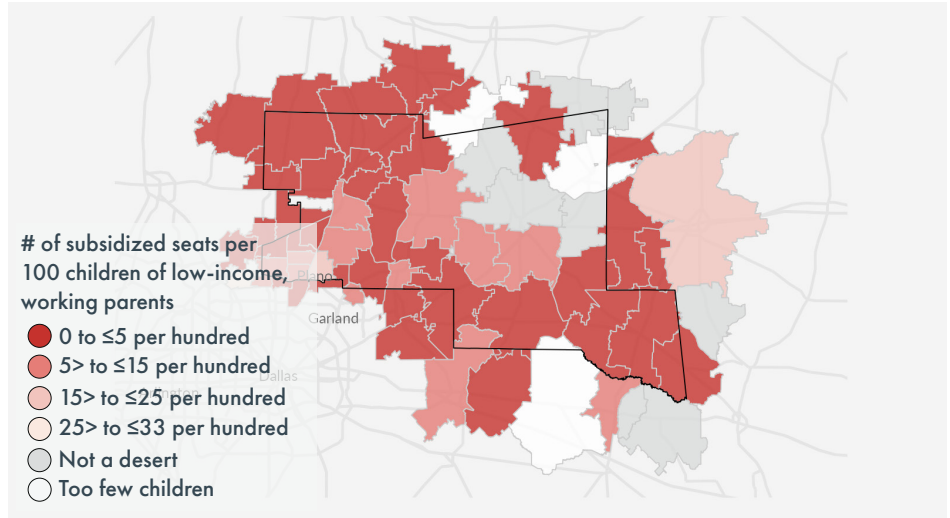
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #8
Sen. Angela Paxton



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #8	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	371	280 (-25%)
Child Care Centers	582	628 (+8%)
Total capacity	78,448	92,255 (+18%)
Subsidy seats	4,671	2,643 (-43%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #8

68,601 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

59,576 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

2,643 children are receiving subsidy, 4% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #8

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

3,738 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

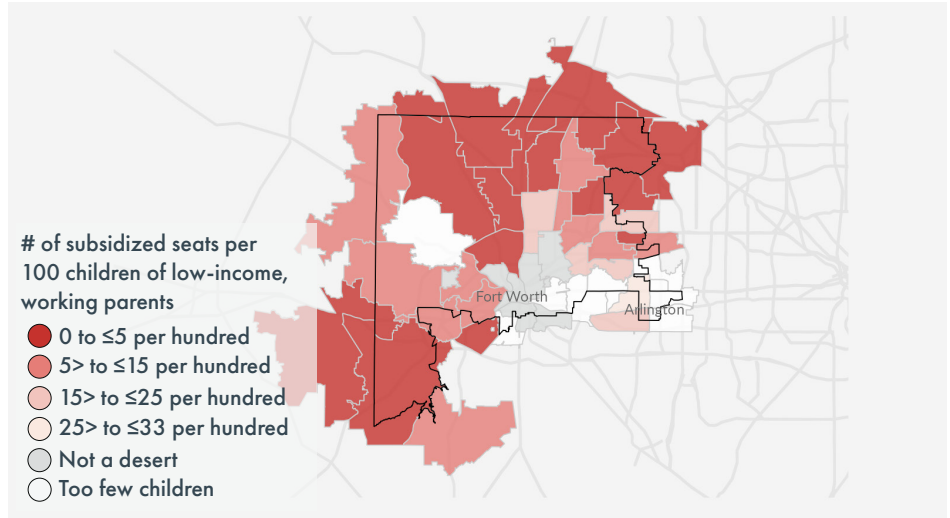
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #9
Sen. Kelly Hancock



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #9	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	283	185 (-35%)
Child Care Centers	476	513 (+8%)
Total capacity	55,371	61,076 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	4,890	4,527 (-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 SD #9

69,823 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

45,593 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.

4,527 children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #9

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

10,430 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

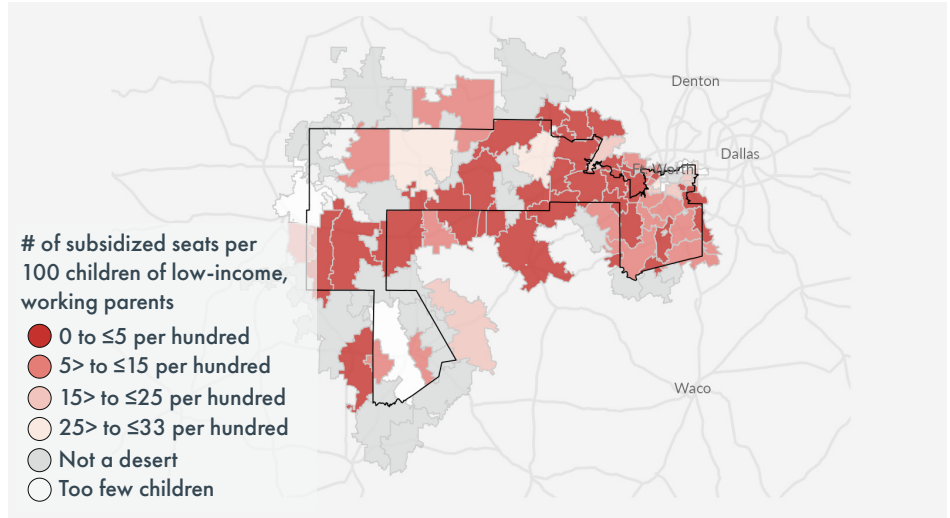
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #10
Sen. Phil King



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #10	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	339	205 (-40%)
Child Care Centers	456	473 (+4%)
Total capacity	45,246	50,471 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	6,161	5,042 (-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 SD #10

