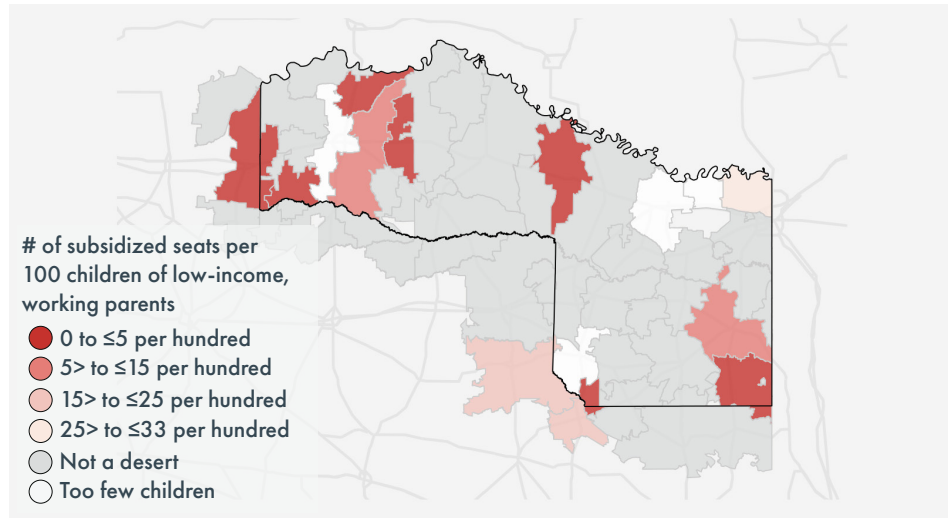


EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #1

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #1

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.

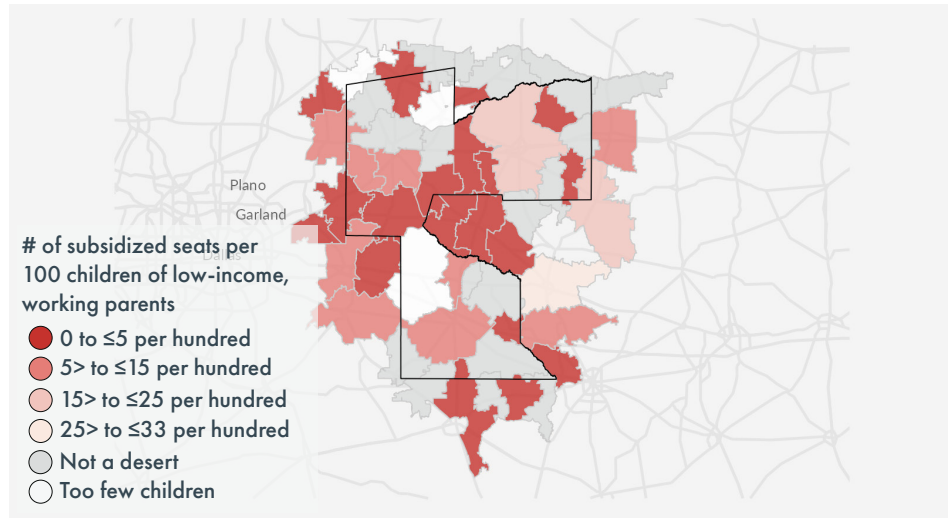
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #2

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #2

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.

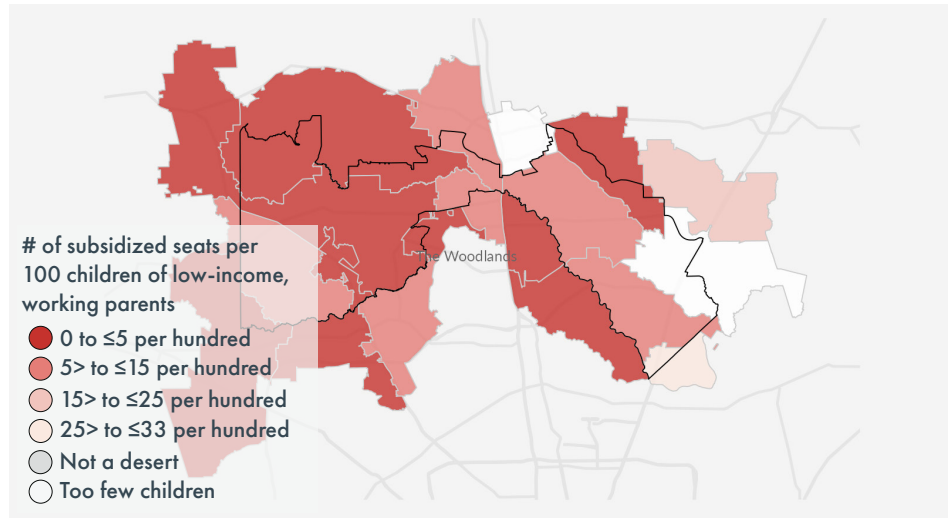
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #3

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #3

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.

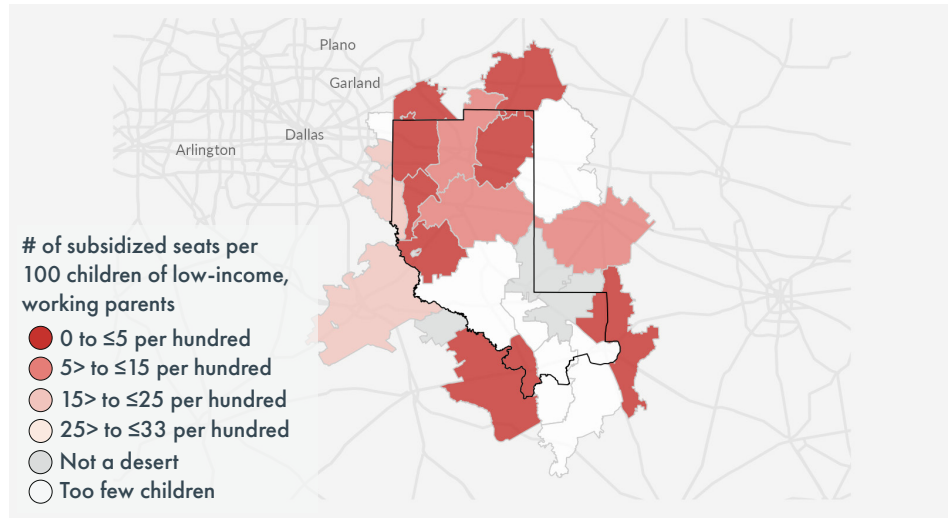
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #4

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #4

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.

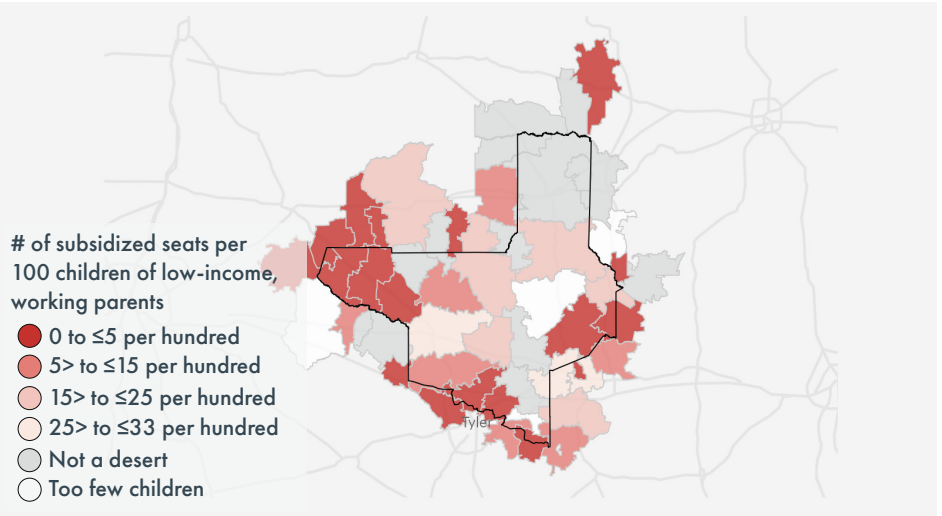
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #5

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #5

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.

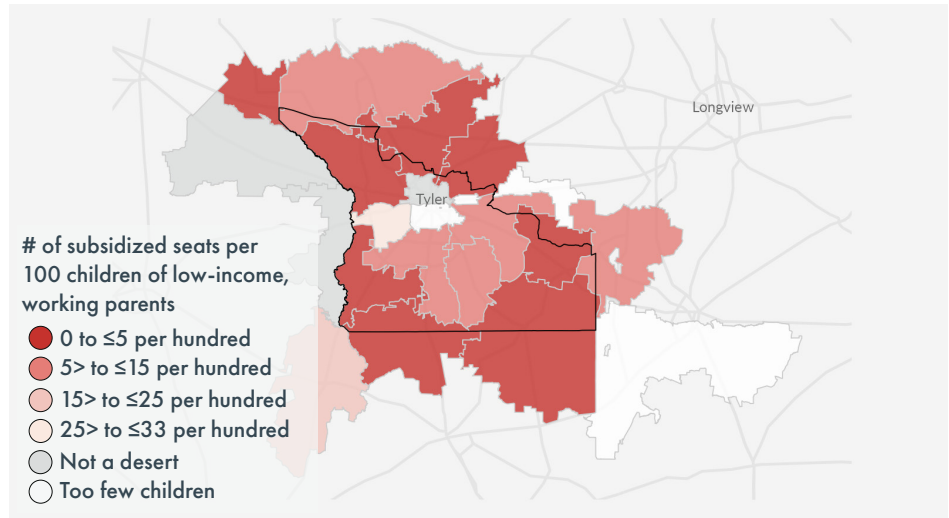
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

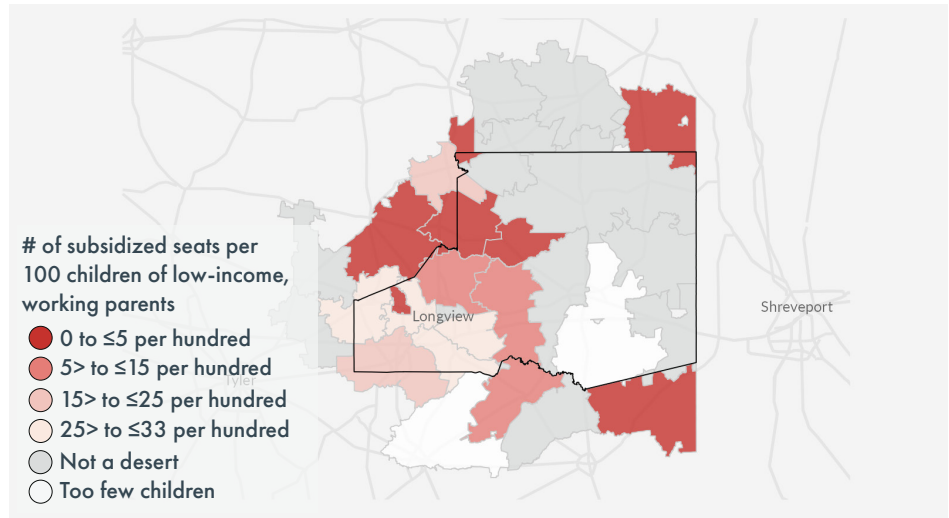
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #7

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #7

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.

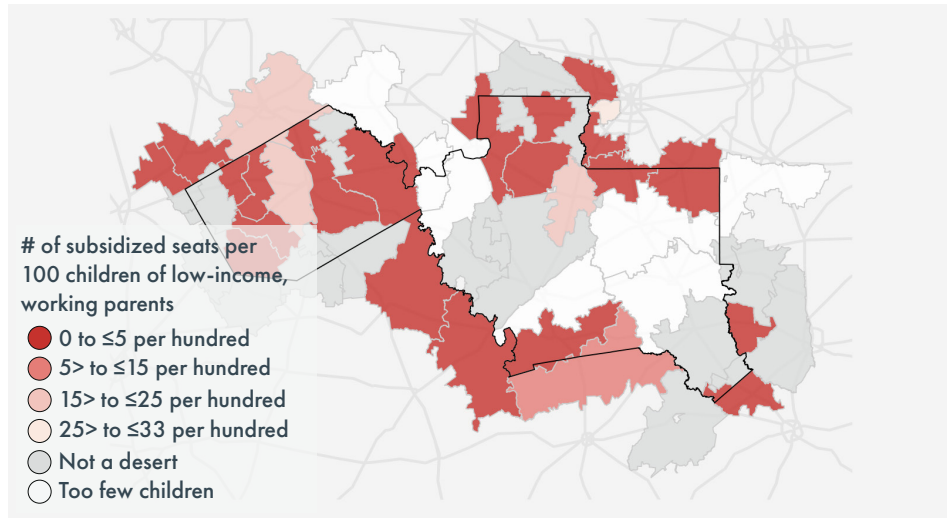
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #8

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #8

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.

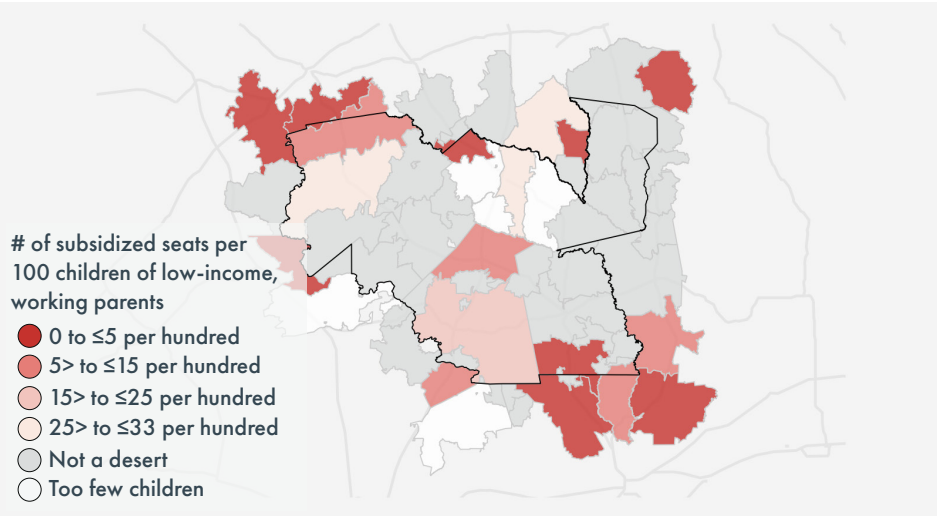
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #9

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #9

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.

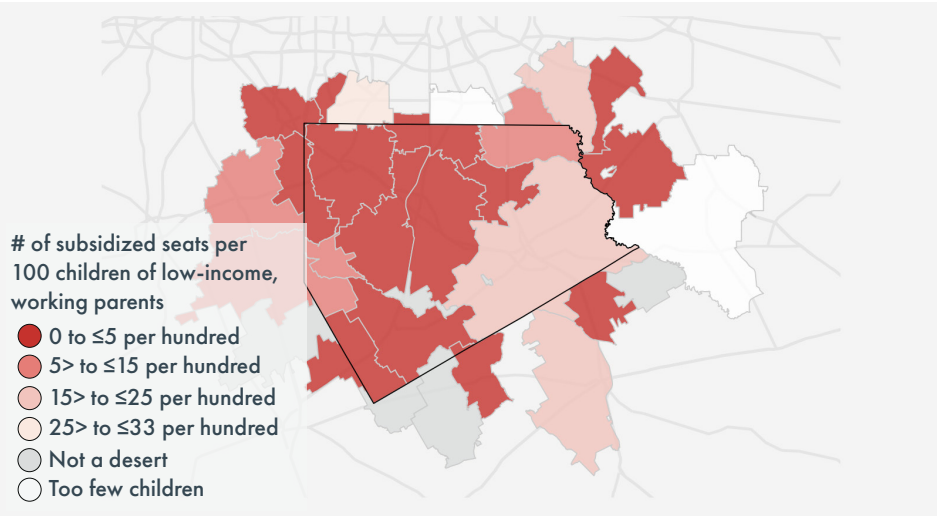
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #10

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #10

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

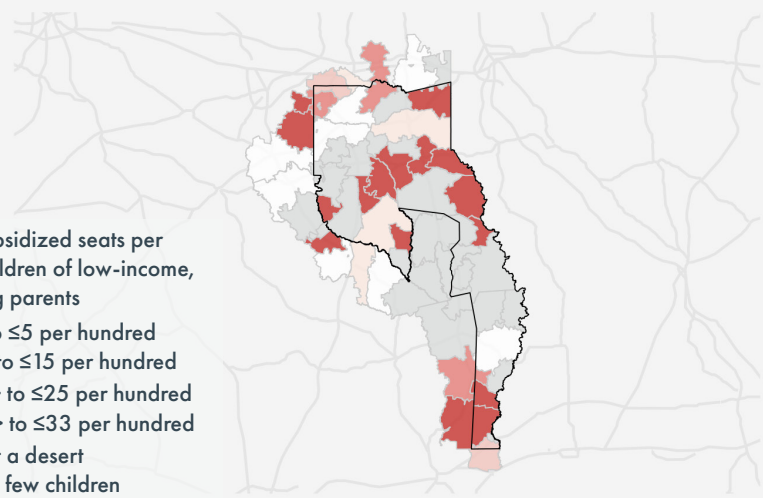
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #11
Rep. Joanne Shofner

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #11	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #11

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #11

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.

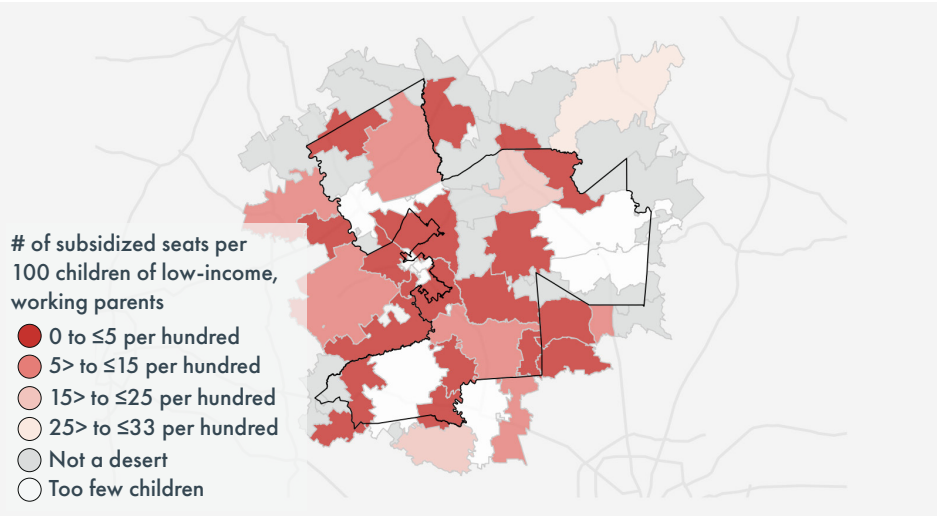
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #12

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #12

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.

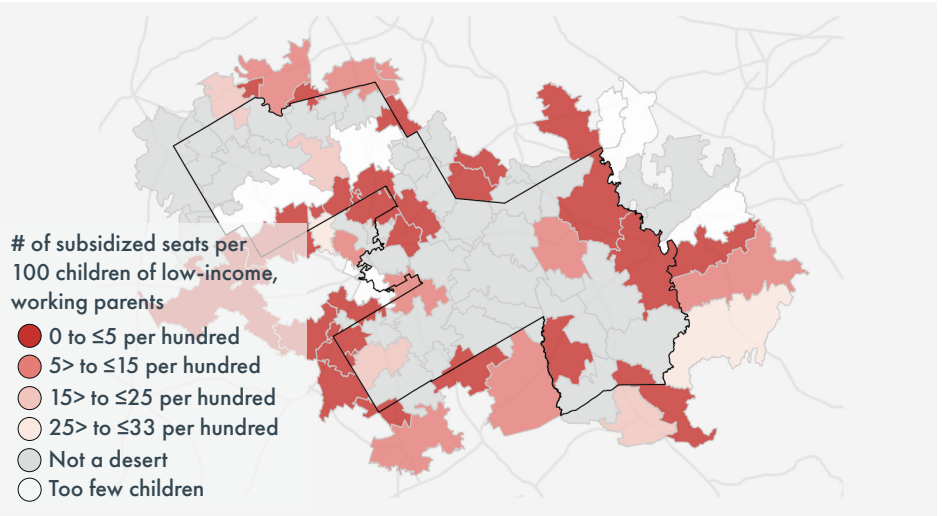
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

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

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

TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #14

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #14

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.

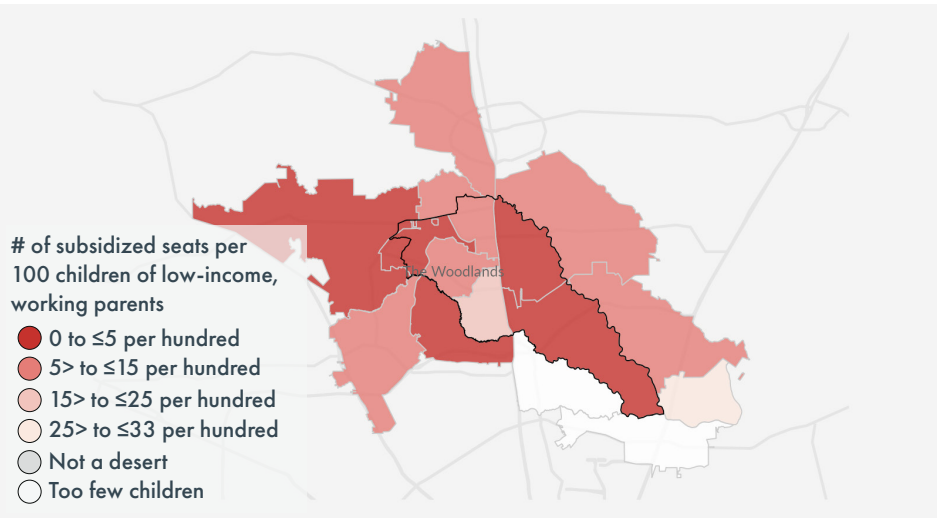
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

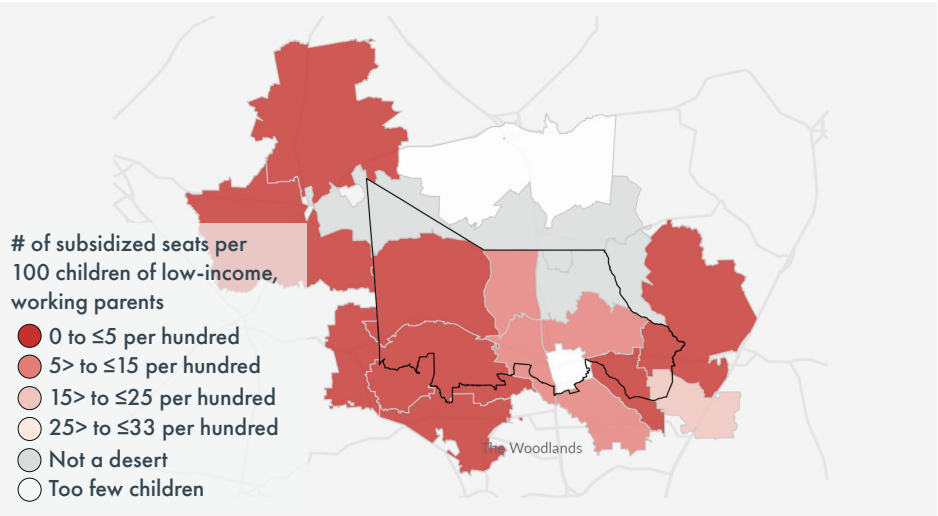
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #16

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #16

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.