60,520 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

34,340 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

5,042 children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #10

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

10,979 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

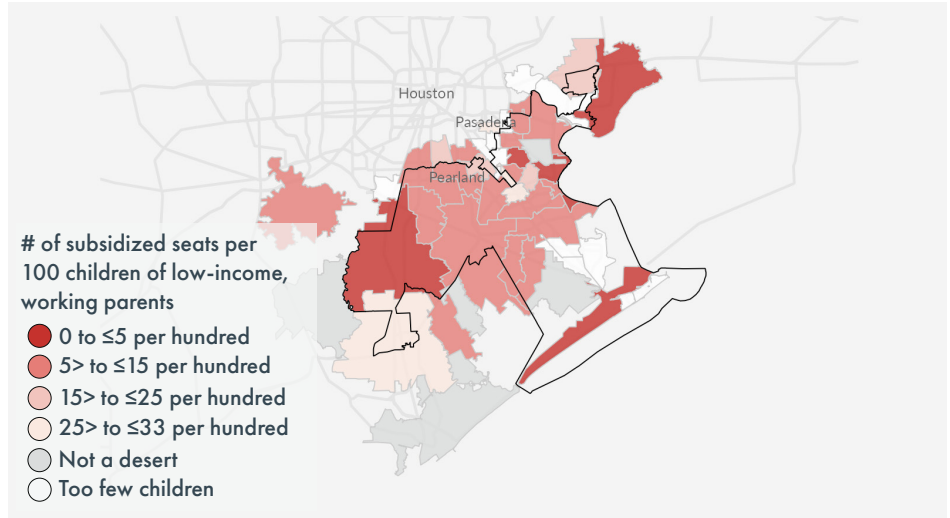
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #11
Sen. Mayes Middleton



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #11	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	256	194 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	468	452 (-3%)
Total capacity	54,027	56,250 (+4%)
Subsidy seats	5,523	5,626 (+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 SD #11

57,065 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

38,710 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

5,626 children are receiving subsidy, 15% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #11

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

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

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

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

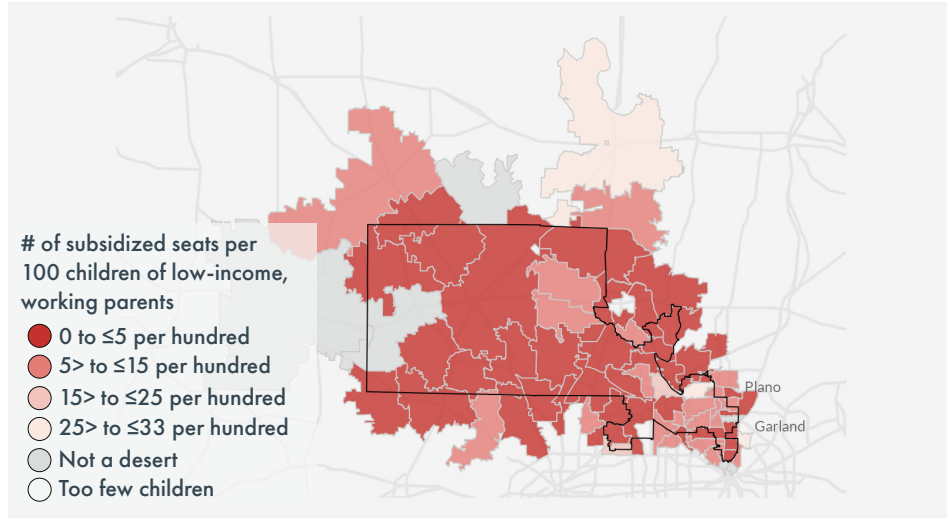
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #12
Sen. Tan Parker



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #12	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	359	258 (-28%)
Child Care Centers	651	694 (+7%)
Total capacity	85,596	95,465 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	5,316	3,902 (-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 SD #12

91,538 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

72,934 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

3,902 children are receiving subsidy, 5% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #12

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

15,268 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

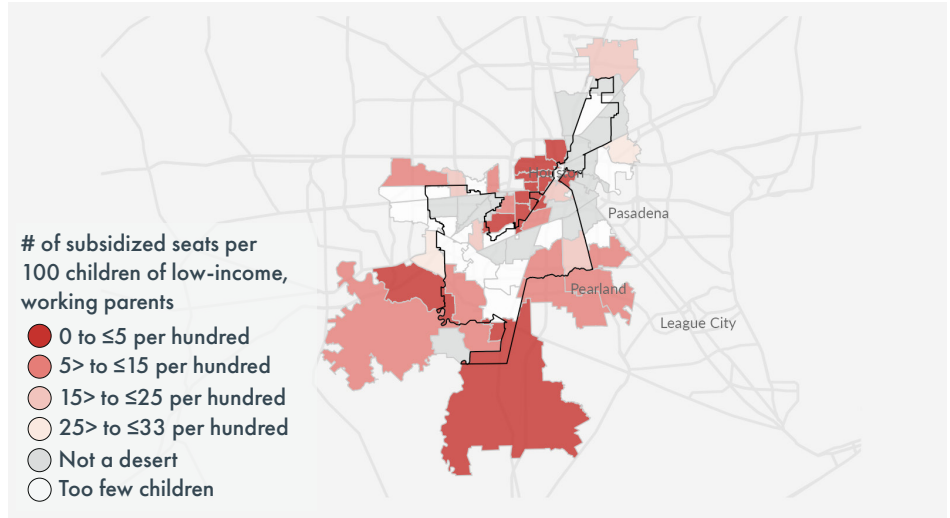
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #13
Sen. Borris L. Miles



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #13	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	702	479 (-32%)
Child Care Centers	764	707 (-7%)
Total capacity	86,747	87,525 (+1%)
Subsidy seats	9,820	8,303 (-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 SD #13

81,165 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

46,425 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

8,303 children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #13

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

14,720 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

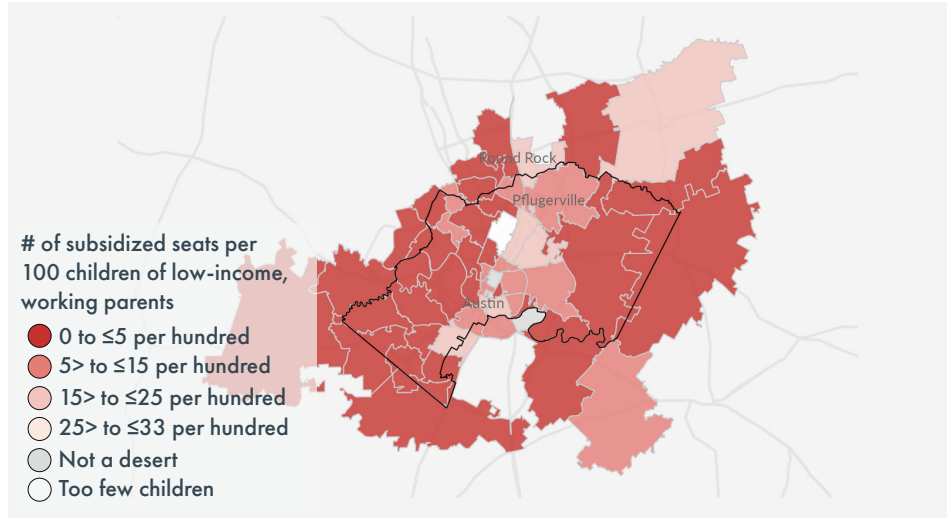
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #14
Sen. Sarah Eckhardt



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #14	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	247	164 (-34%)
Child Care Centers	670	655 (-2%)
Total capacity	65,835	71,196 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	4,100	2,590 (-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 SD #14

58,485 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

44,657 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.

2,590 children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #14

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

5,310 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

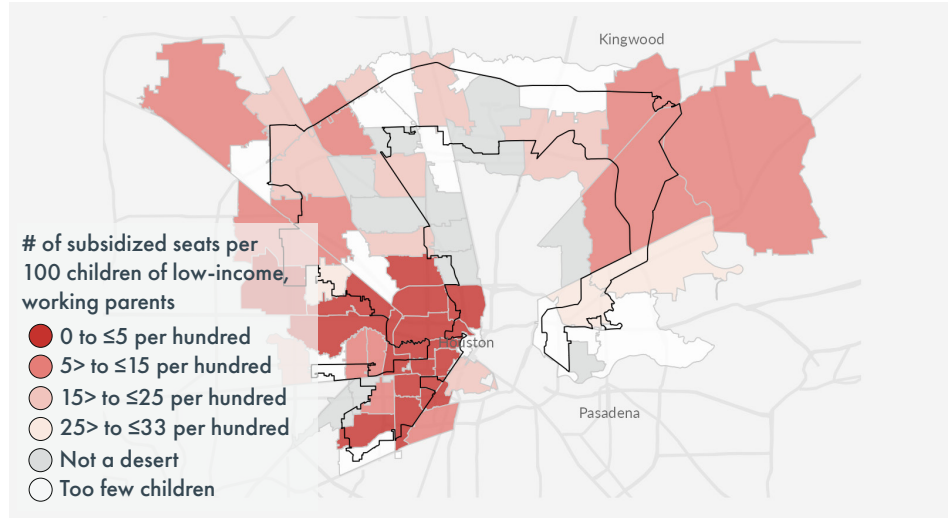
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #15
Sen. Molly Cook



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #15	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	440	277 (-37%)
Child Care Centers	699	681 (-3%)
Total capacity	80,189	82,092 (+2%)
Subsidy seats	10,020	8,258 (-18%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #15

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

24,525 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #15

84,767 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

44,959 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

8,258 children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

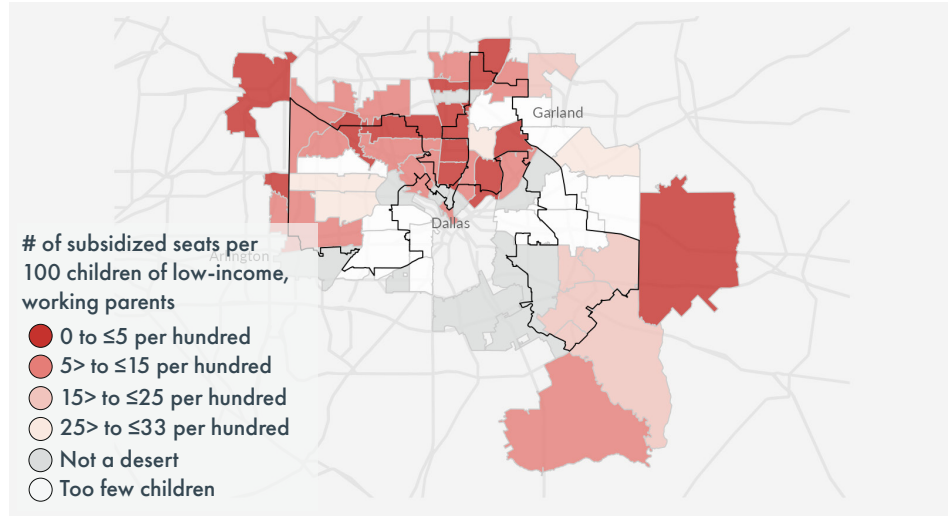
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #16
Sen. Nathan Johnson



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #16	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	273	179 (-34%)
Child Care Centers	525	523 0%
Total capacity	56,421	62,677 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	10,330	8,512 (-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 SD #16

84,016 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

42,487 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

8,512 children are receiving subsidy, 20% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #16