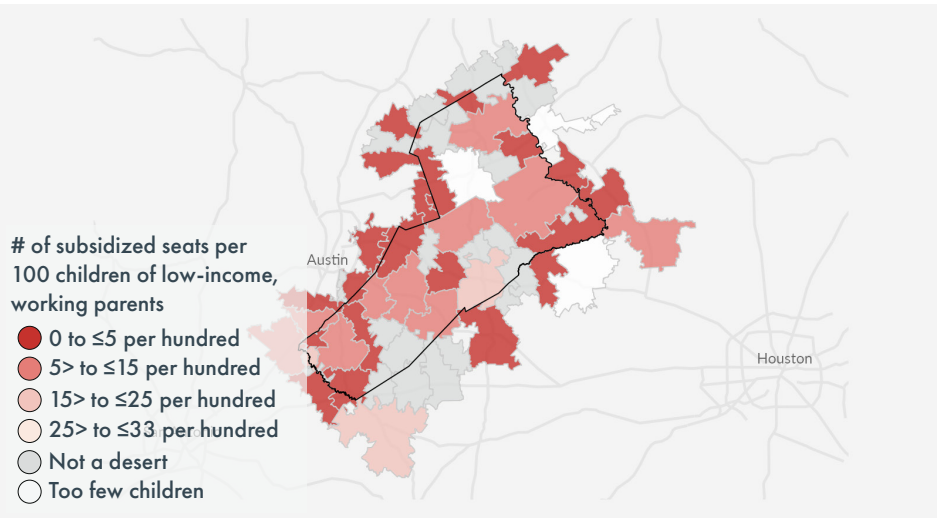
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #17

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #17

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.

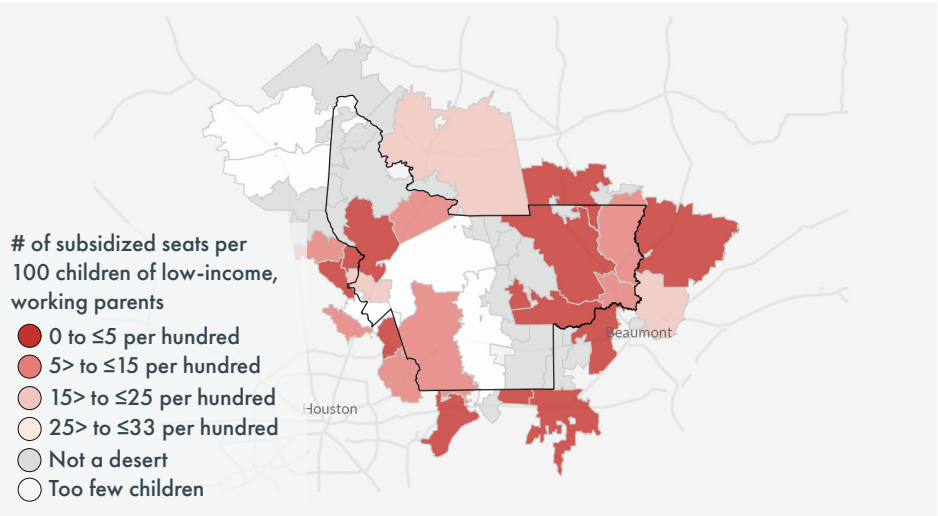
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #18

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #18

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.

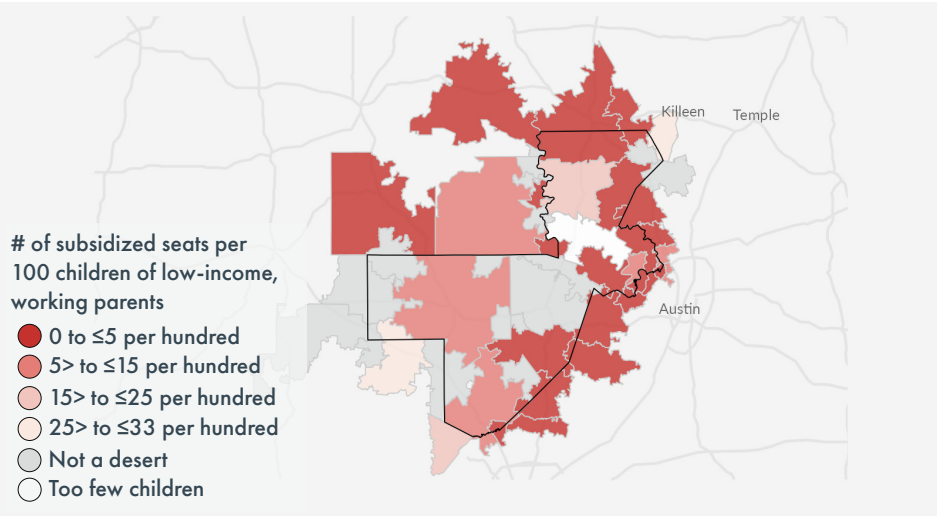
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #19

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #19

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.

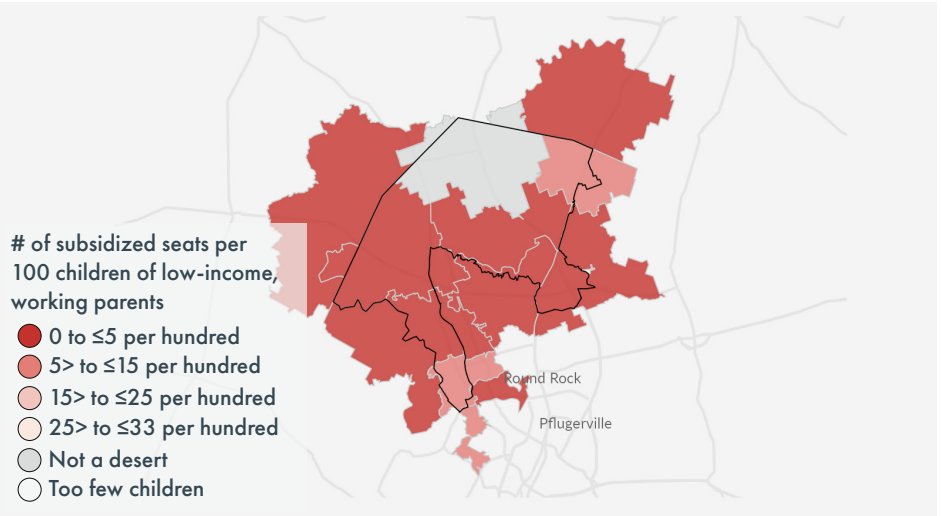
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #20

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #20

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

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

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

TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #21

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #21

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.

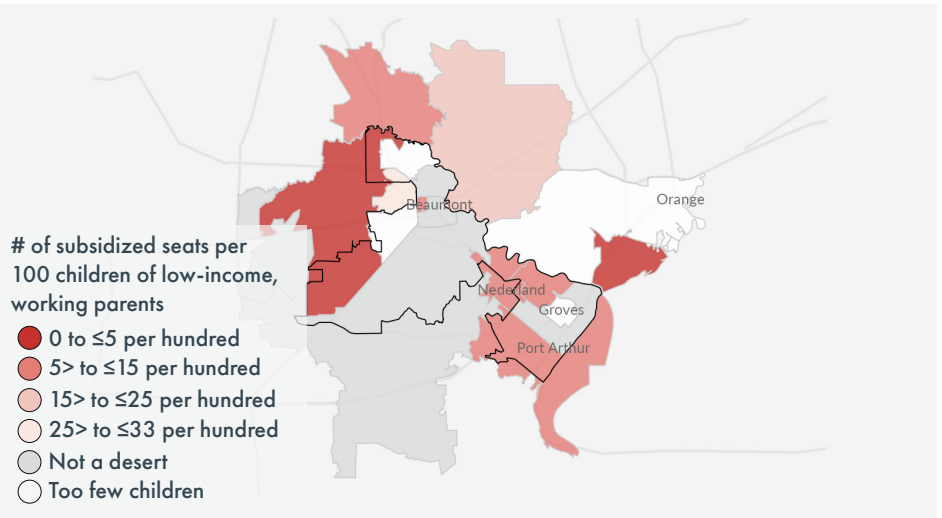
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

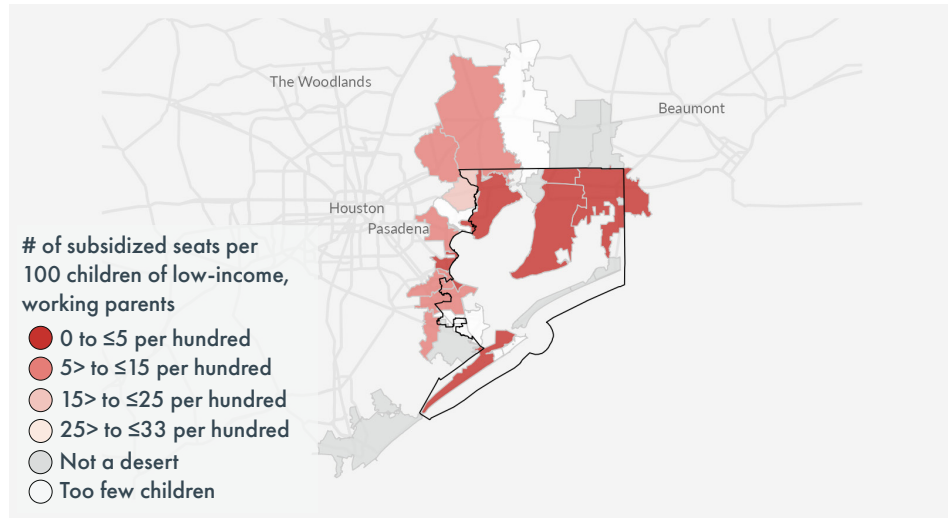
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
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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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #23

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #23

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.

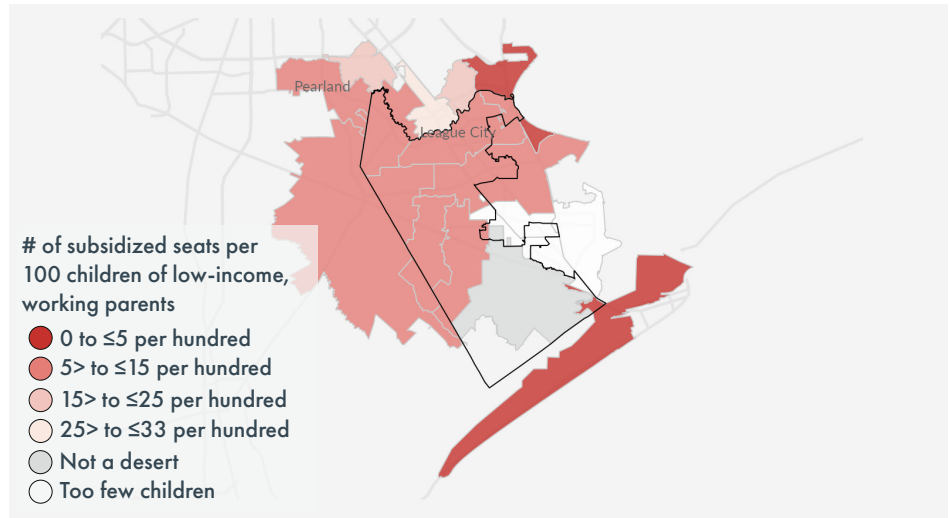
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

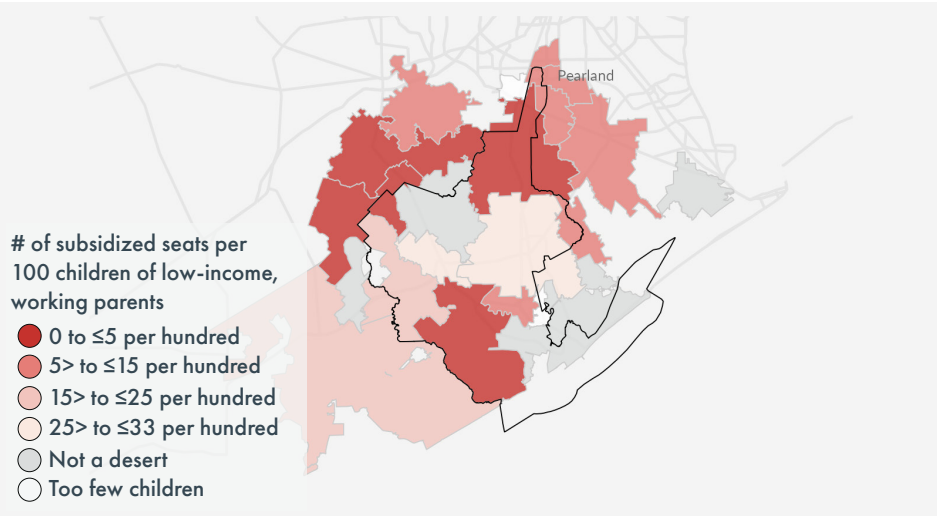
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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.

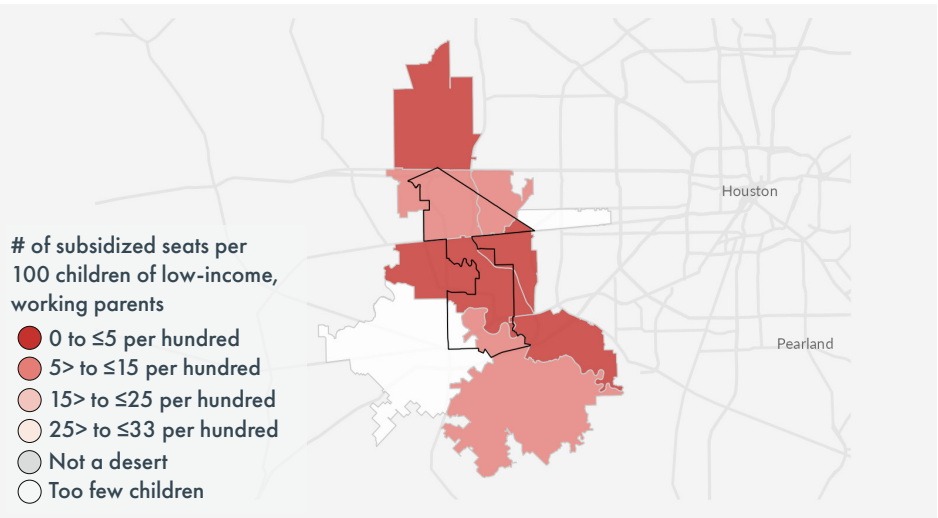
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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. Matt Morgan



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #26

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #26

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.

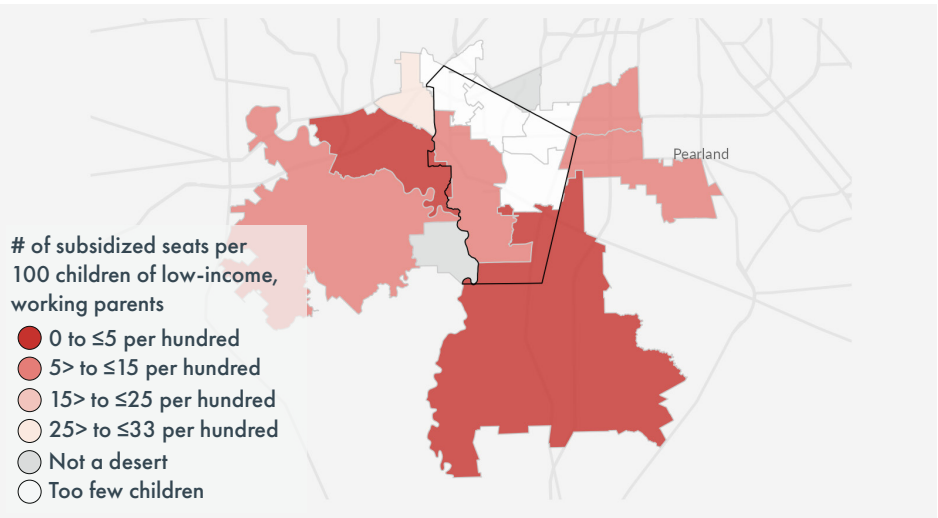
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #27

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #27

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.

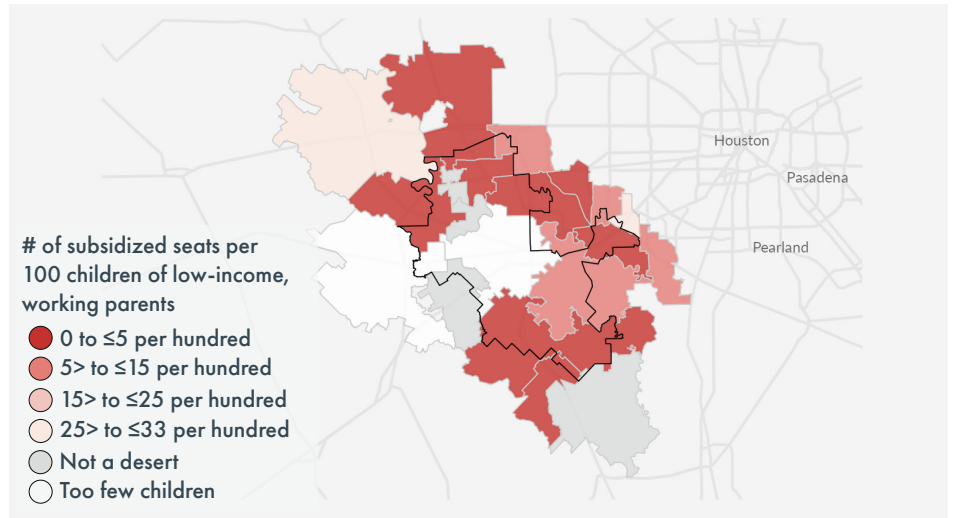
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #28

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #28

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.

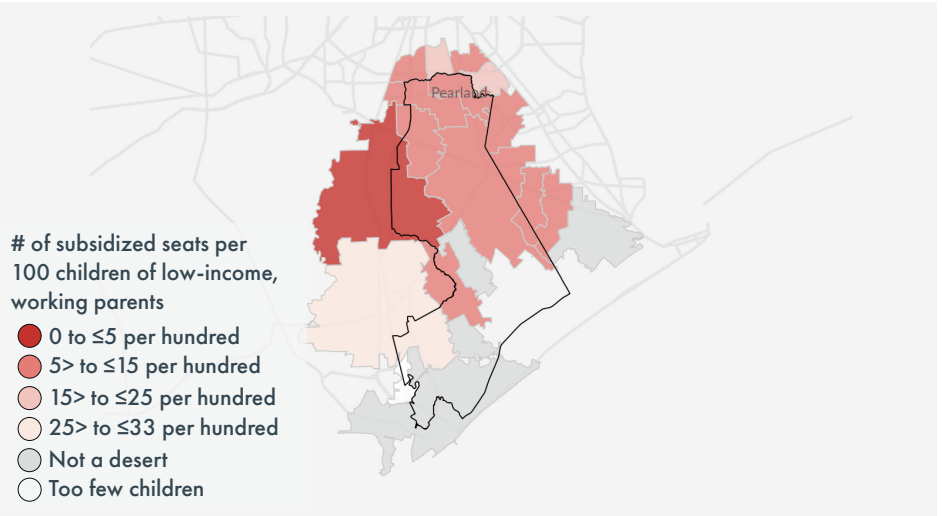
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #29

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #29

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
 - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
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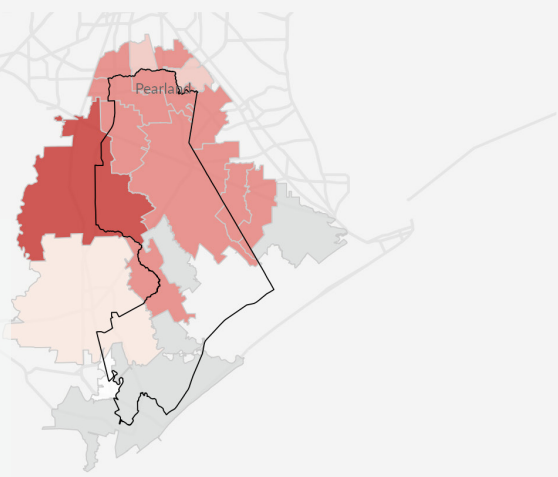
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #29
Rep. Jeffrey Barry

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #29

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #29

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.

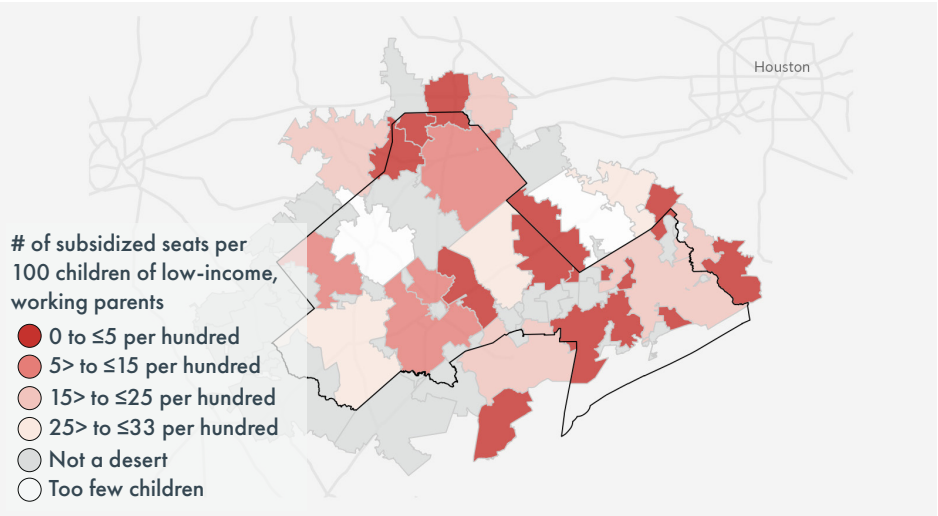
POLICY PRIORITIES

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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 #30
Rep. AJ Louderback



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #30

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #30

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

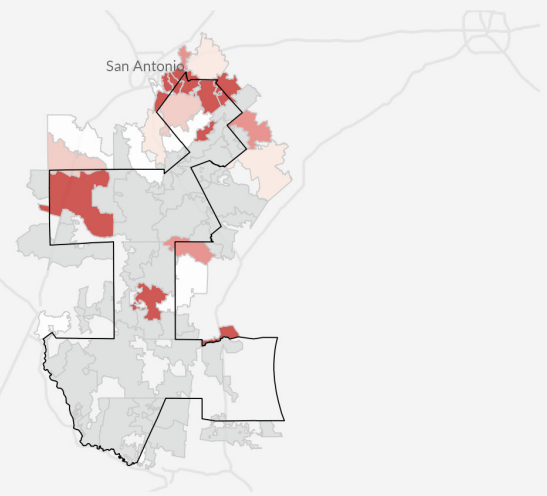
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #31
Rep. Ryan Guillen

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #31	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #31

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #31

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.

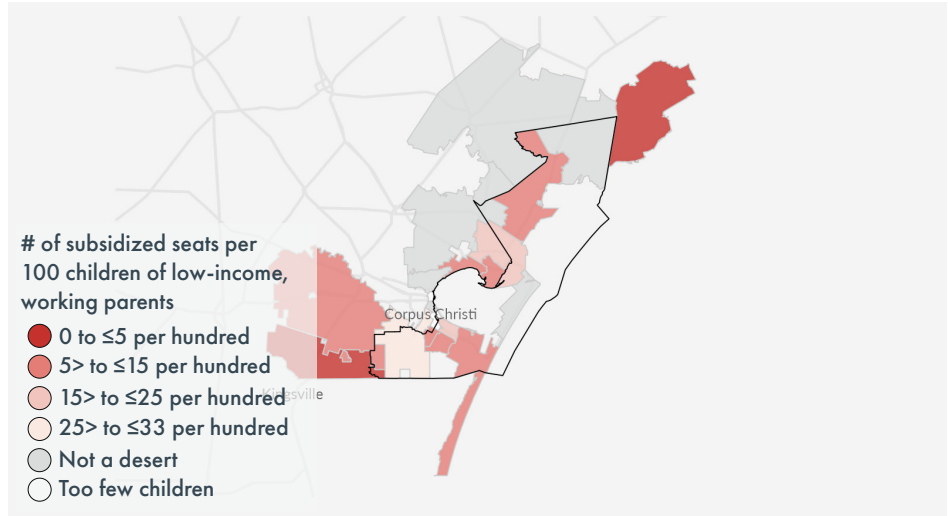
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #32

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #32

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.