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

16,631 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

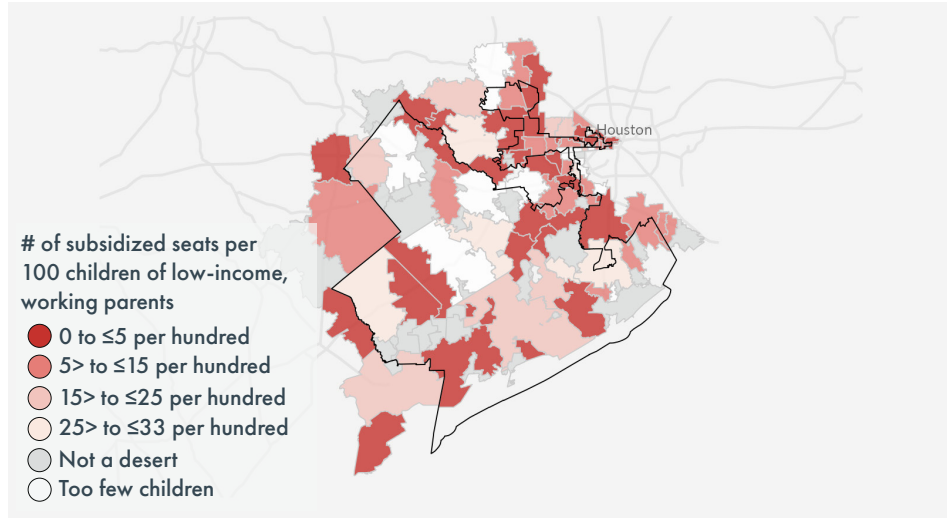
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #17
Sen. Joan Huffman



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #17	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	726	535 (-26%)
Child Care Centers	808	844 (+4%)
Total capacity	101,159	110,429 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	7,173	7,411 (+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 SD #17

93,011 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

66,741 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.

7,411 children are receiving subsidy, 11% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #17

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

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

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

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

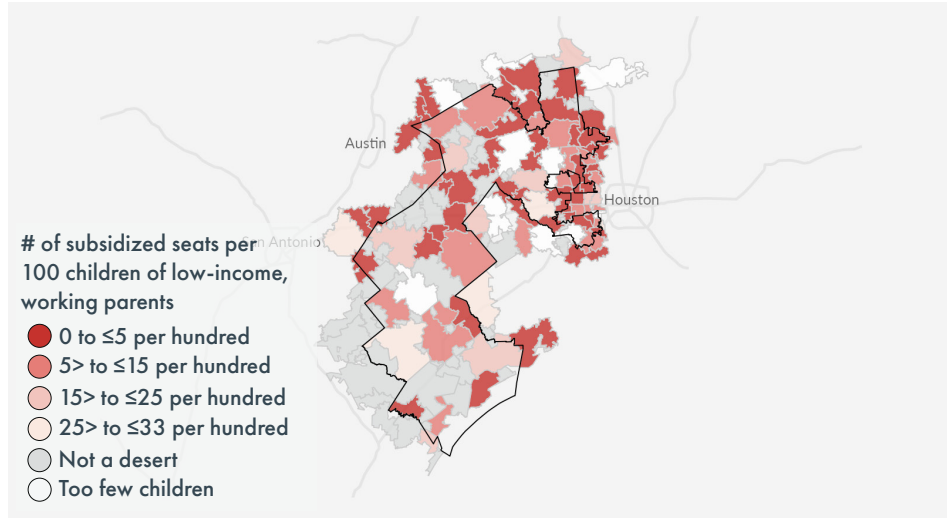
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #18
Sen. Lois Kolkhorst



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #18	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	710	545 (-23%)
Child Care Centers	771	860 (+12%)
Total capacity	98,914	109,864 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	8,291	7,769 (-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 SD #18

100,907 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

76,220 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

7,769 children are receiving subsidy, 10% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #18

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

13,207 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

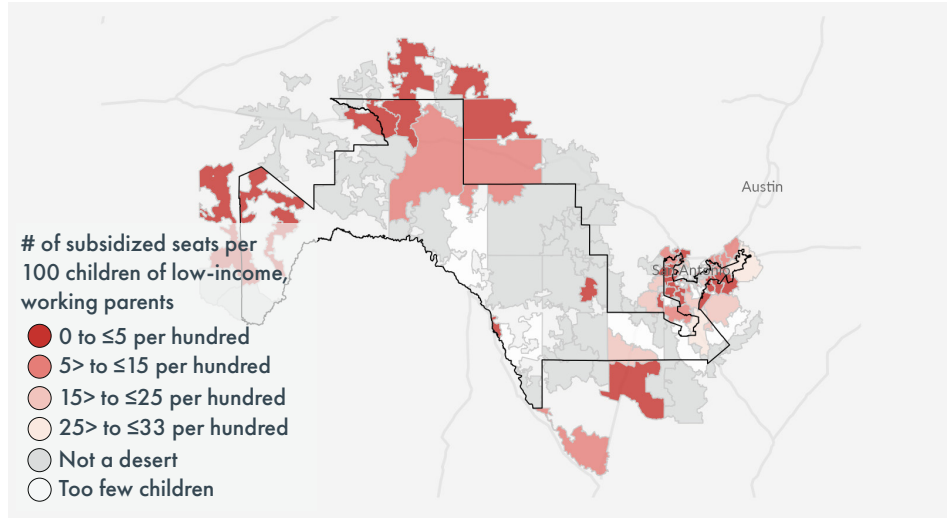
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #19
Sen. Roland Gutierrez



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #19	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	365	273 (-25%)
Child Care Centers	533	535 (+0%)
Total capacity	46,837	52,145 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	8,779	8,358 (-5%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #19