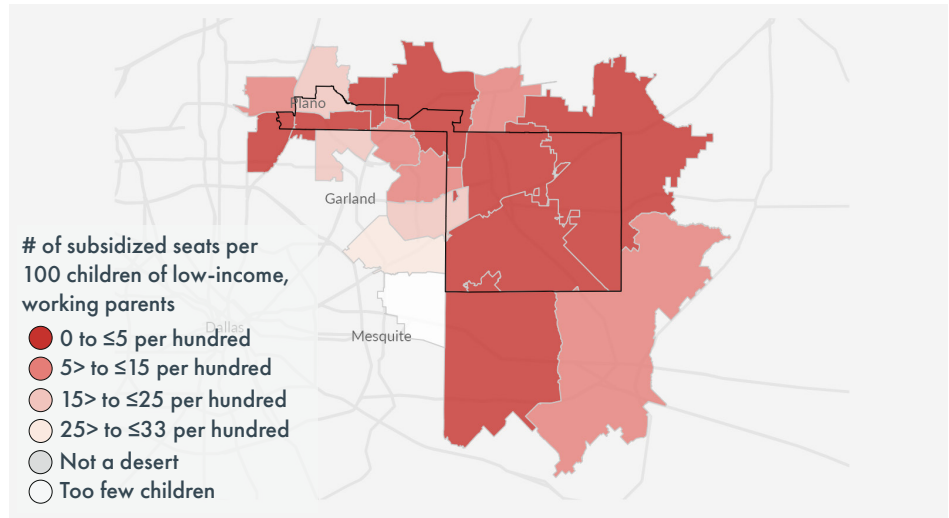
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #33

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #33

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.

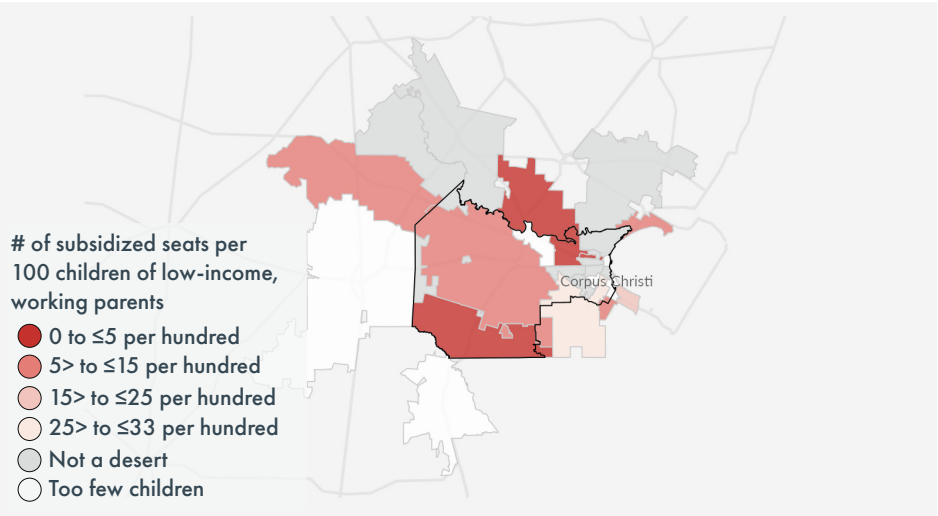
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #34

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #34

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.

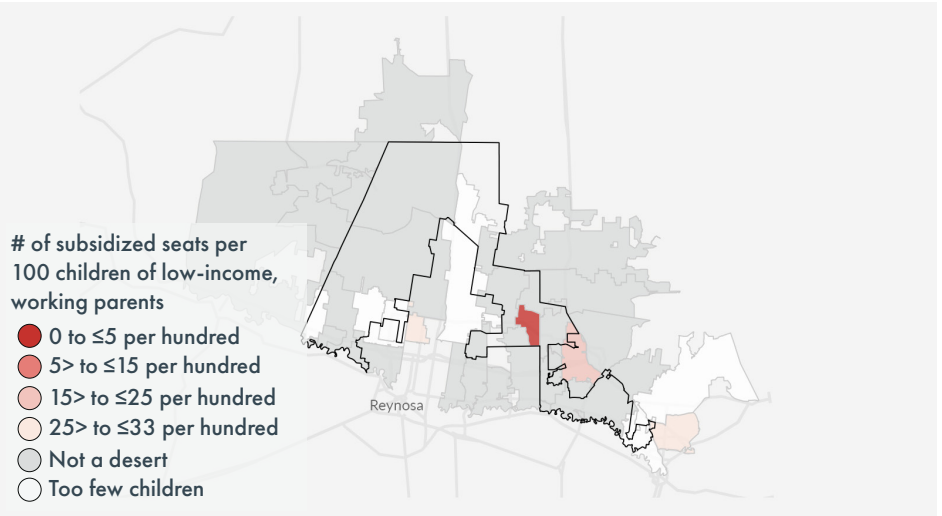
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #35

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #35

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

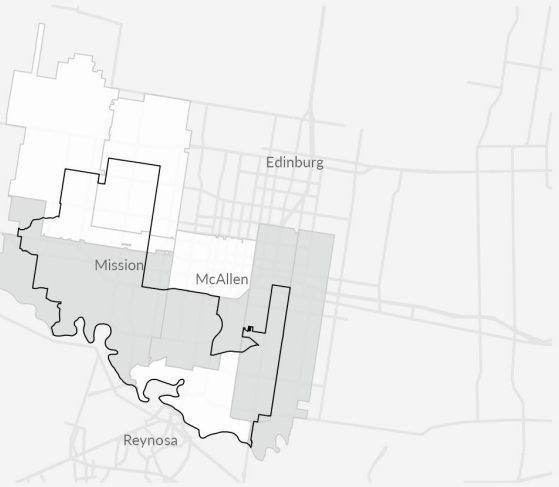
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #36
Rep. Sergio Muñoz Jr.

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #36	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #36

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #36

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.

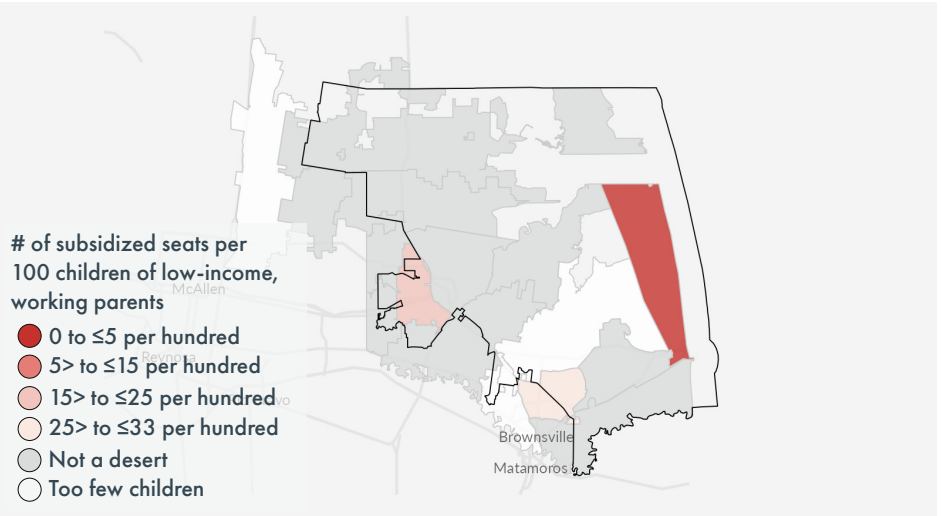
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #37

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #37

14,845 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.

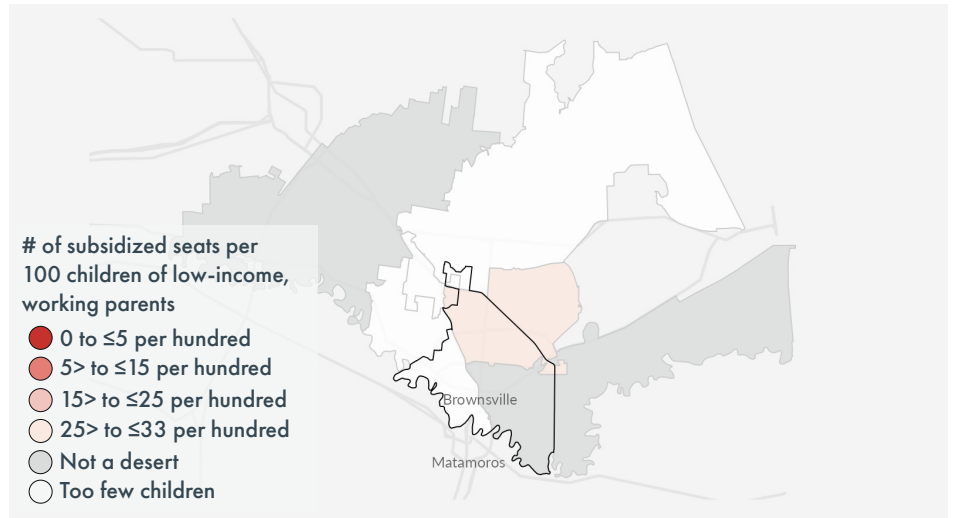
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #38

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #38

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

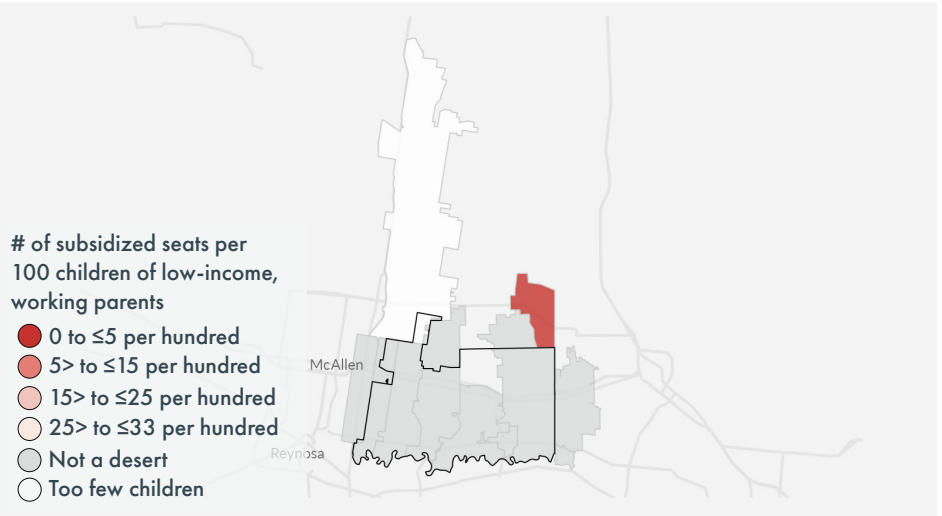
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
 - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
 - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #39

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #39

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

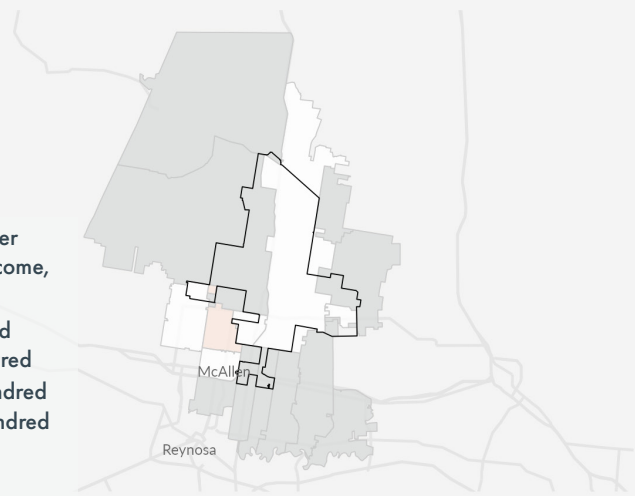
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #40
Rep. Terry Canales

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #40	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #40

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #40

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

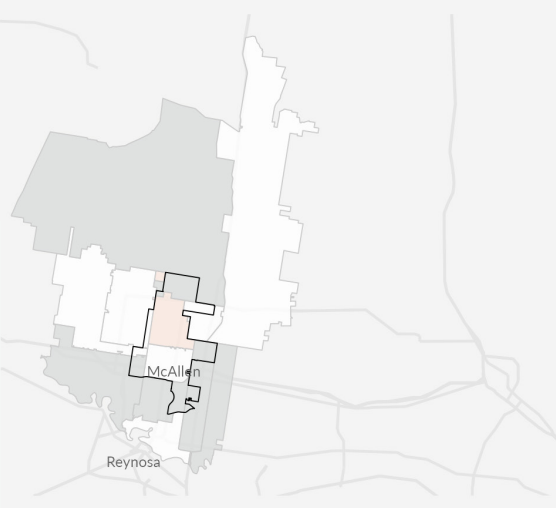


House District #41

Rep. R.D. "Bobby" Guerra

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #41

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #41

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.

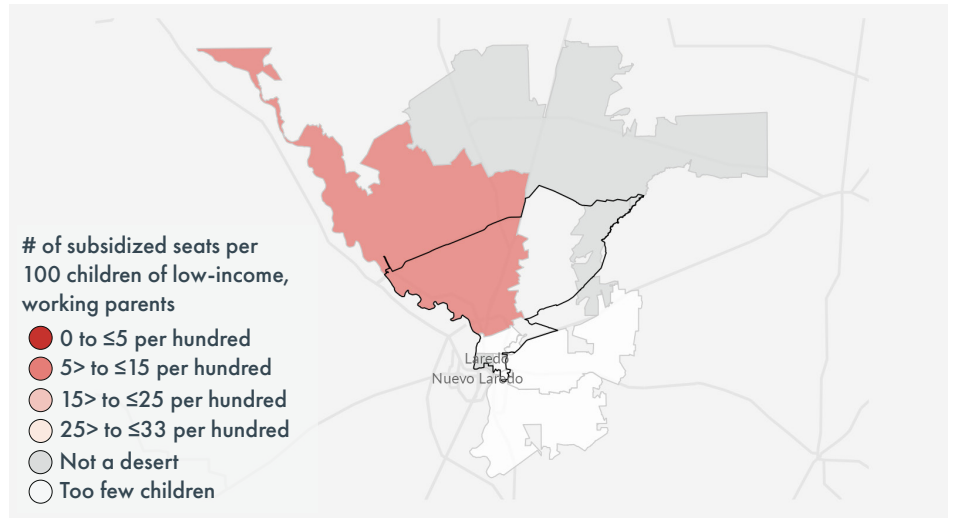
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #42

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #42

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.

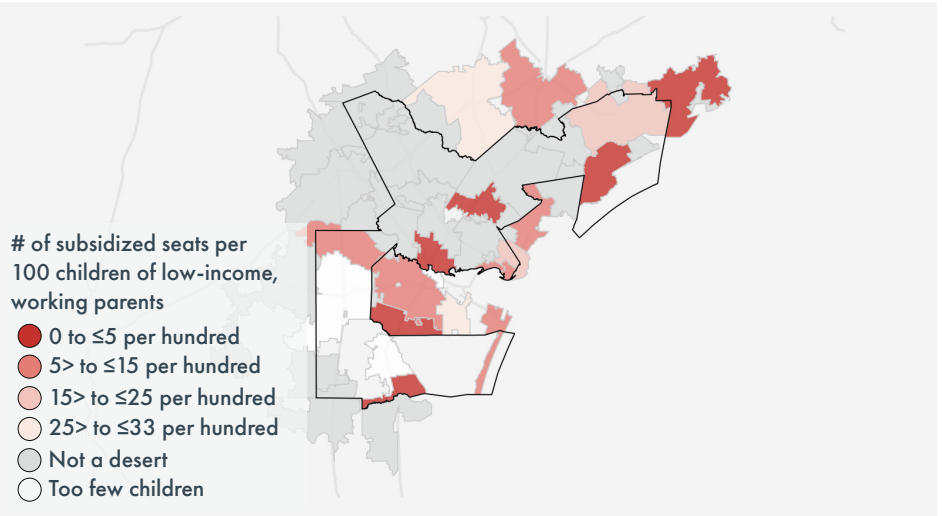
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #43

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #43

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.

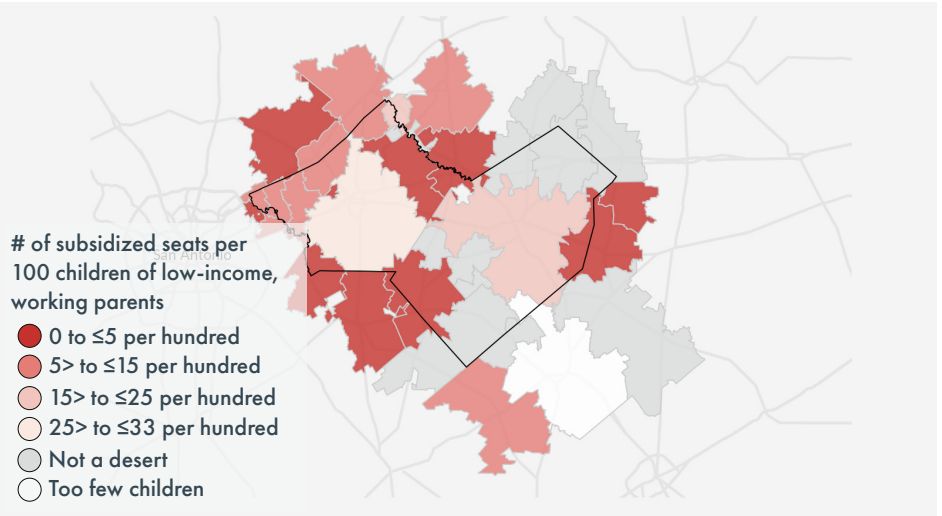
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #44

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #44

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.

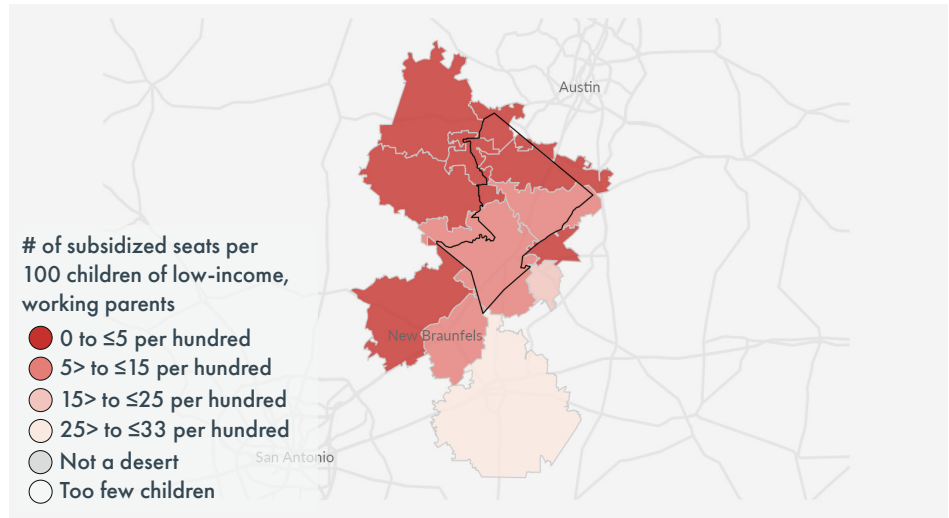
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #45

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #45

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.

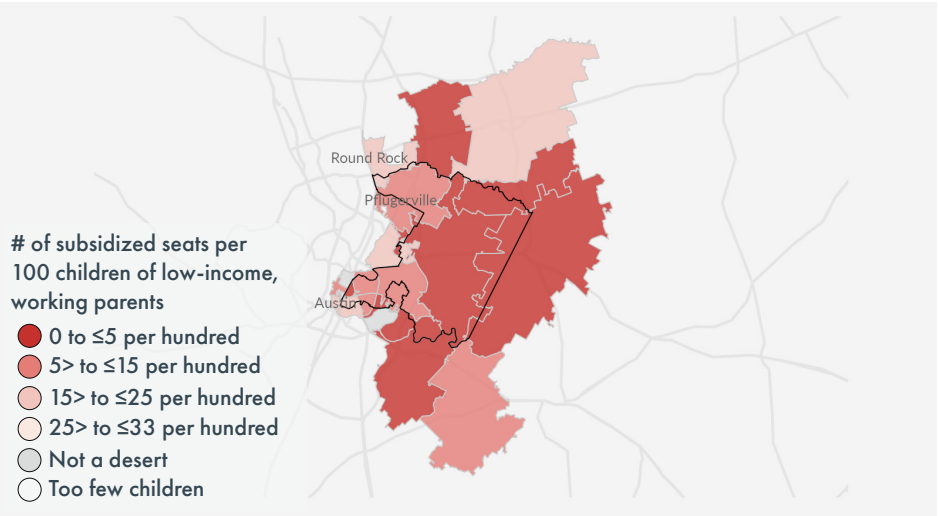
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #46

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #46

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

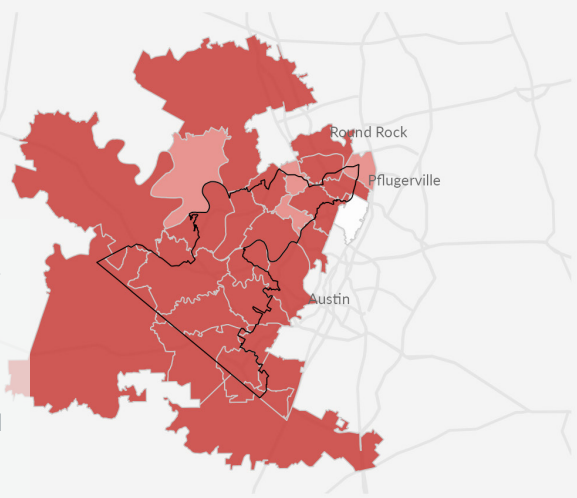
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #47
Rep. Vikki Goodwin

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #47

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #47

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

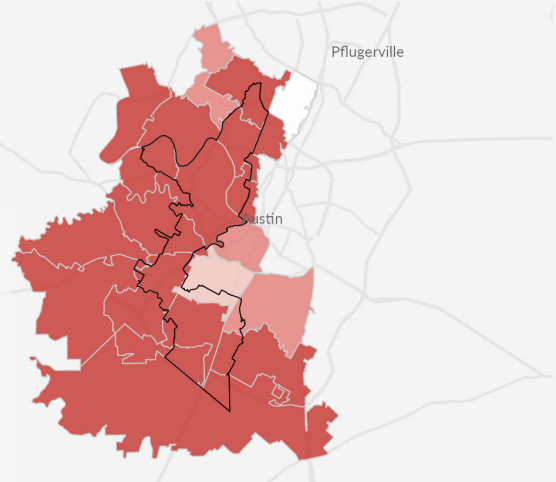
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #48
Rep. Donna Howard

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #48	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #48

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #48

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.

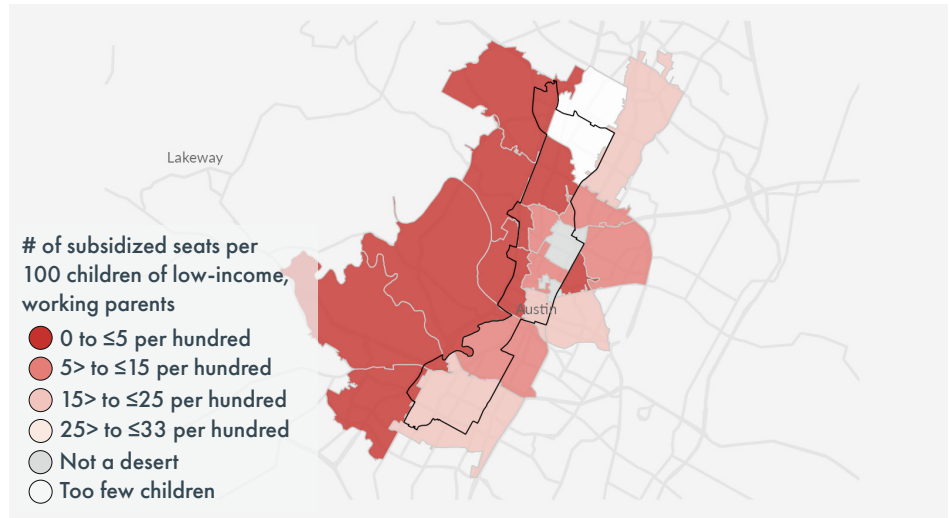
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

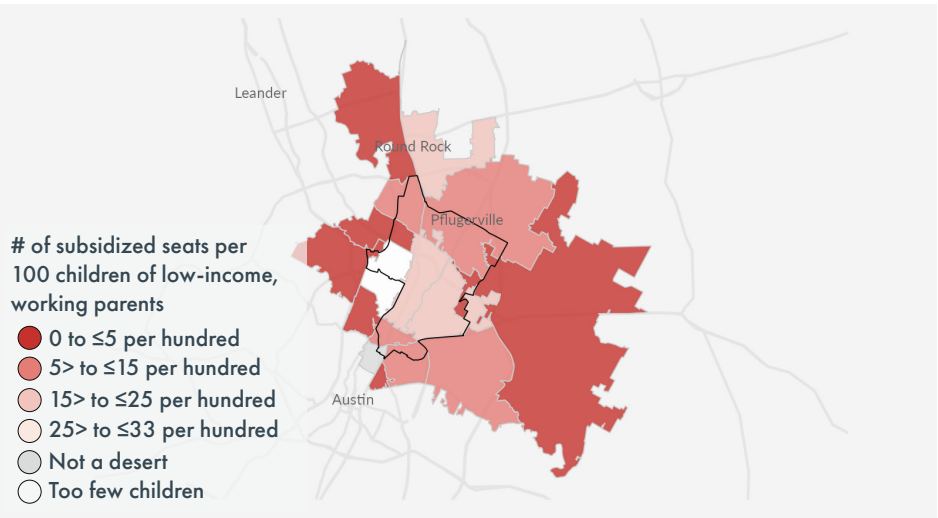
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #50

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #50

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.

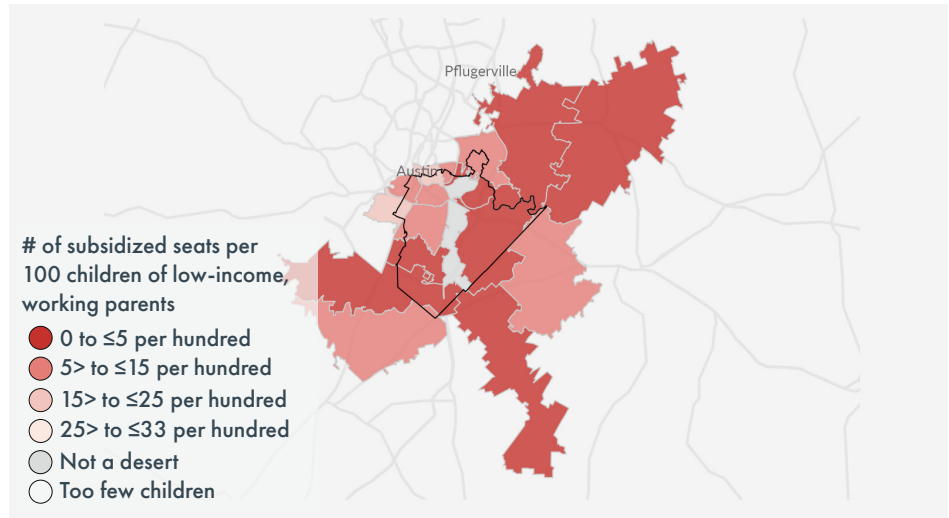
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #51

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #51

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.

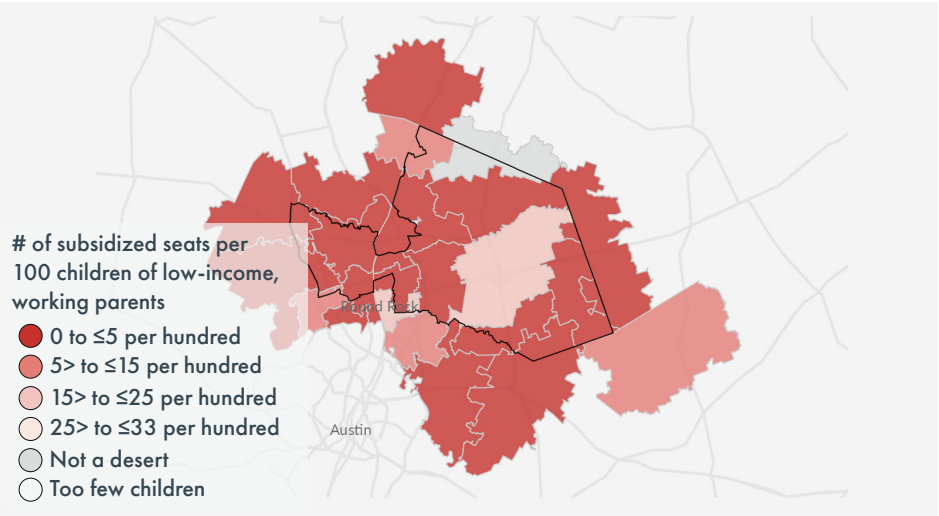
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #52

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #52

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.

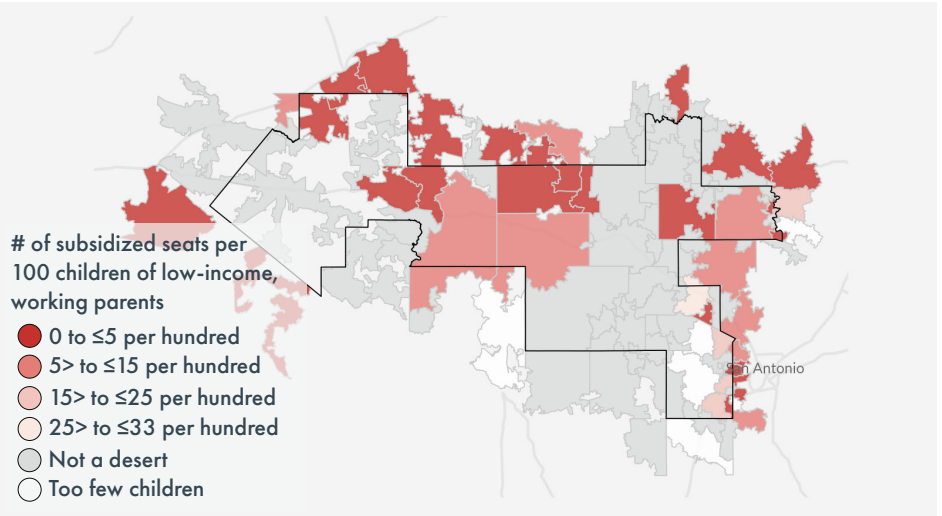
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #53

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #53

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.

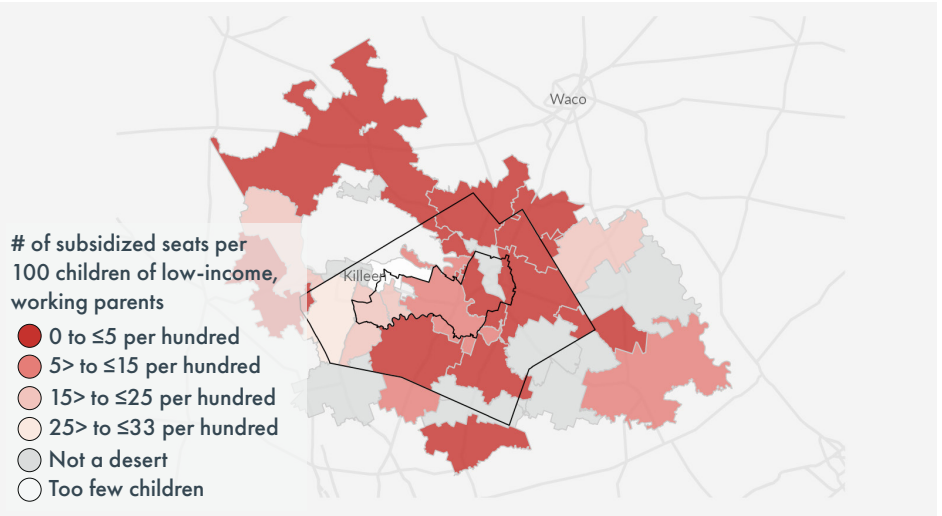
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #54

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #54

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

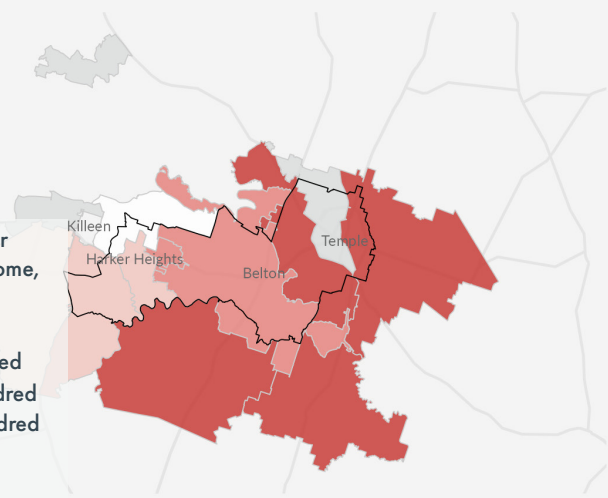
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #55
Rep. Hillary Hickland

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #55

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #55

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.

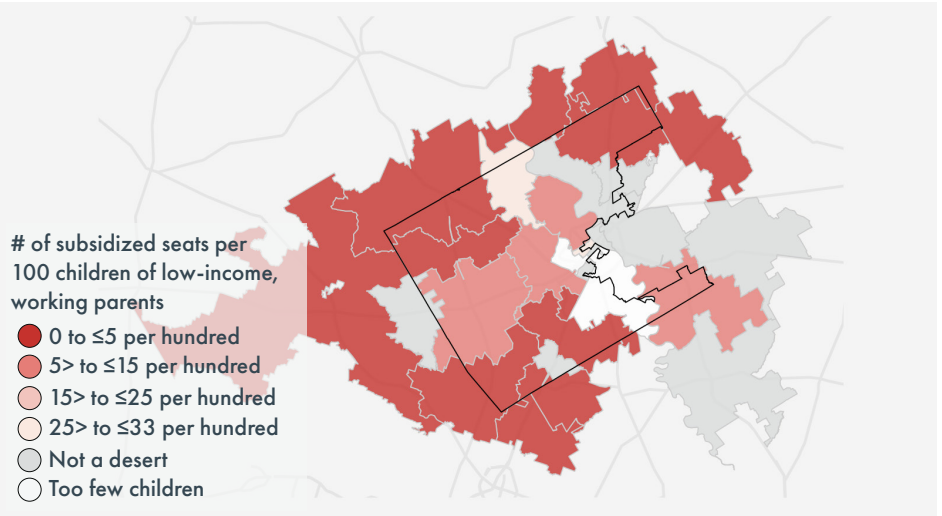
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #56

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #56

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.

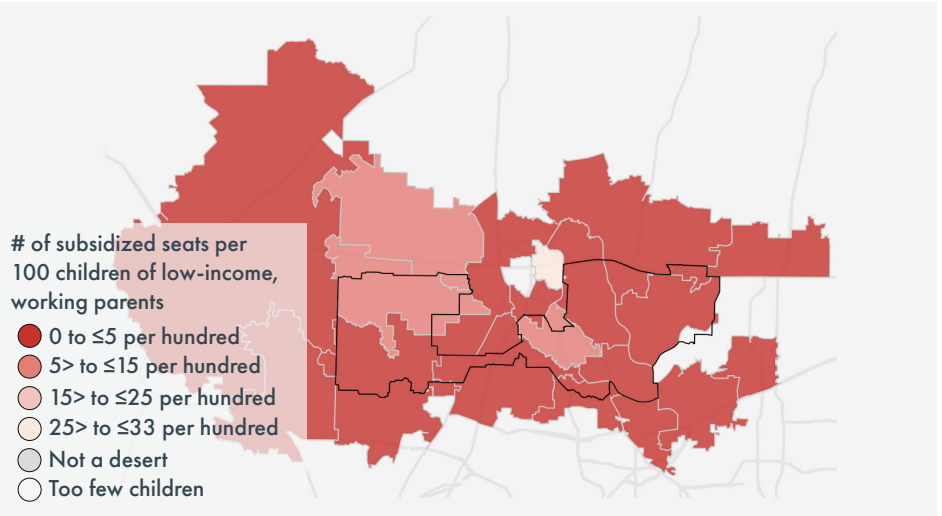
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #57

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #57

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.

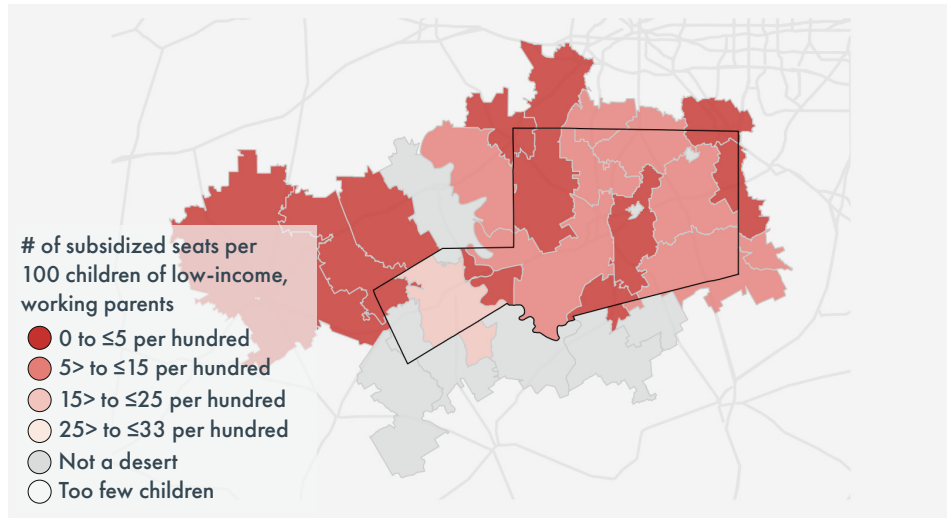
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

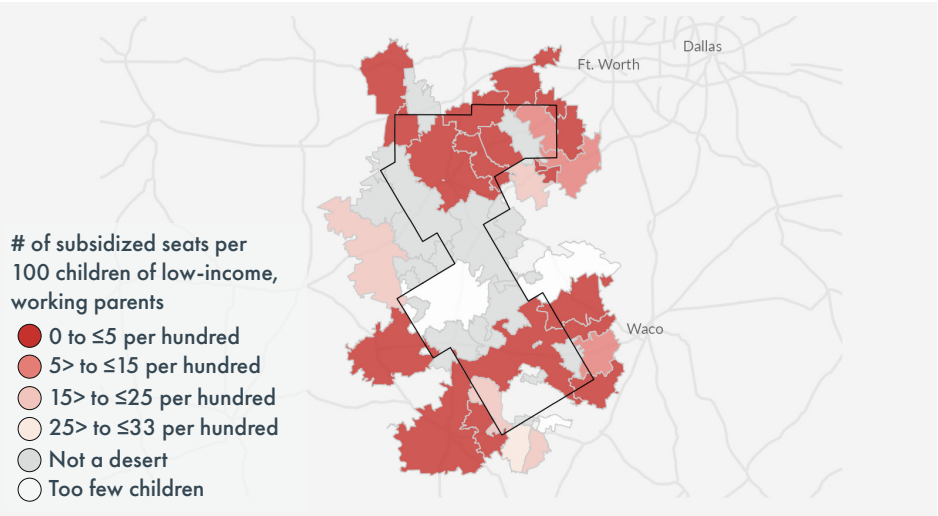
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #59

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #59

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.

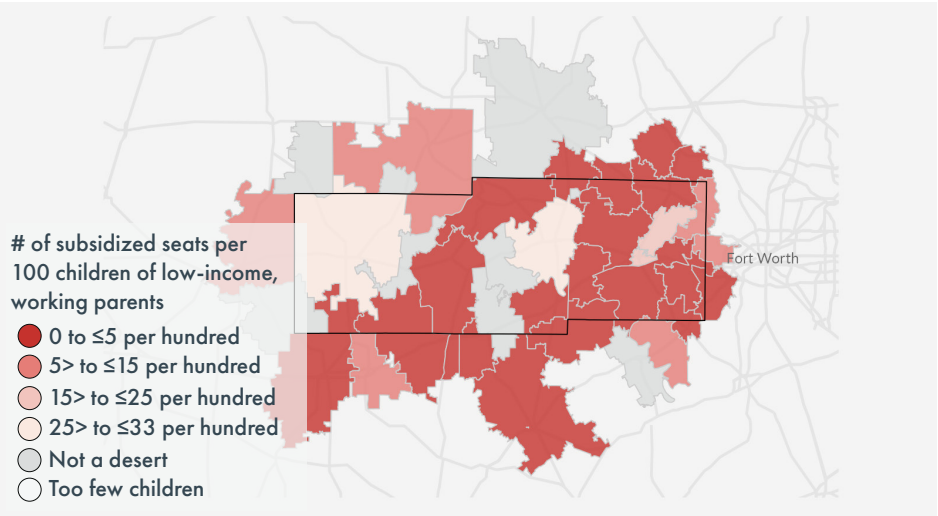
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #60

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

815 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #60

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.

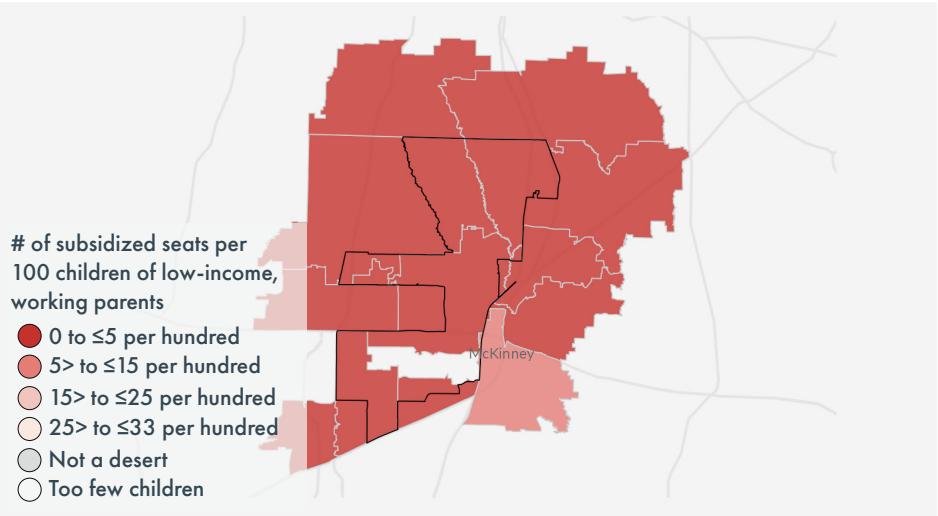
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #61

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

897 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #61

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.

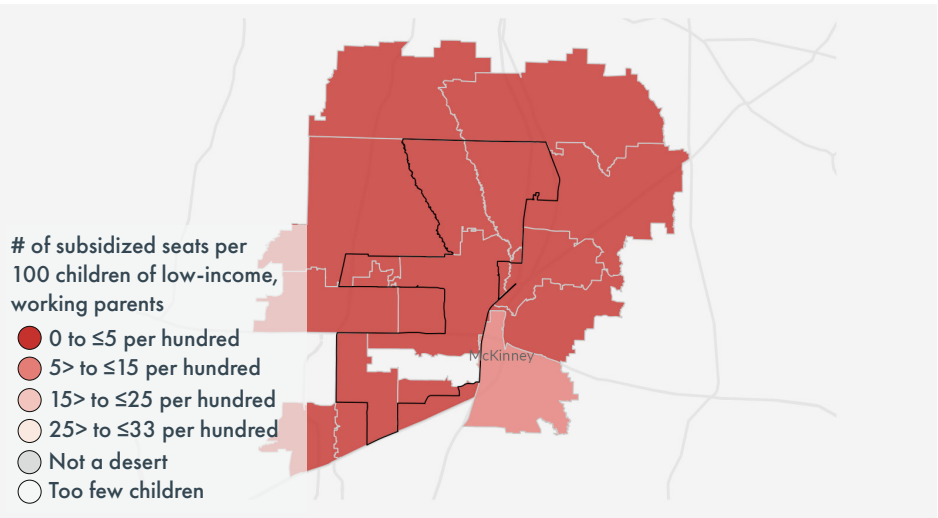
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #61

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

897 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #61

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.

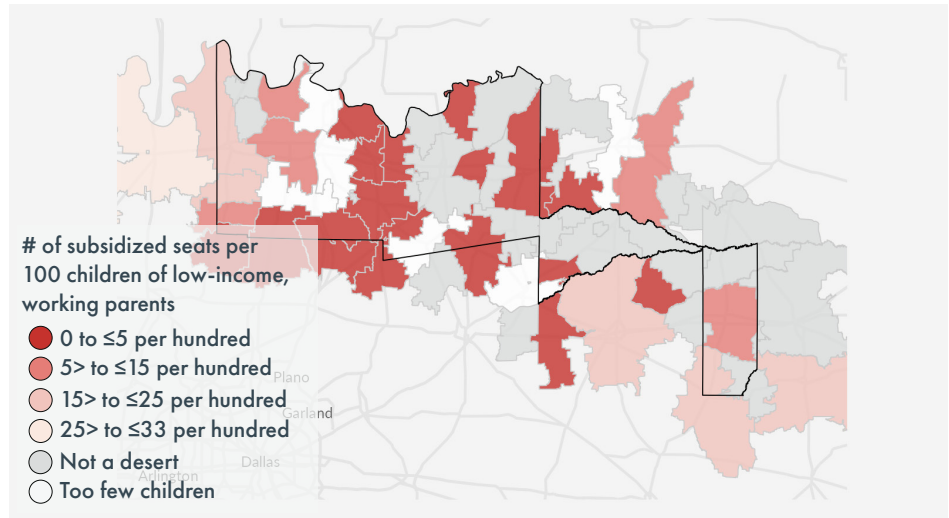
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #62
Rep. Shelley Luther



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #62

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #62

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.

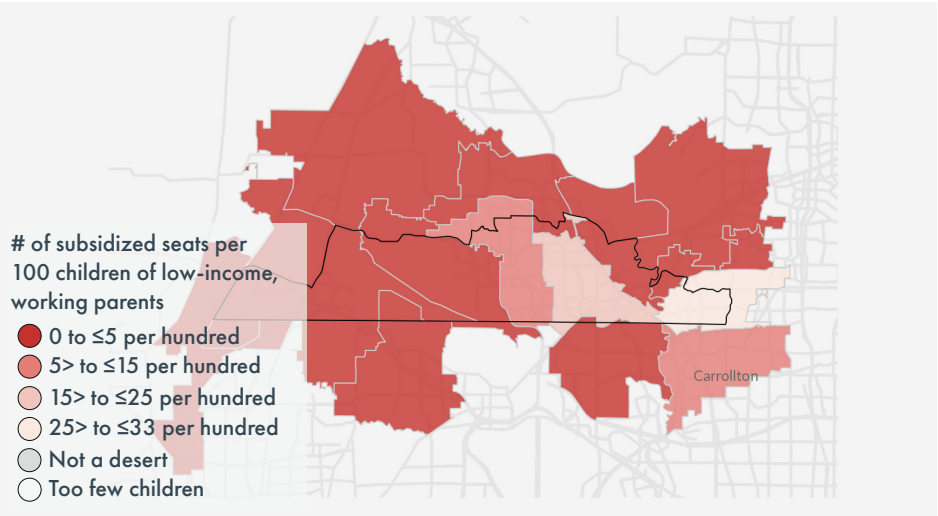
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #63

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #63

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.