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

15,906 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #19

73,960 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

43,109 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

8,358 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

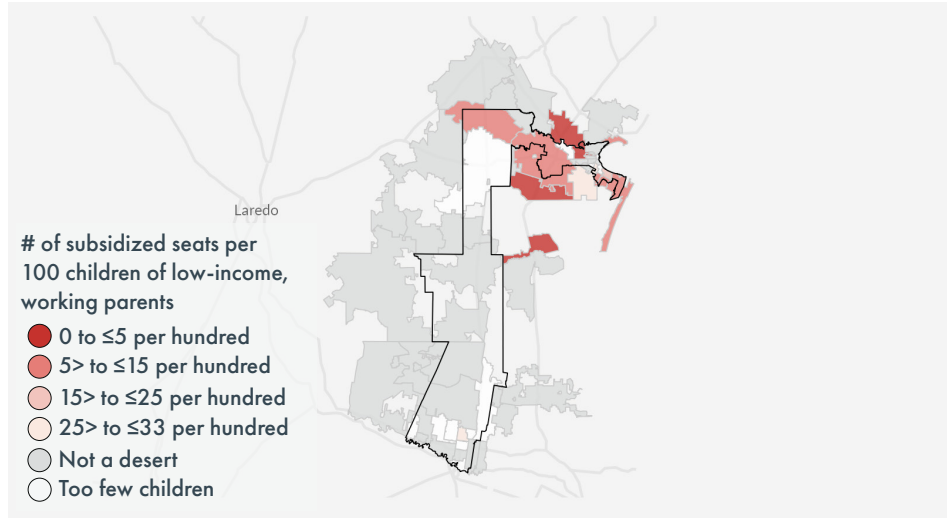
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #20
Sen. Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #20	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	195	124 (-36%)
Child Care Centers	535	531 (-1%)
Total capacity	32,763	36,046 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	12,377	9,540 (-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 SD #20

36,994 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

12,632 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

9,540 children are receiving subsidy, 76% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #20

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

12,648 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

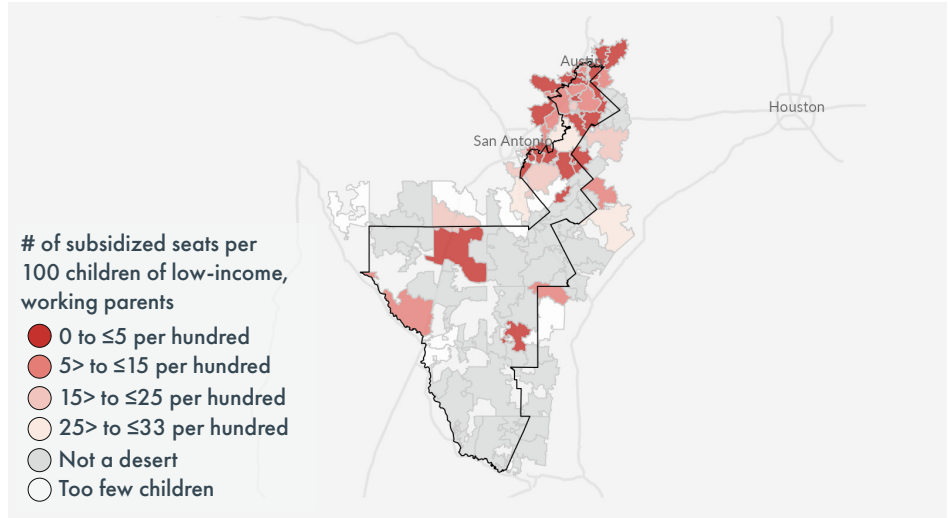
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #21
Sen. Judith Zaffirini



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #21	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	230	154 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	584	561 (-4%)
Total capacity	38,826	41,679 (+7%)
Subsidy seats	7,921	6,799 (-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.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #21

57,638 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

29,485 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.

6,799 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #21

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

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

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

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

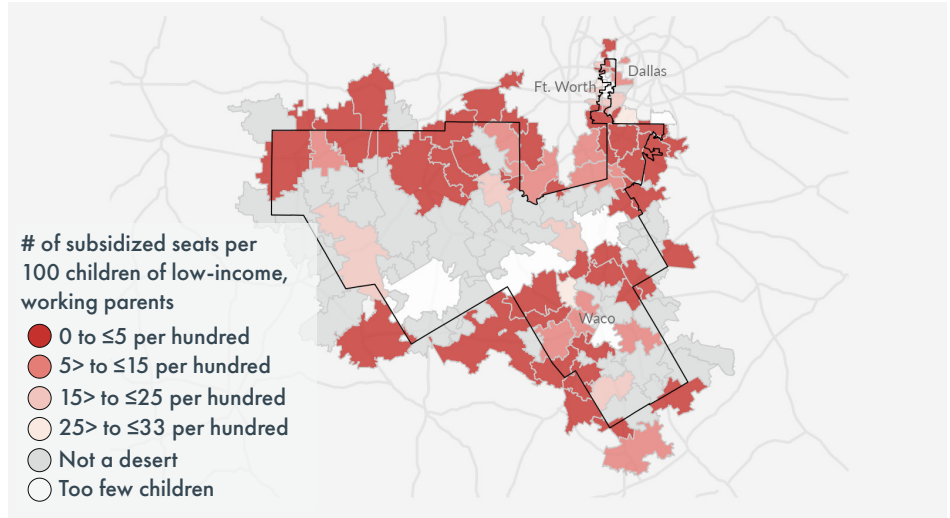
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #22
Sen. Brian Birdwell



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #22	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	532	291 (-45%)
Child Care Centers	572	568 (-1%)
Total capacity	57,423	61,225 (+7%)
Subsidy seats	7,467	6,198 (-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 SD #22

72,798 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

45,567 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.