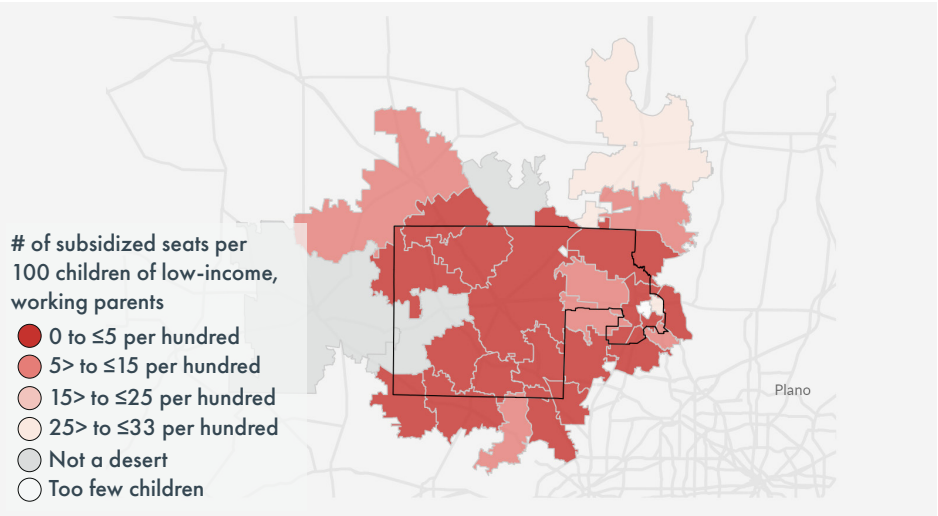
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #64

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #64

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.

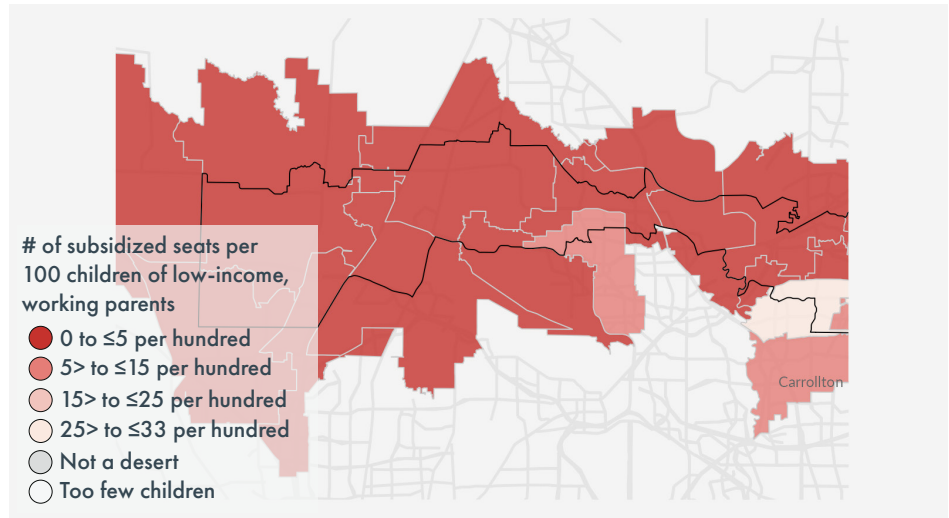
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #65

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #65

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.

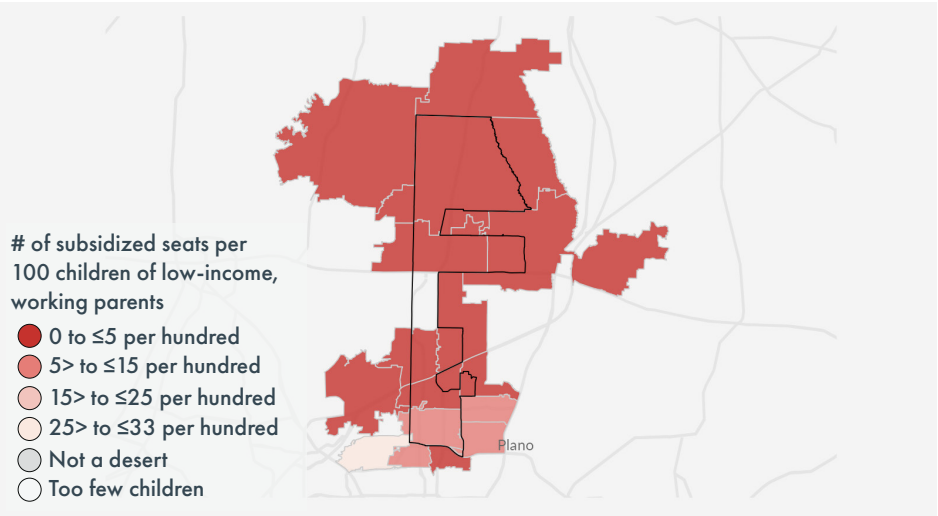
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #66

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

1,288 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #66

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.

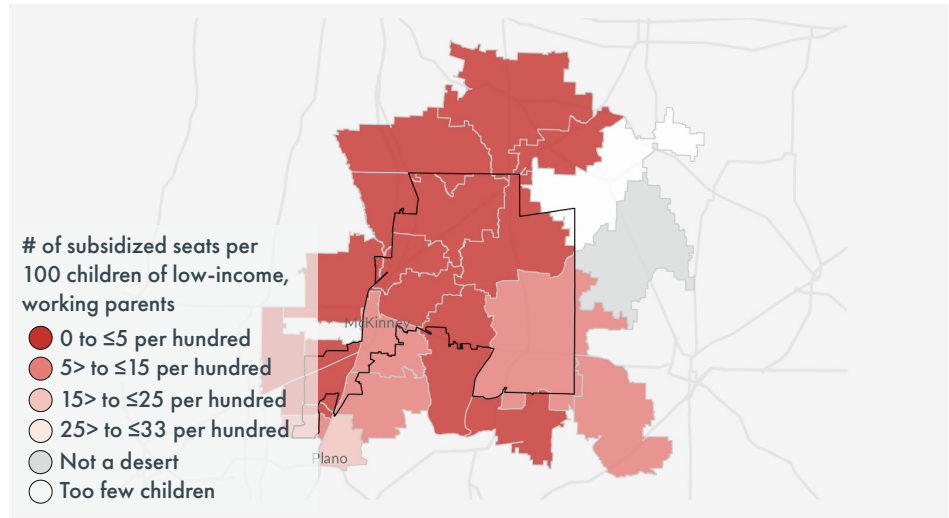
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #67

8,256 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,786 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #67

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.

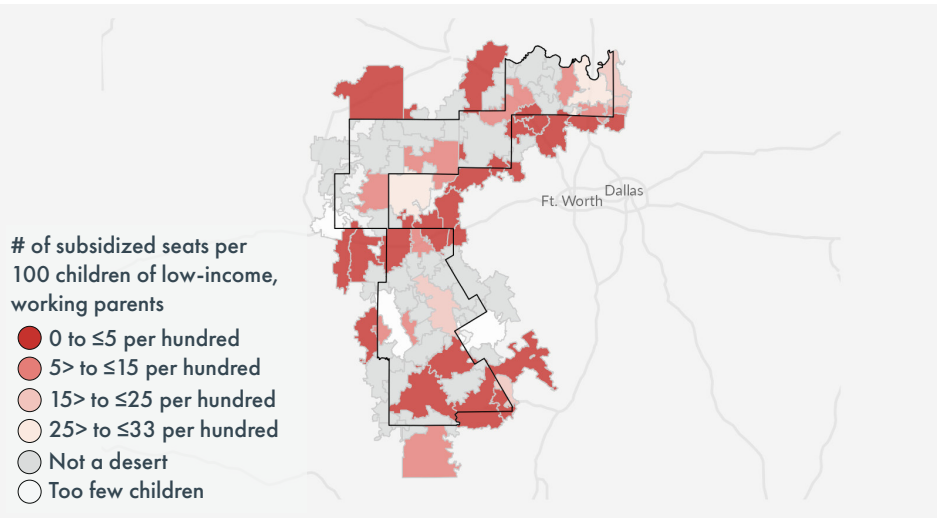
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #68

3,936 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,551 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #68

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.

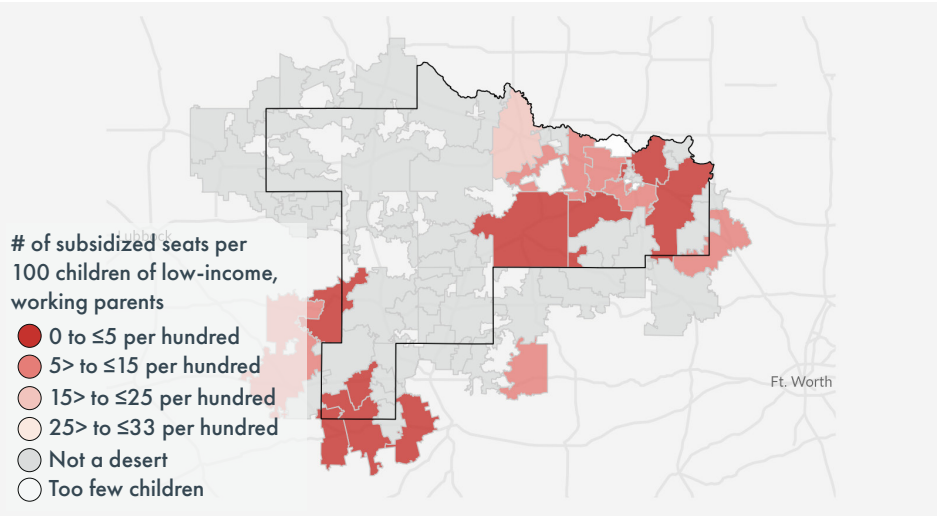
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #69

5,094 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,722 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #69

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.

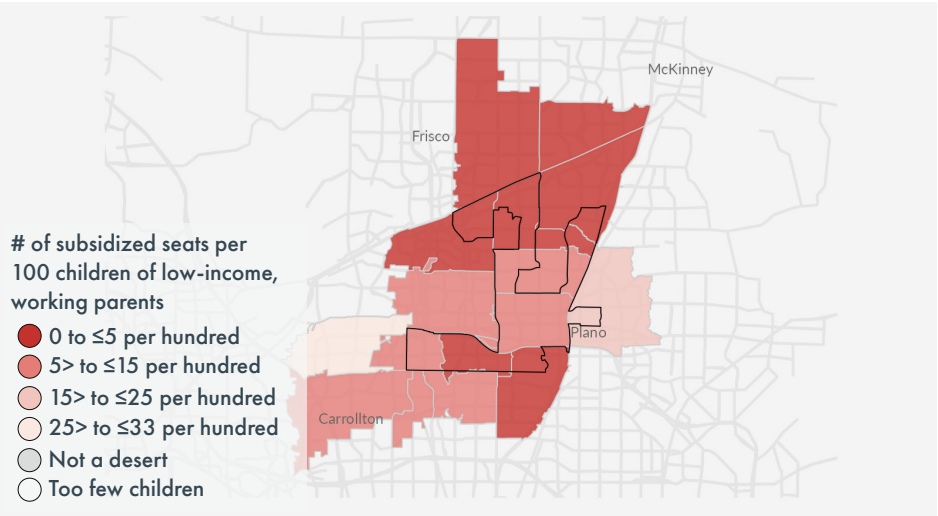
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #70

7,804 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,306 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #70

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.

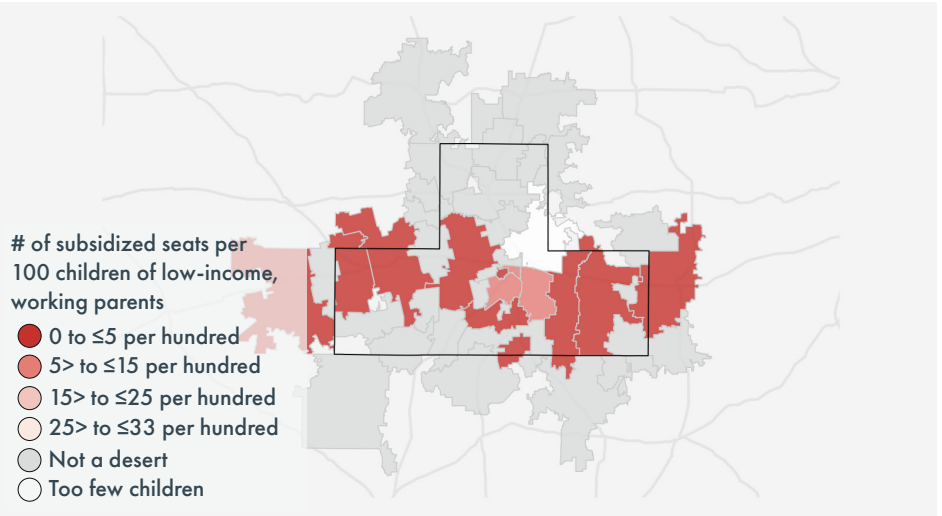
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #71

4,912 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,248 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #71

7,559 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.

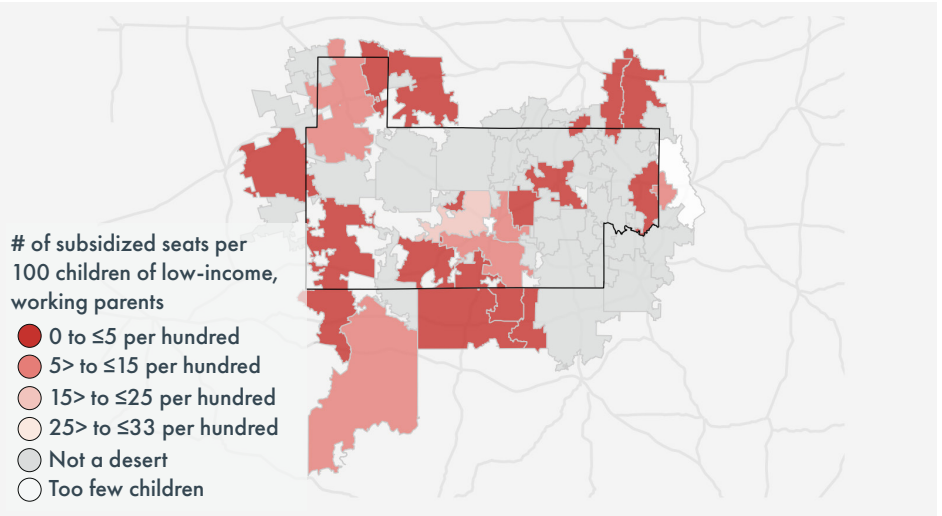
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #72

3,296 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

836 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #72

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.

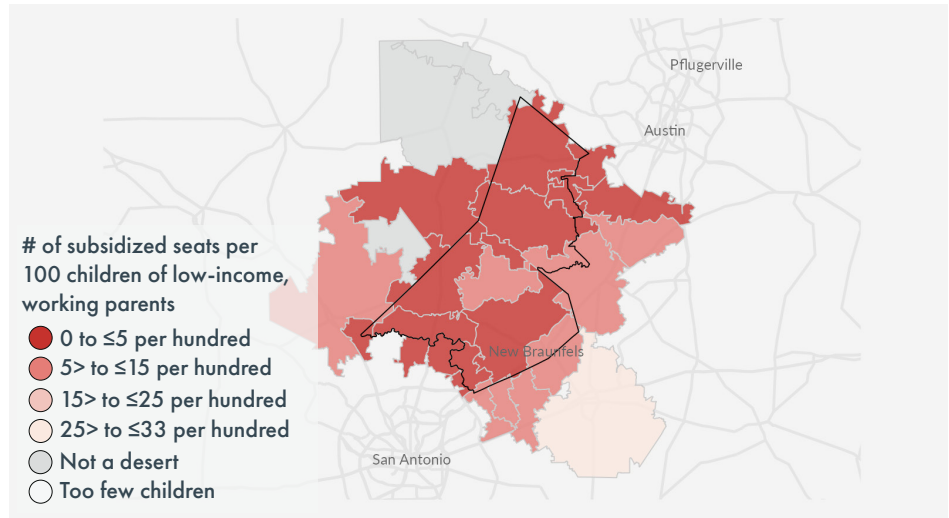
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #73

3,722 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

822 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #73

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.

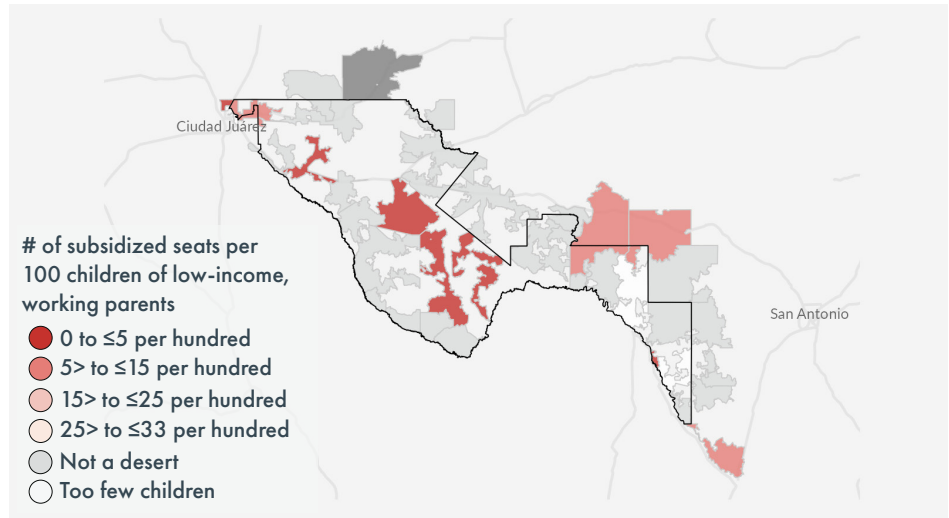
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #74

16,448 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,608 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #74

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

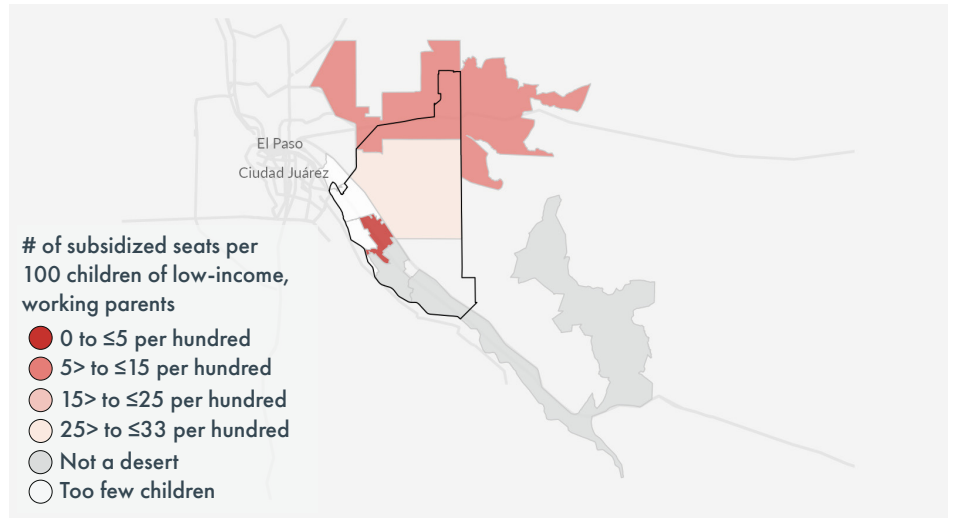
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
 - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
 - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #75

11,278 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,942 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #75

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.

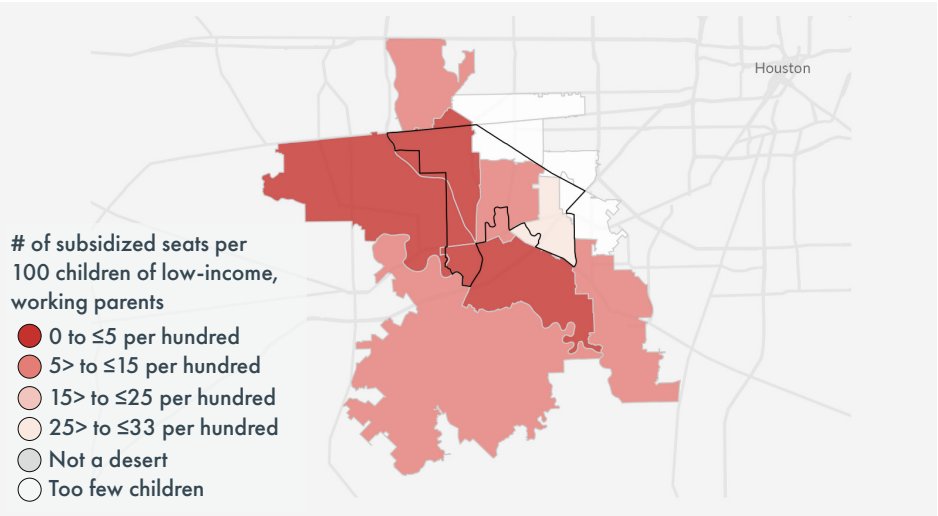
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #76

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

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

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #76

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.

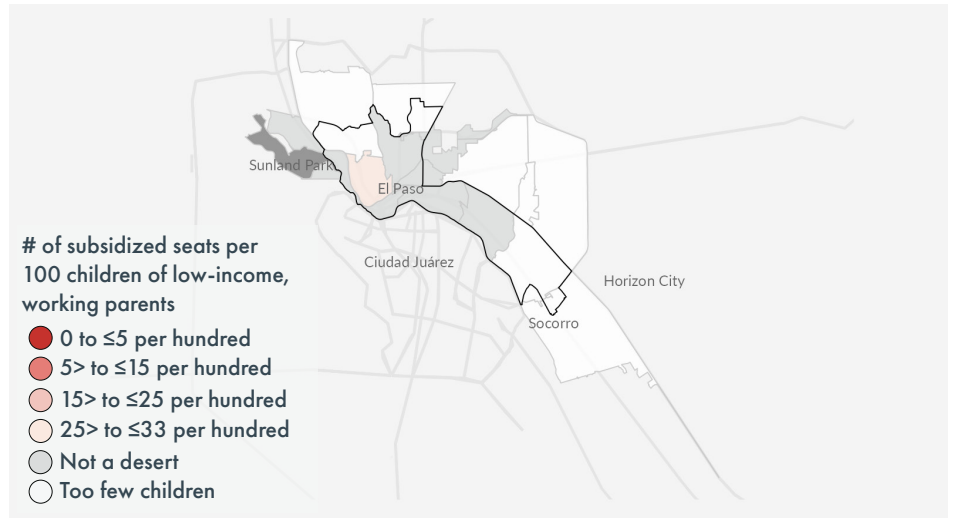
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #77
Rep. Vincent 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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #77

10,080 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,078 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #77

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.

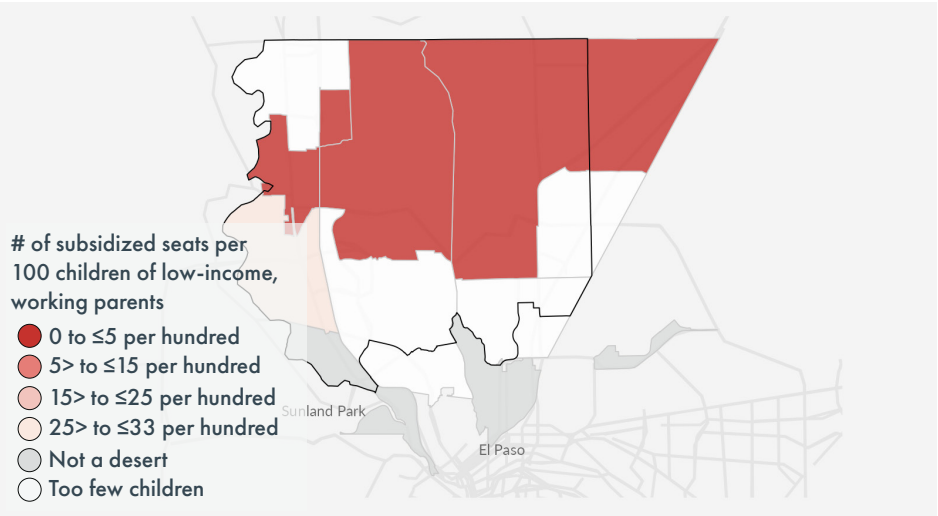
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #78
Rep. Joe Moody



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #78	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	41	24 (-41%)
Child Care Centers	97	89 (-8%)
Total capacity	7,420	6,995 (-6%)
Subsidy seats	1,811	1,606 (-11%)

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #78

6,636 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,119 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #78

9,216 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

3,635 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

1,606 children are receiving subsidy, 44% of those in need.

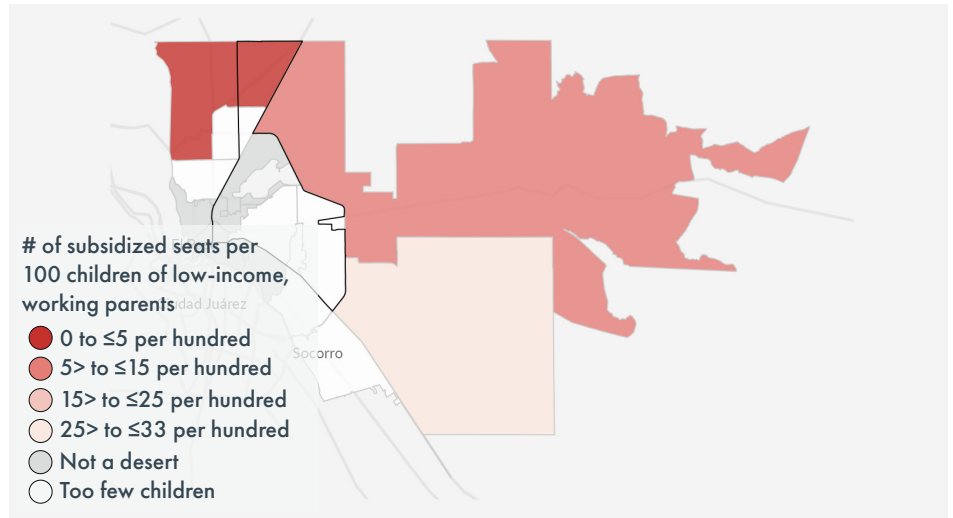
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #79
Rep. Claudia Ordaz



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #79	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	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
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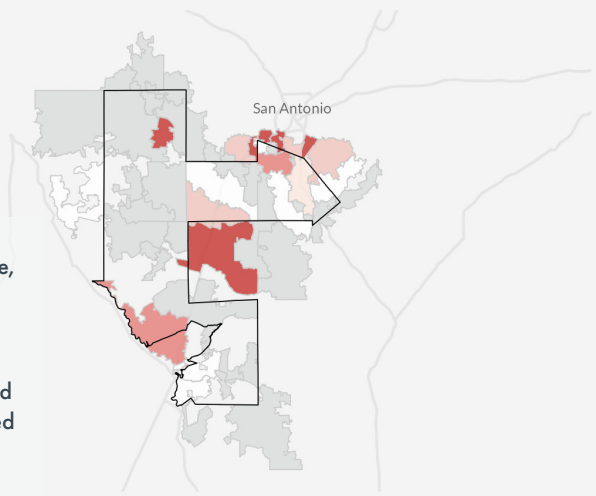
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #80
Rep. Don McLaughlin, Jr.

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #80

12,232 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,225 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #80

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

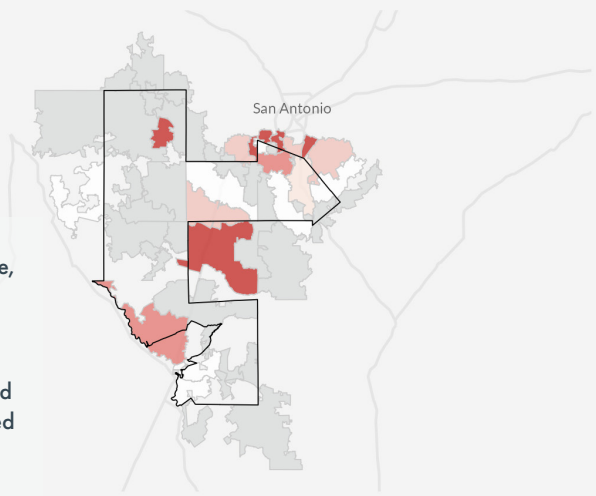
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #80
Rep. Don McLaughlin

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #80

12,232 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,225 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #80

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.

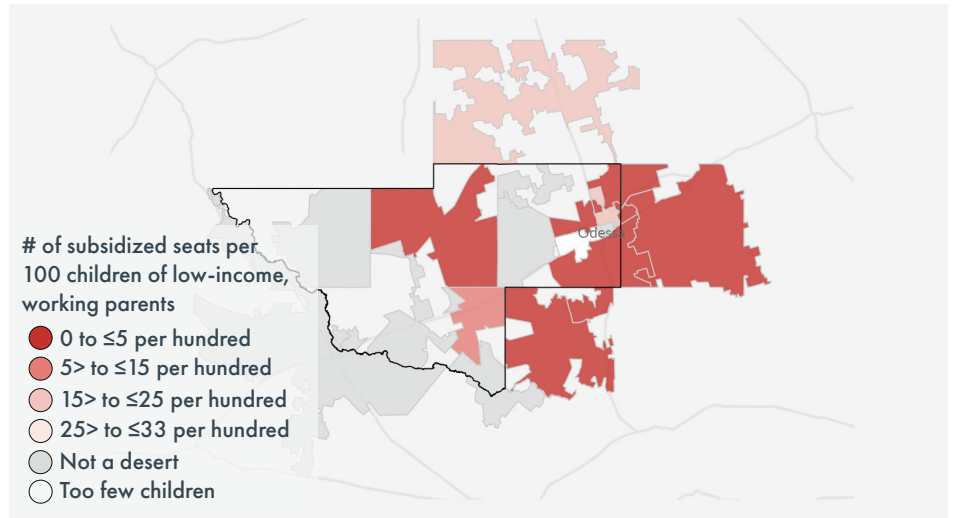
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #81

4,602 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,859 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #81

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

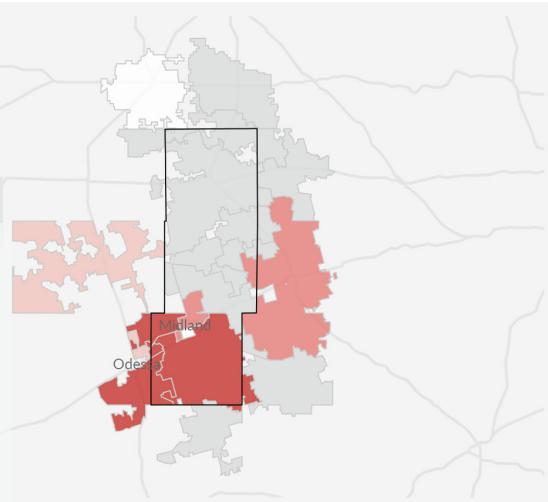
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #82
Rep. Tom Craddick

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #82

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

1,015 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #82

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

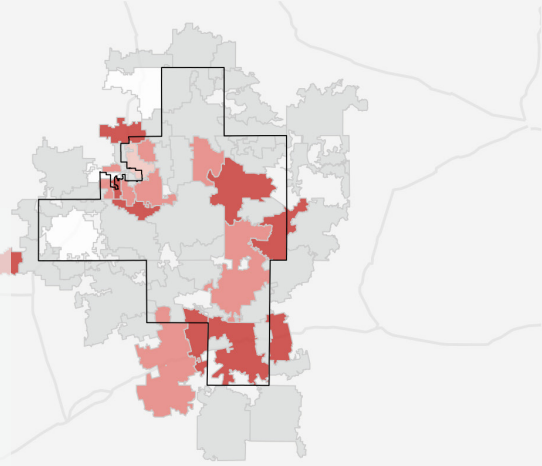
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #83
Rep. Dustin Burrows

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #83	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #83

6,350 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,321 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #83

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.

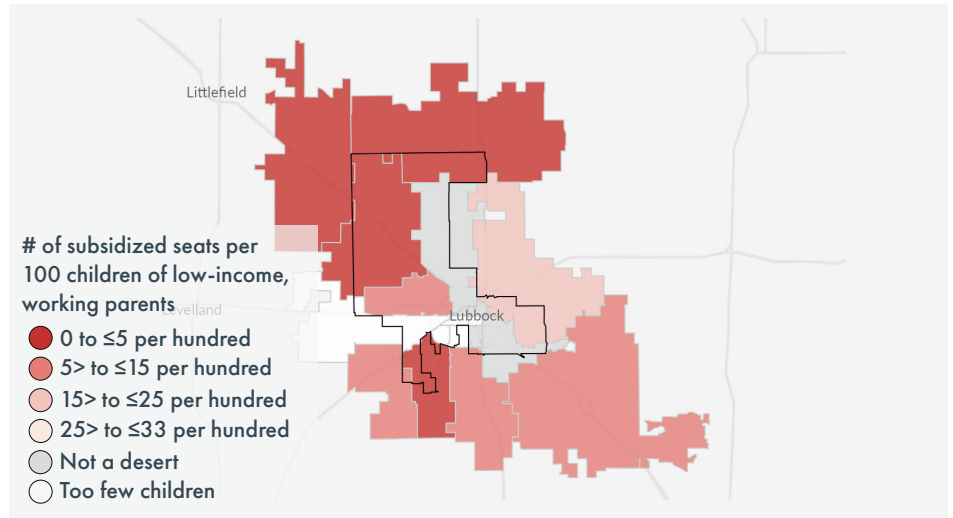
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #84
Rep. Carl H. Pepper



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #84	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #84

4,396 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,486 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #84

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.

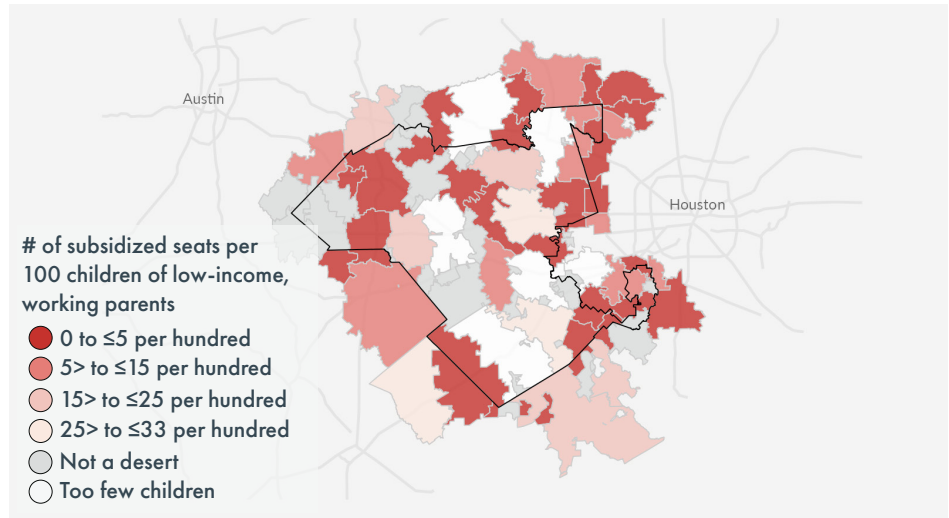
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #85

21,512 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,809 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #85

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.

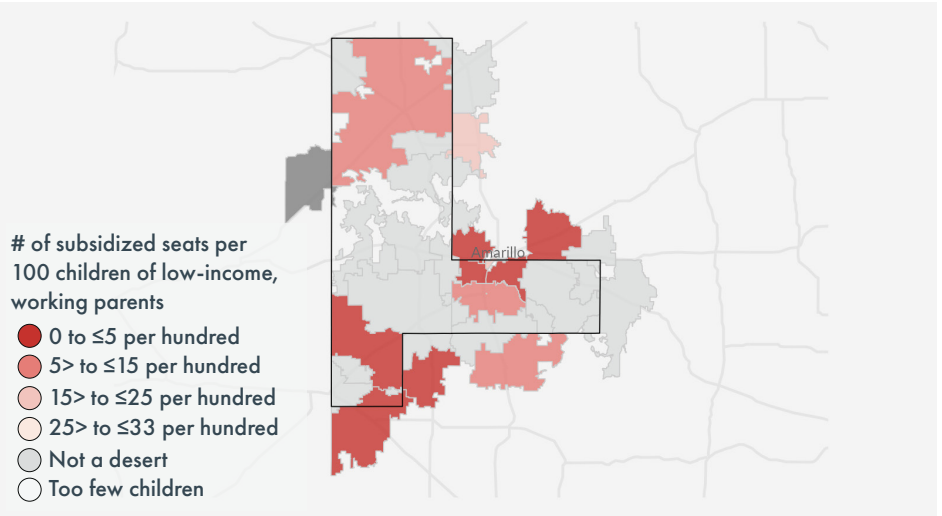
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #86
Rep. John T. Smither



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #86

5,300 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,108 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #86

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.

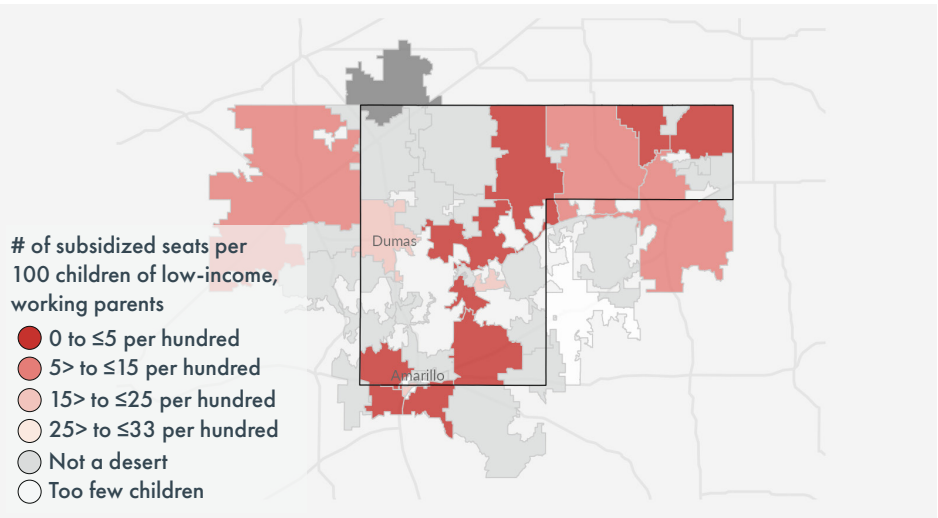
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #87

5,118 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,022 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #87

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

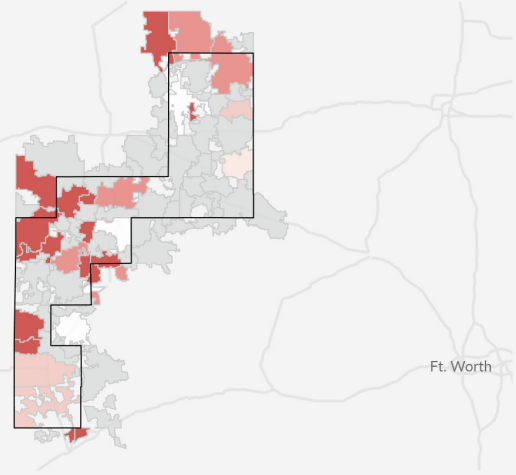
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #88
Rep. Ken King

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

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #88	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #88

4,518 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,784 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #88

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.

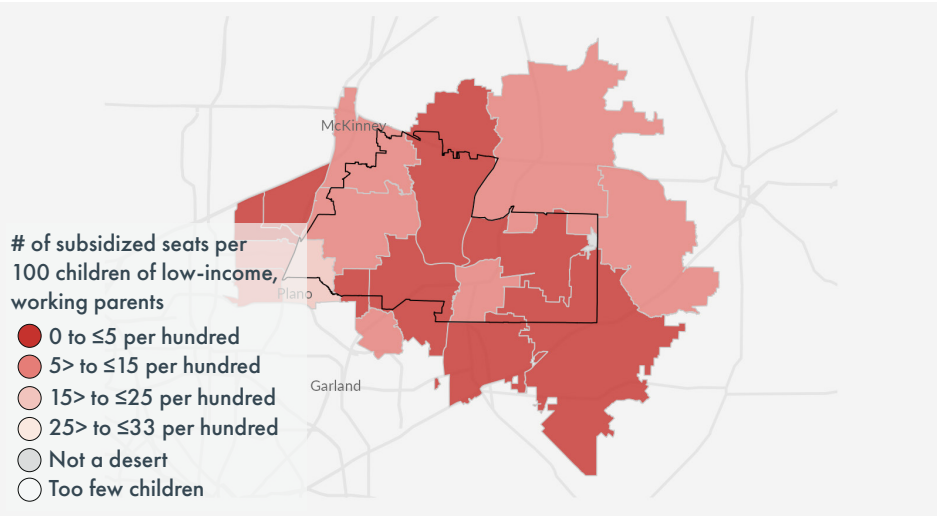
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

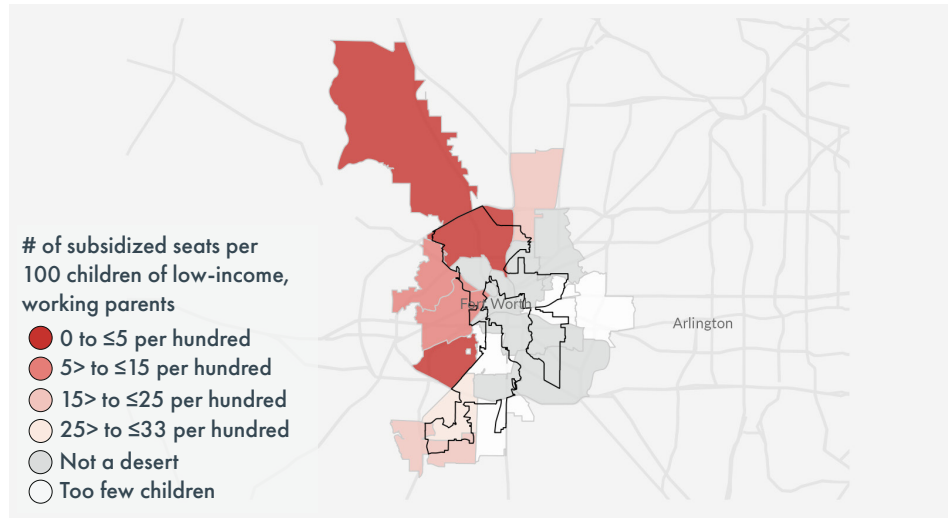
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #90

9,398 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,993 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #90

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.

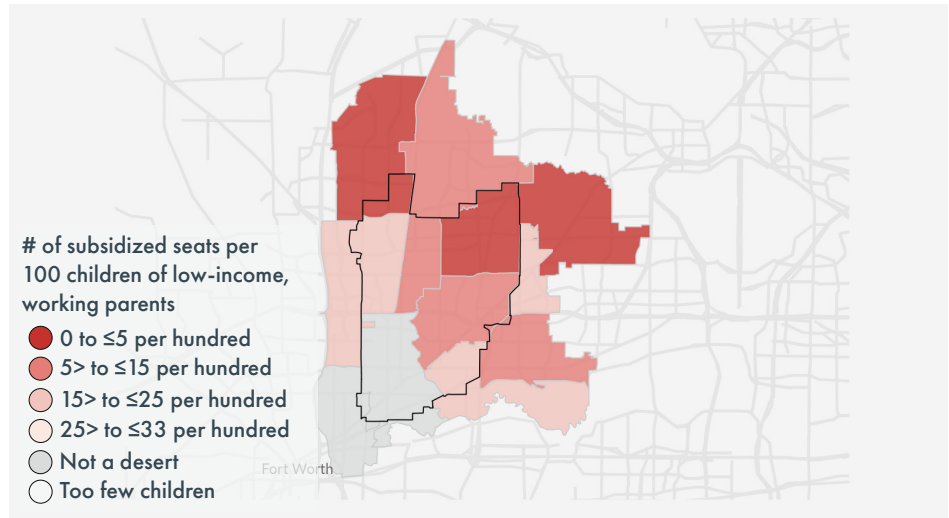
POLICY PRIORITIES

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



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #91

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

1,170 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #91

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.

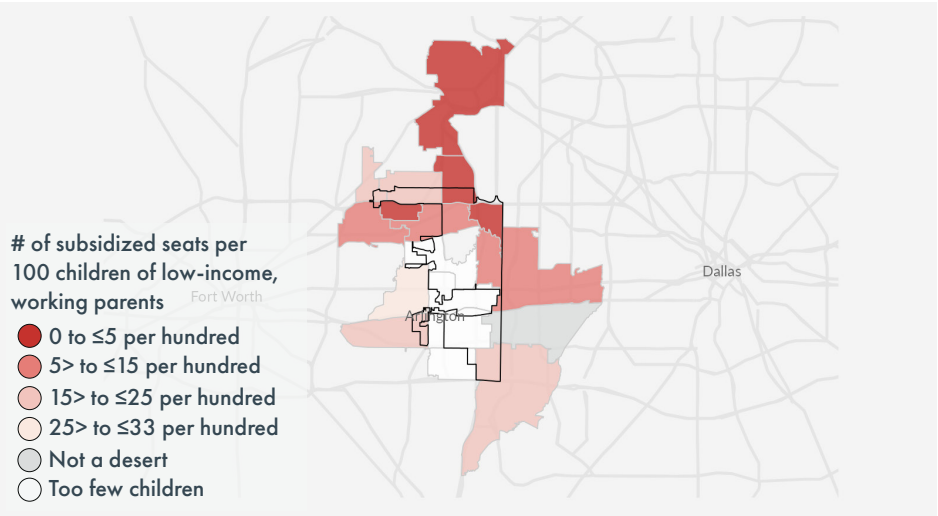
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #92

8,624 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,926 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #92

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.

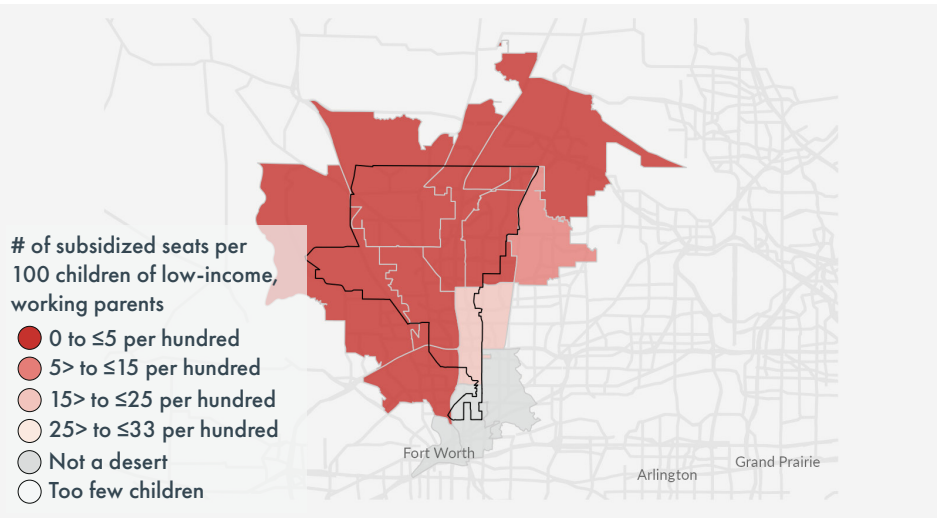
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #93

5,482 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,324 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #93

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.

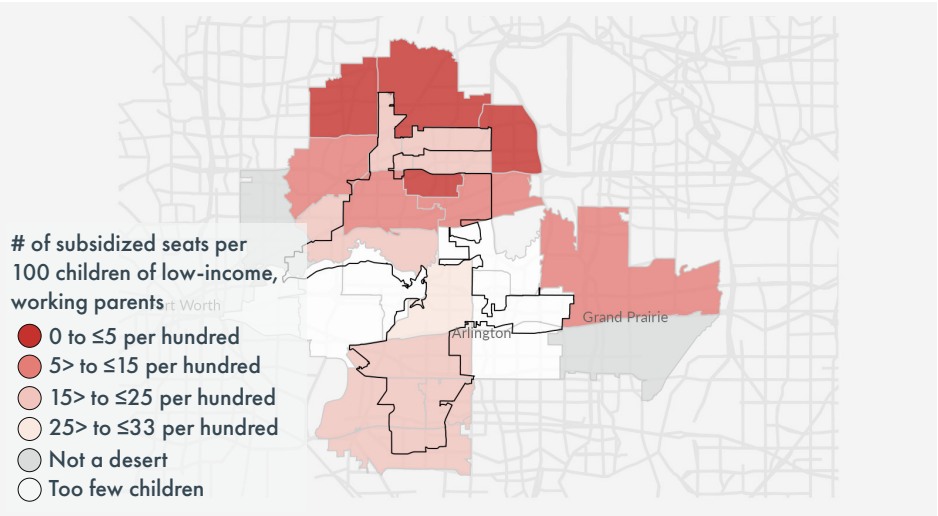
POLICY PRIORITIES

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- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
 - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #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.