6,198 children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #22

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

8,463 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

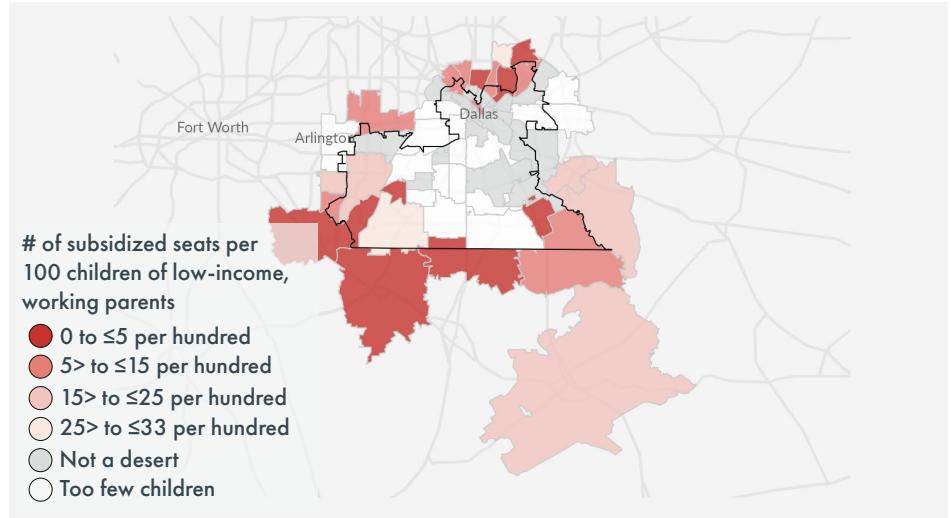
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #23
Sen. Royce West



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #23	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	493	295 (-40%)
Child Care Centers	542	513 (-5%)
Total capacity	55,741	56,802 (+2%)
Subsidy seats	11,869	9,758 (-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 SD #23

69,297 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

30,947 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

9,758 children are receiving subsidy, 32% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #23

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

16,463 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

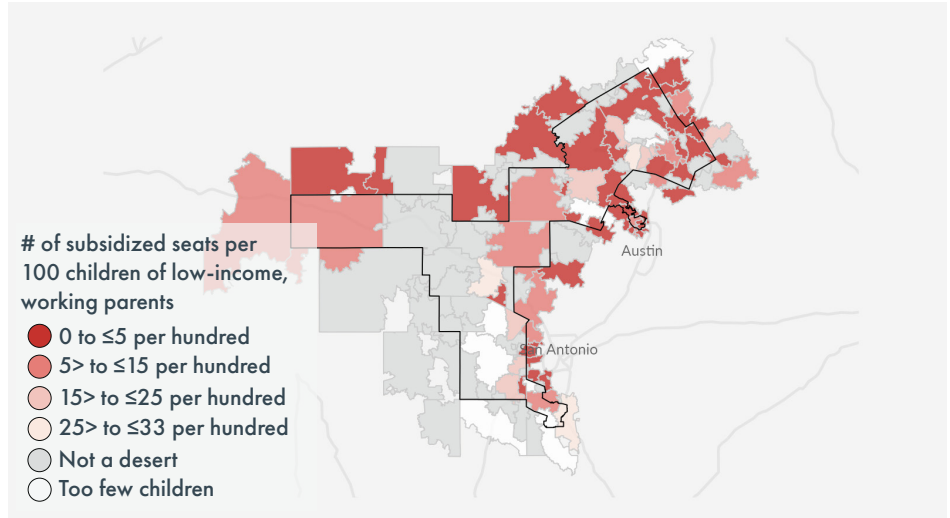
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #24
Sen. Pete Flores



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #24	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	338	277 (-18%)
Child Care Centers	555	603 (+9%)
Total capacity	57,769	67,085 (+16%)
Subsidy seats	5,149	4,204 (-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 SD #24

66,328 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

46,879 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

4,204 children are receiving subsidy, 9% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #24

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

9,208 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

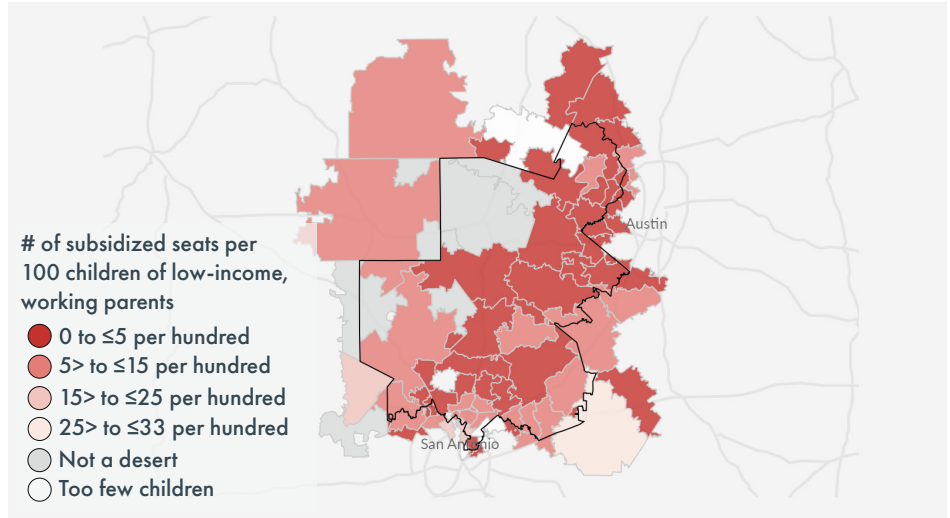
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #25
Sen. Donna Campbell



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #25	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	296	245 (-17%)
Child Care Centers	627	666 (+6%)
Total capacity	72,127	82,854 (+15%)
Subsidy seats	4,645	4,348 (-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 SD #25

75,921 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

61,518 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

4,348 children are receiving subsidy, 7% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #25

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

9,262 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

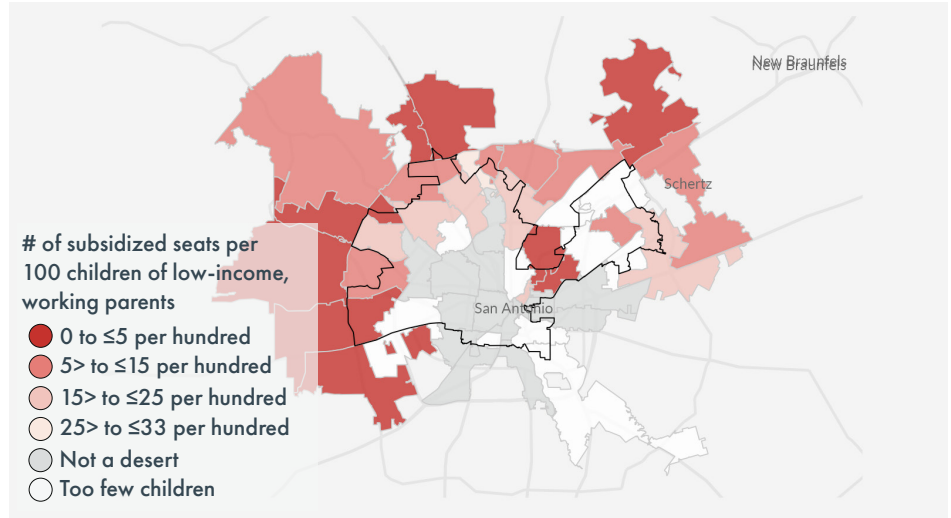
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #26
Sen. José Menéndez



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #26	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	314	221 (-30%)
Child Care Centers	500	493 (-1%)
Total capacity	49,216	51,885 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	7,650	7,568 (-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 SD #26

60,501 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

34,520 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

7,568 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #26

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

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

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

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

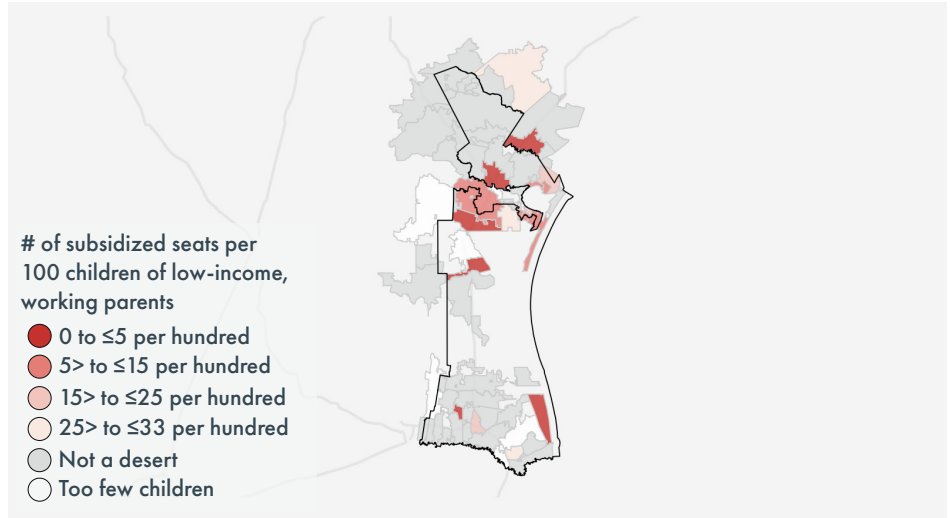
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #27
Sen. Morgan LaMantia



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #27	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	186	125 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	613	619 (+1%)
Total capacity	32,330	37,772 (+17%)
Subsidy seats	13,747	10,402 (-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 SD #27

44,667 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

14,050 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

10,402 children are receiving subsidy, 74% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #27

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

16,321 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

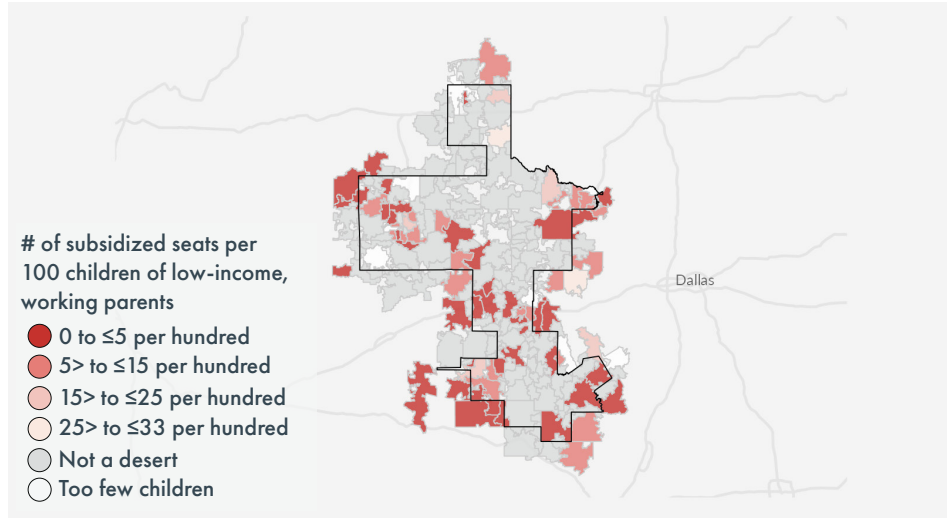
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #28
Sen. Charles Perry



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #28	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	282	188 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	422	426 (+1%)
Total capacity	31,120	34,442 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	6,173	3,877 (-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 SD #28