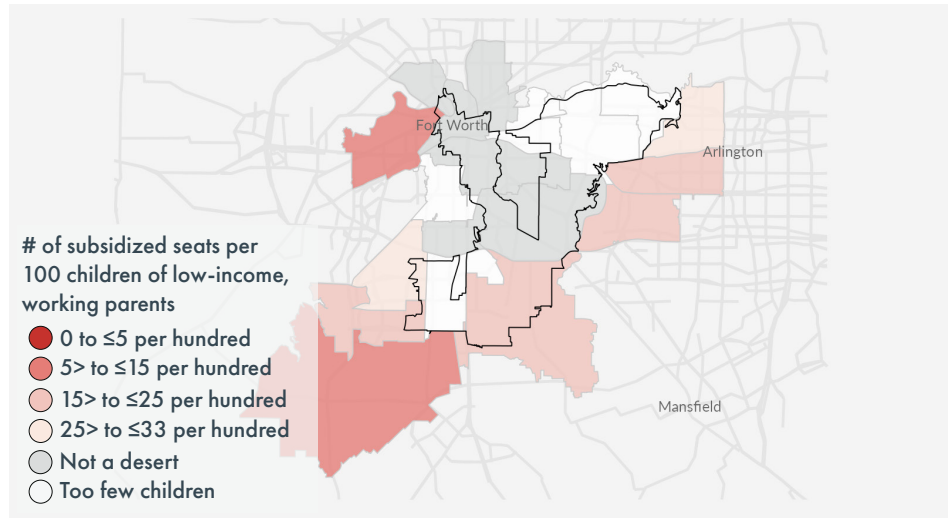
POLICY PRIORITIES

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- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
 - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #95

11,360 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,928 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #95

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.

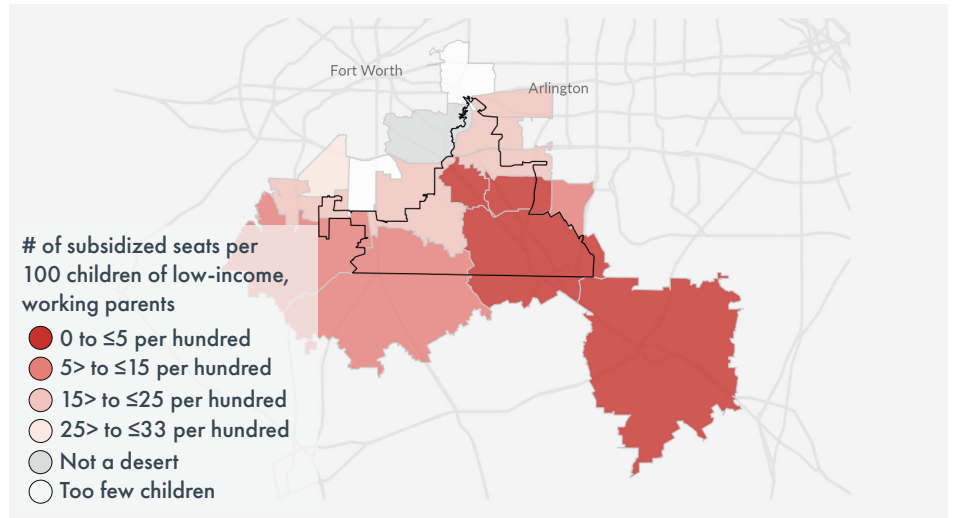
POLICY PRIORITIES

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 - Prioritizing income-eligible 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #96

12,272 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,380 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #96

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

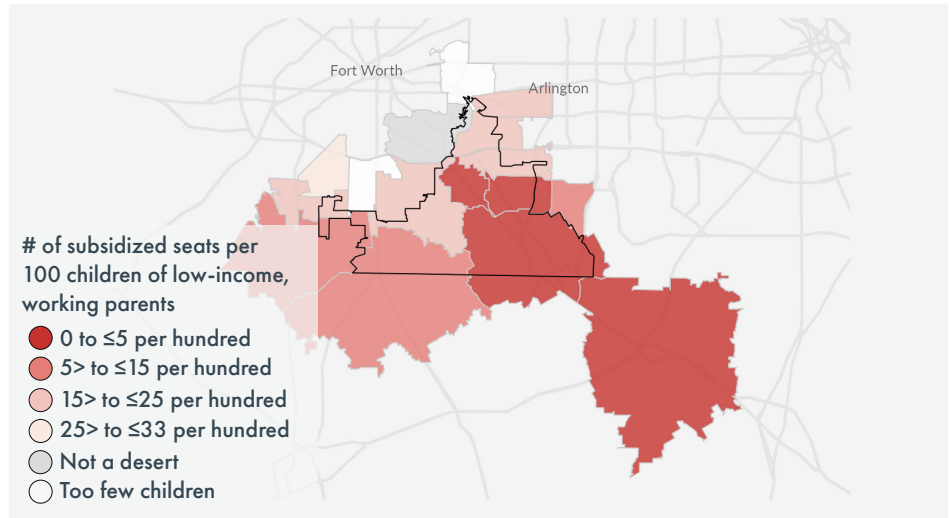
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- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #96

Rep. John McQueeney



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #96

12,272 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,380 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #96

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.

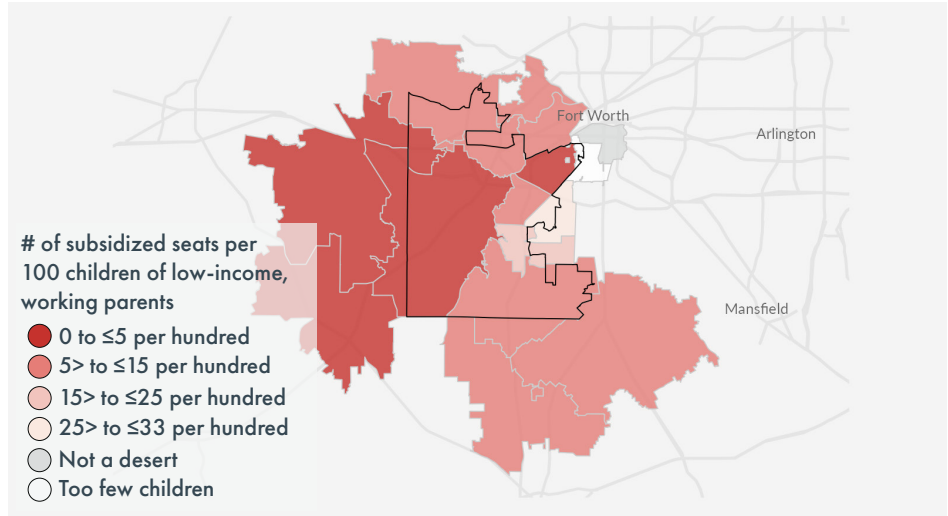
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- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #97

11,560 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,922 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #97

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

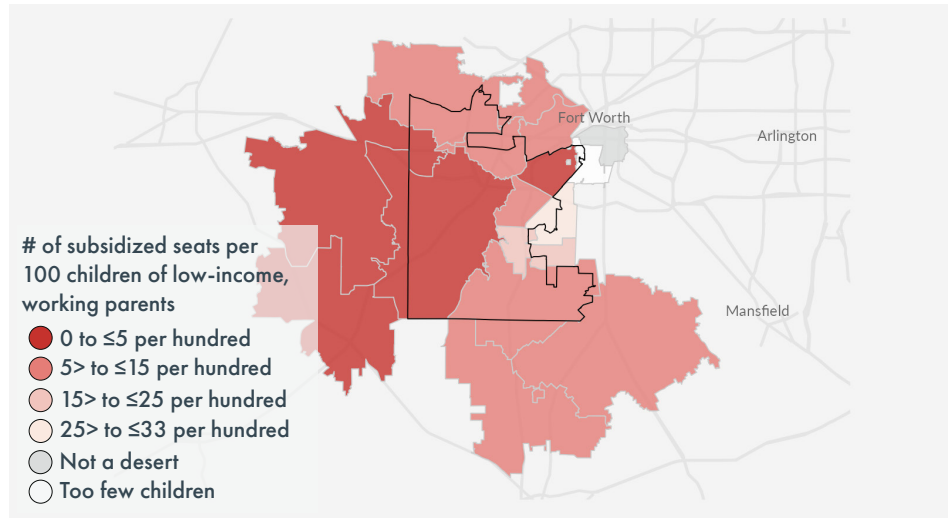
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- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #97

Rep. John McQueeney



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #97

11,560 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,922 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #97

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.

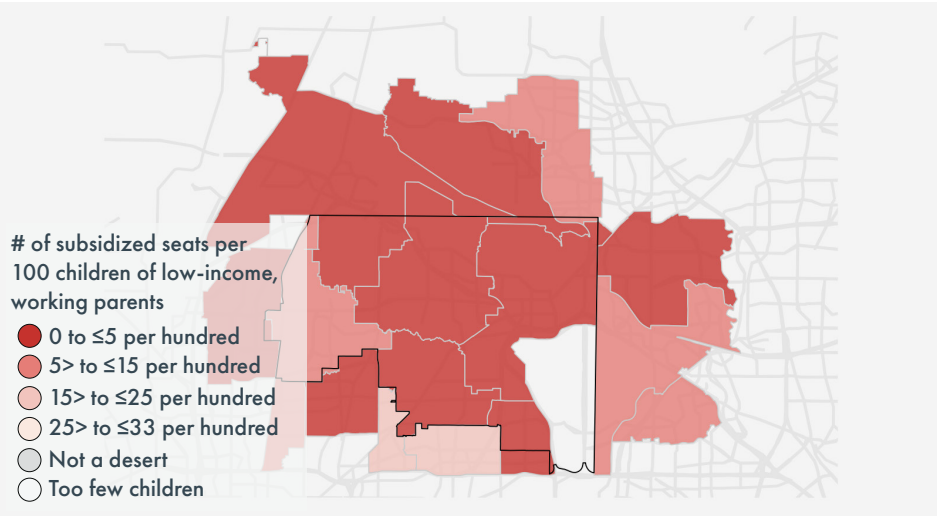
POLICY PRIORITIES

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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #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.

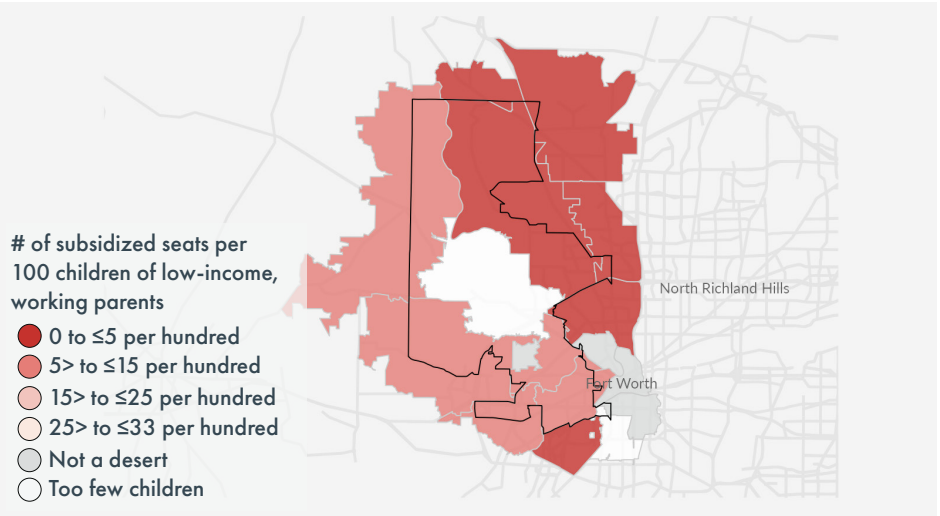
POLICY PRIORITIES

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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #99

13,224 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,009 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #99

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.

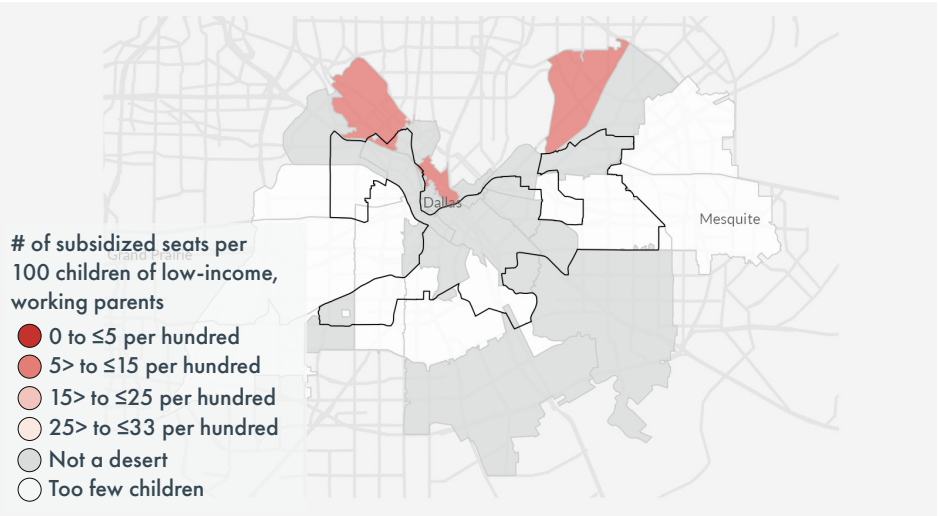
POLICY PRIORITIES

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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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #100

18,962 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

9,604 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #100

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.

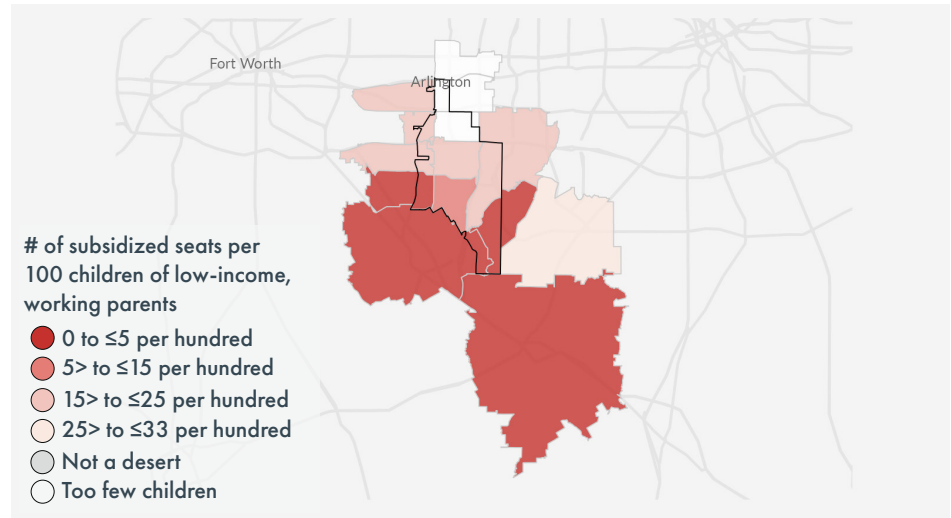
POLICY PRIORITIES

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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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #101

8,722 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,975 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #101

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.

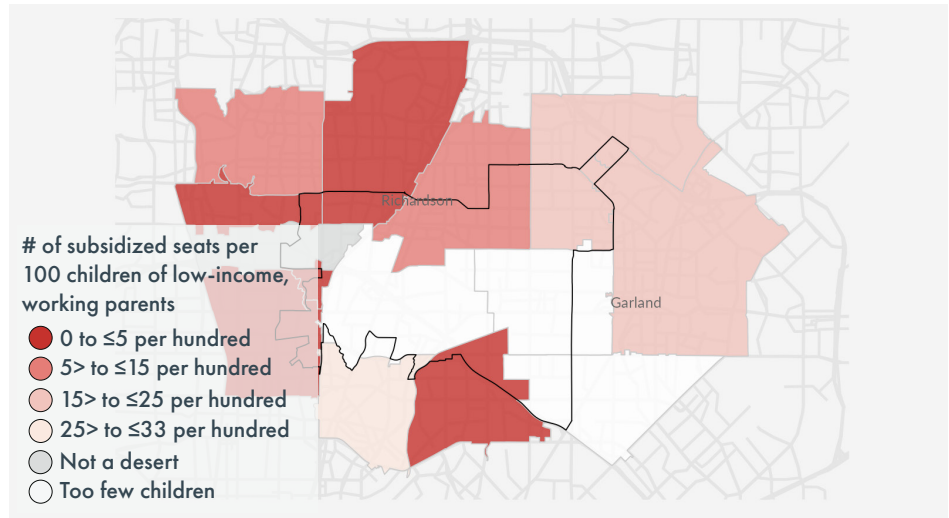
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 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

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

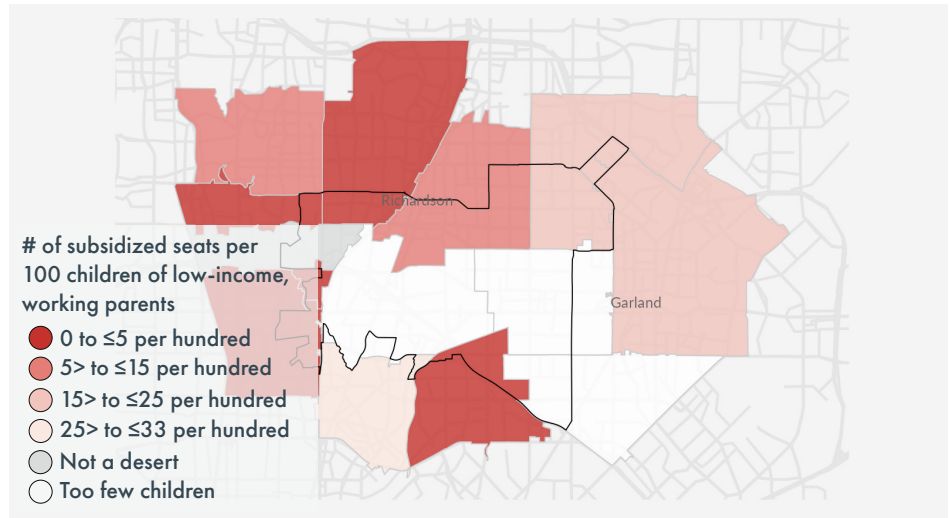
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
 - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
 - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income 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 #102

Rep. Ana-María Rodríguez
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.

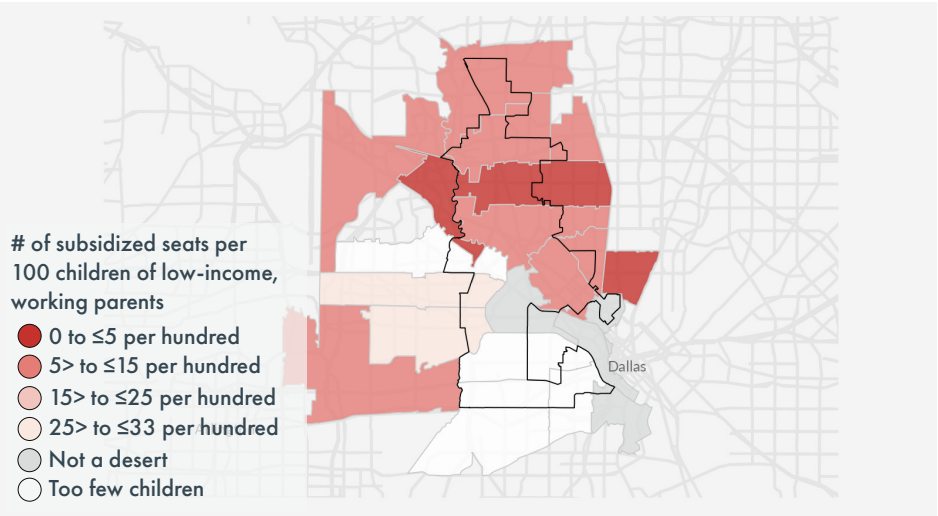
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #103

26,390 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

12,594 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #103

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.

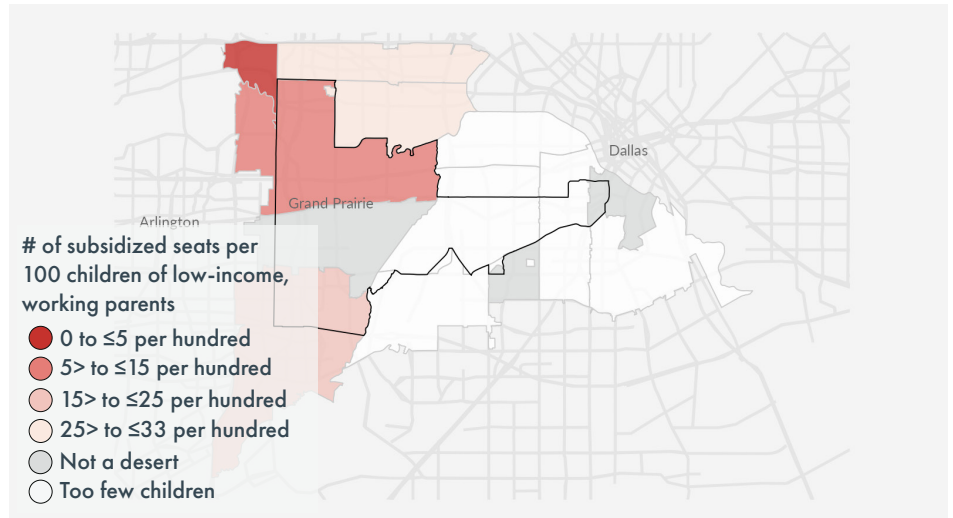
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #104

2,890 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,312 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #104

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.

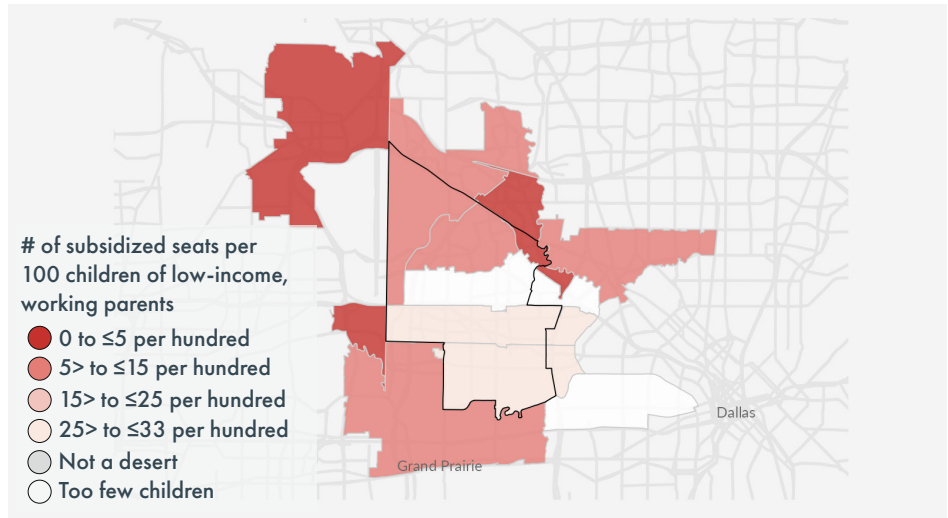
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #105

8,174 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,031 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #105

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.