43,424 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

22,923 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

3,877 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #28

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

6,409 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

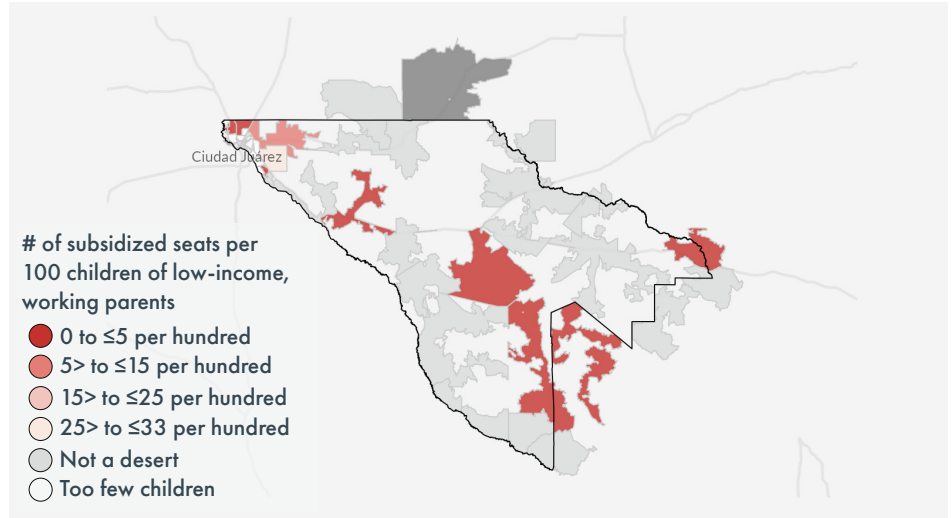
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #29
Sen. César Blanco



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #29	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	187	111 (-41%)
Child Care Centers	290	301 (+4%)
Total capacity	22,534	21,661 (-4%)
Subsidy seats	6,504	5,922 (-9%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #29

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

6,364 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #29

30,260 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

11,927 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

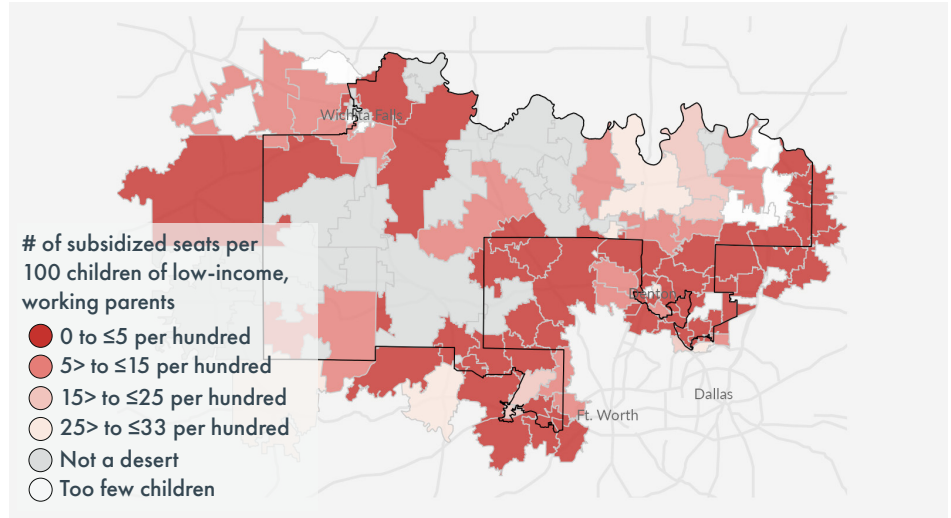
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #30
Sen. Drew Springer



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #30	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	434	320 (-26%)
Child Care Centers	647	723 (+12%)
Total capacity	78,662	91,501 (+16%)
Subsidy seats	5,757	4,126 (-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 SD #30

80,761 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

64,904 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

4,126 children are receiving subsidy, 6% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #30

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

5,214 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

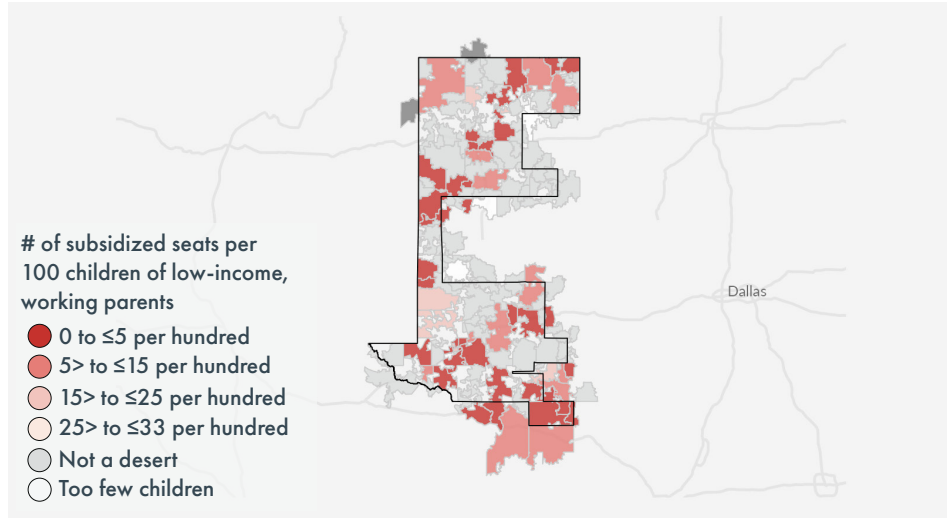
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #31
Sen. Kevin Sparks



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #31	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	173	132 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	333	323 (-3%)
Total capacity	28,593	29,999 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	5,448	4,360 (-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 SD #31

44,454 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

25,522 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

4,360 children are receiving subsidy, 17% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #31

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

6,762 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

POLICY PRIORITIES

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