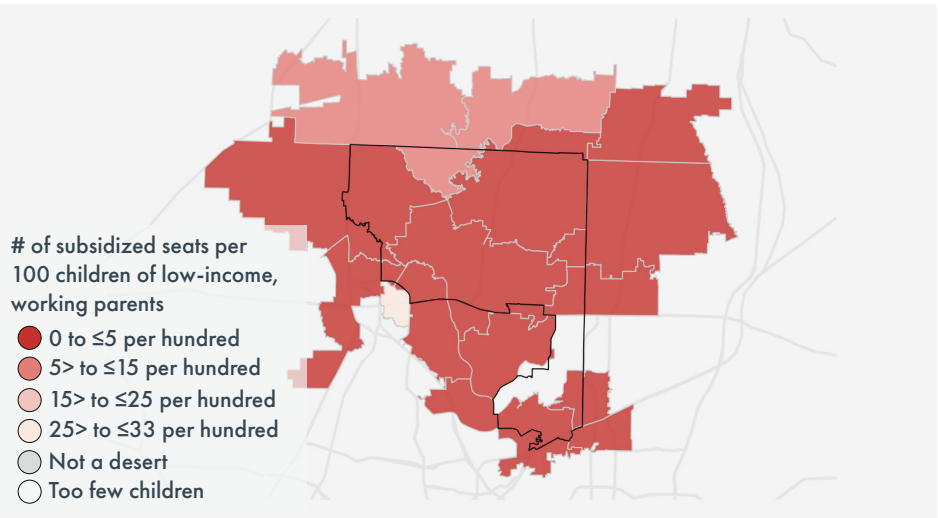
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #106

11,280 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,406 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #106

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.

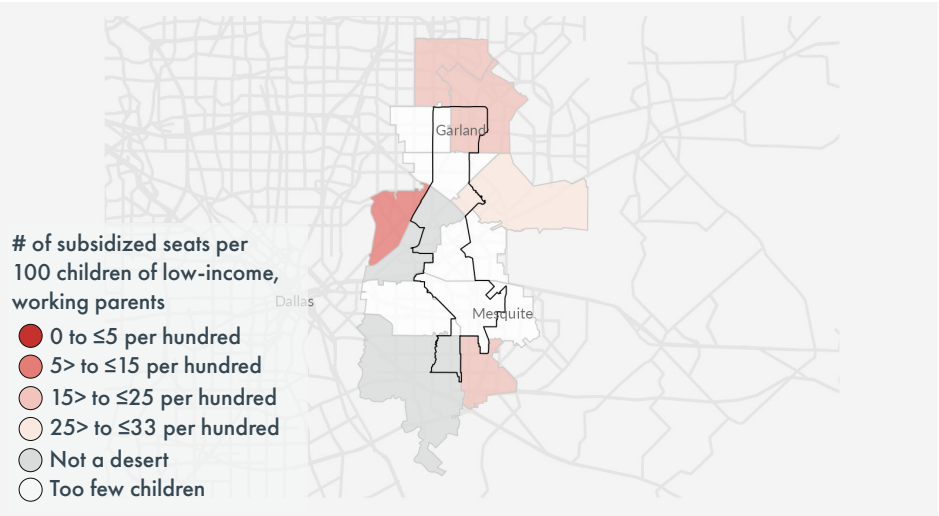
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #107

10,488 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,299 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #107

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.

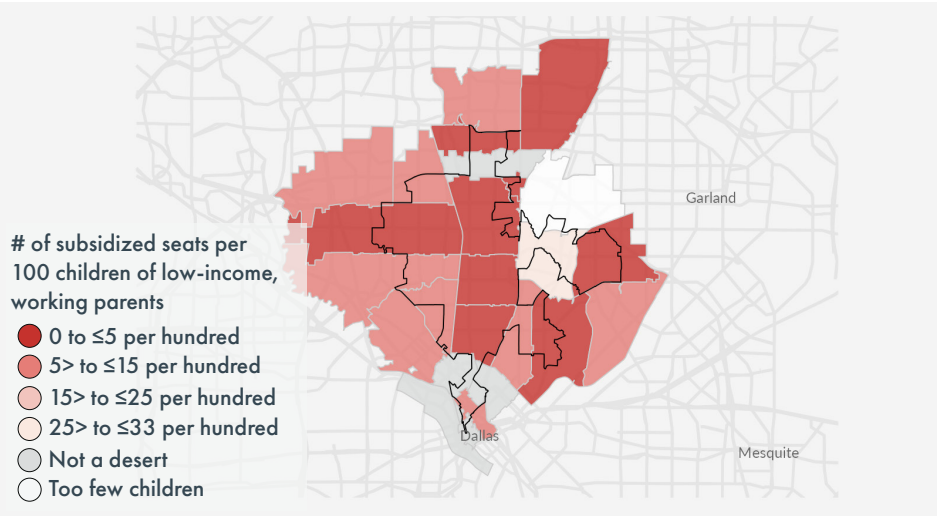
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #108

22,342 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

10,862 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #108

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.

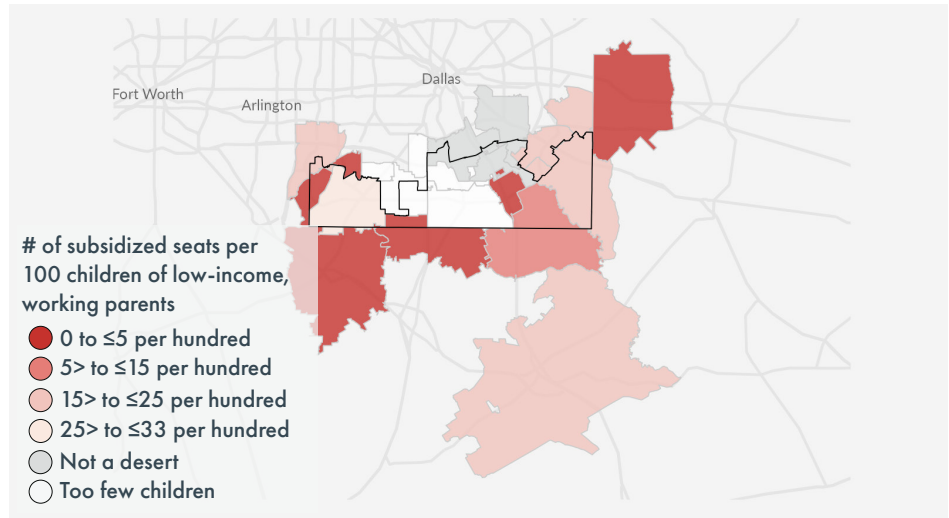
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #109

23,816 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,939 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #109

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.

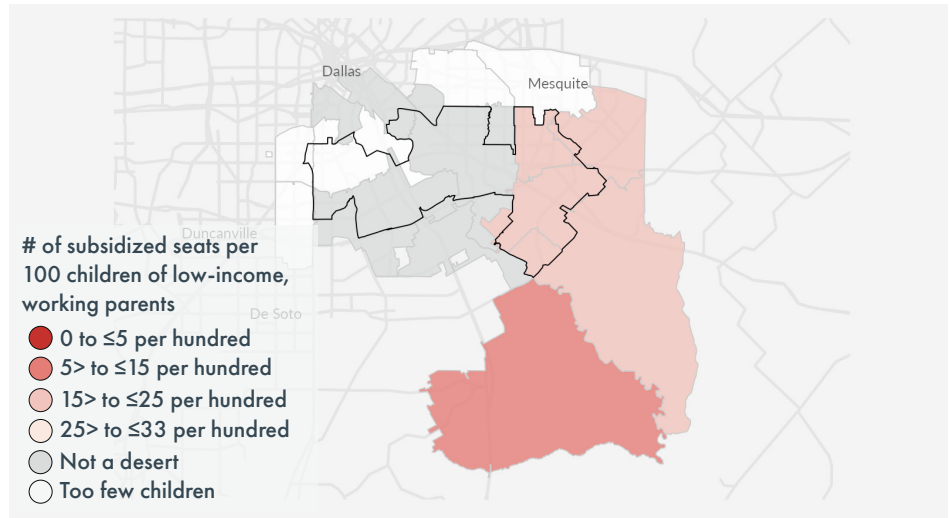
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #110

23,588 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,030 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #110

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

No
Photo
Available

House District #111
Rep. Yvonne Davis

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

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

TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #111

23,470 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,782 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

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%)

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.

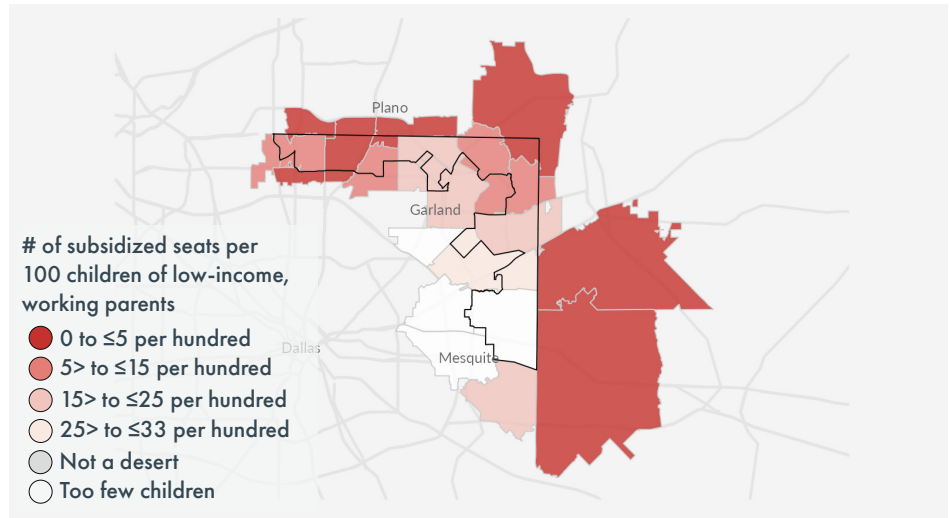
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #112

9,302 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,143 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #112

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.

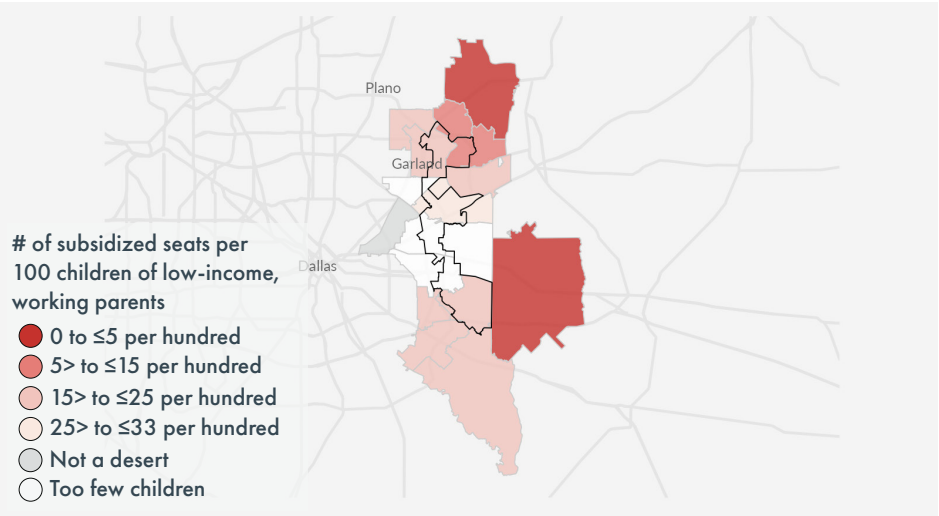
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #113

10,488 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,299 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #113

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.

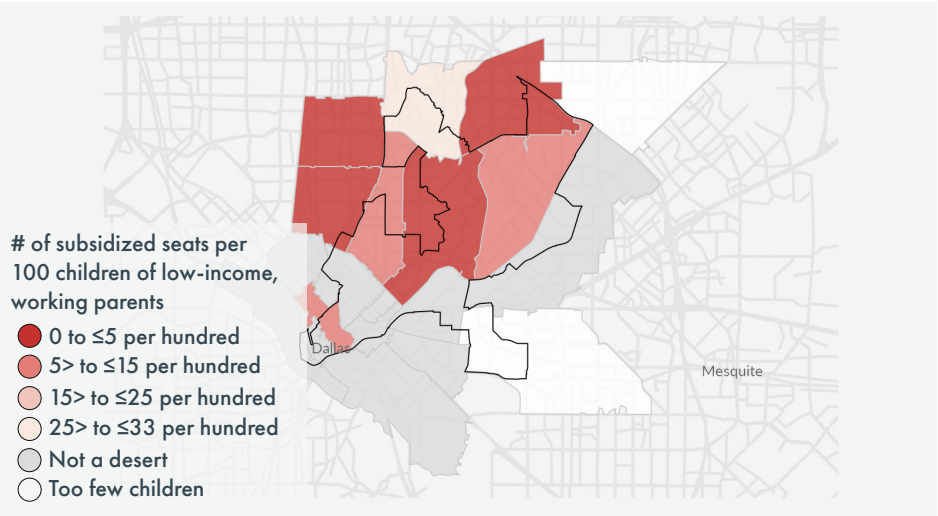
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #114

18,962 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

9,604 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #114

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.

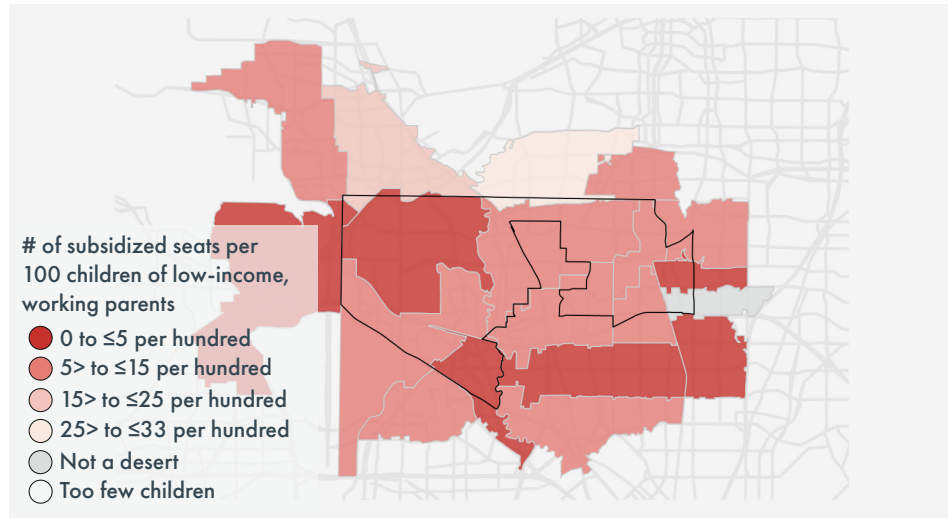
POLICY PRIORITIES

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- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
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- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #115
Rep. Cassandra Garcia
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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #115

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

873 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #115

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.

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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EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #115

Rep. Cassandra Hernandez

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

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

TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

HD #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%)
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STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #115

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

873 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #115

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

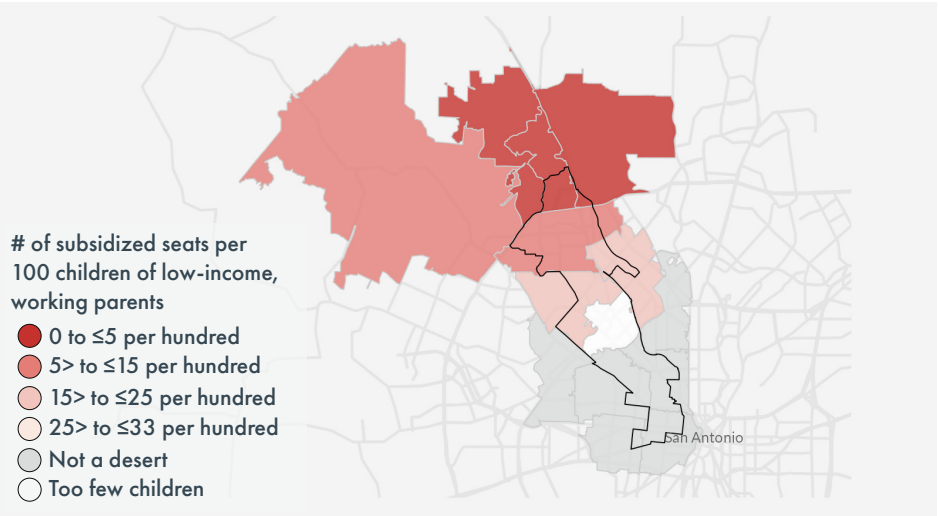
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- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #116

15,836 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,697 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #116

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.

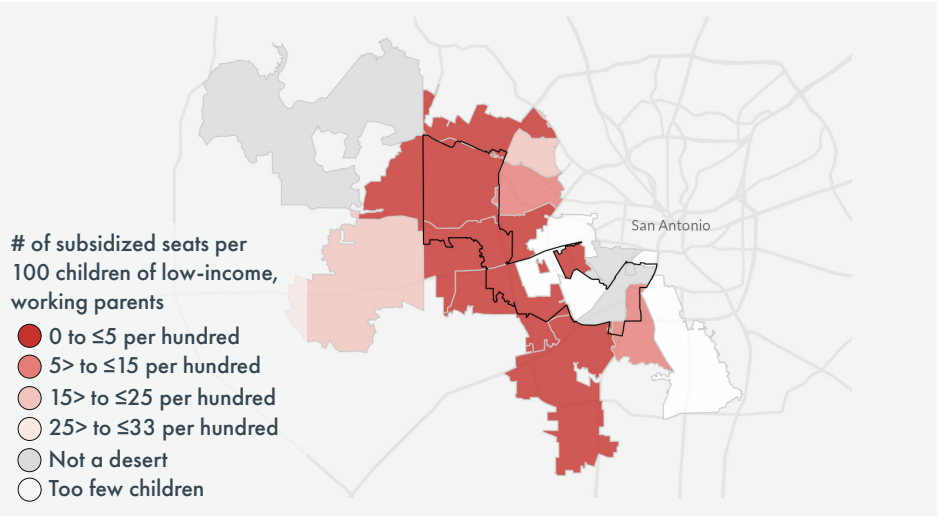
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #117

14,120 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,763 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #117

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.

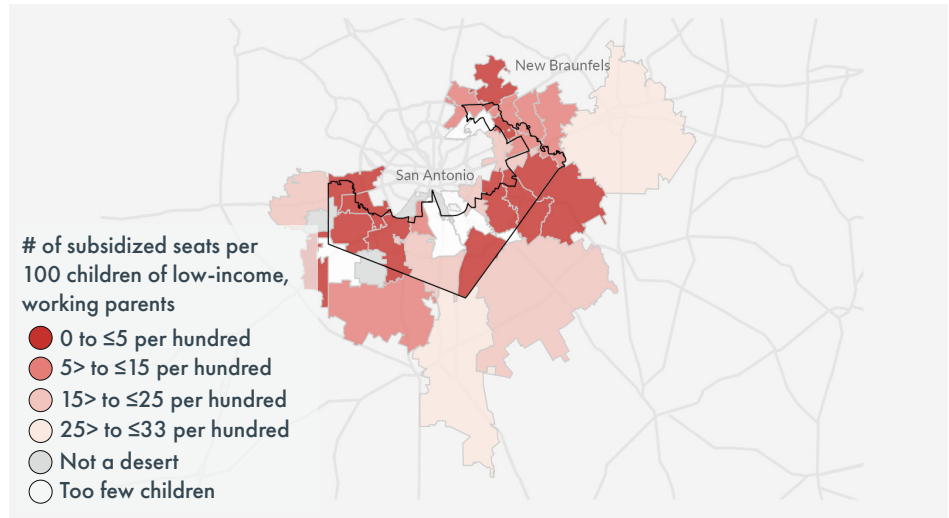
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #118

15,564 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,816 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #118

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

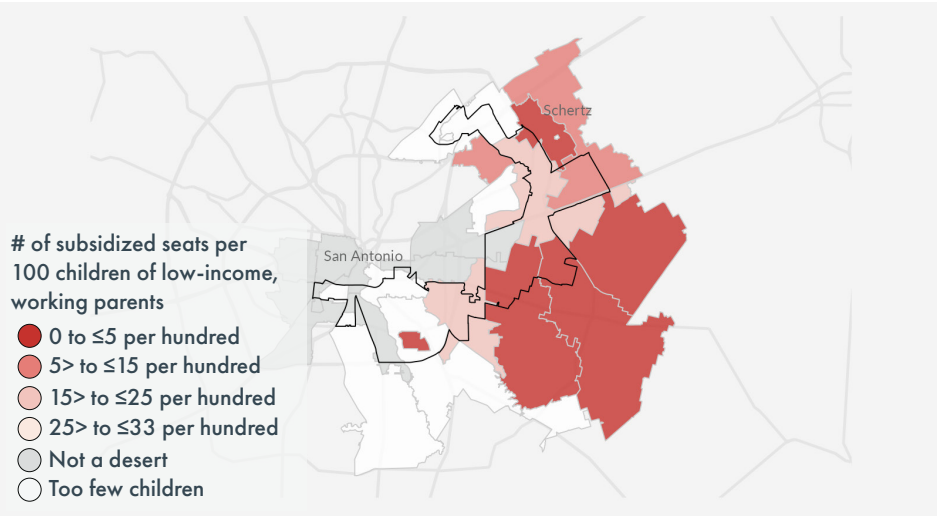
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #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.

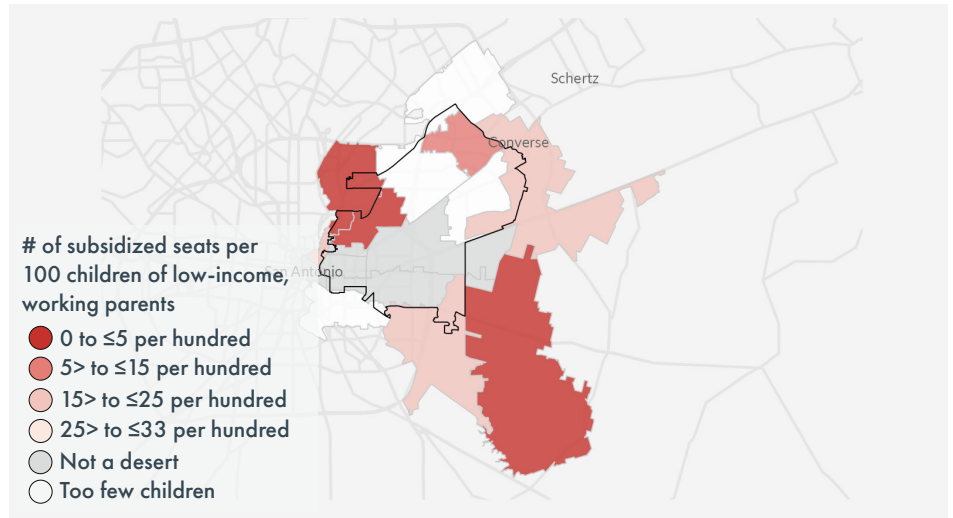
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #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.

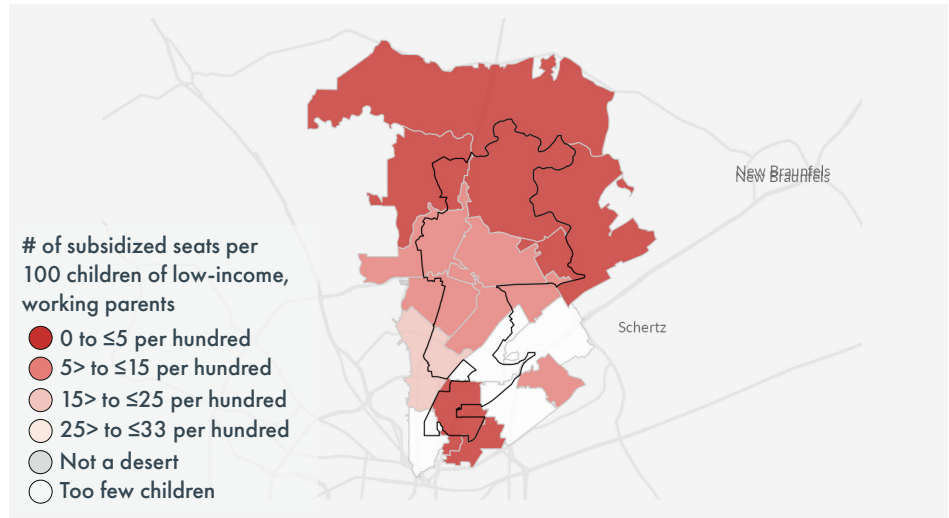
POLICY PRIORITIES

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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #121
Rep. Marc LaHood



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #121

8,400 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,819 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #121

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.

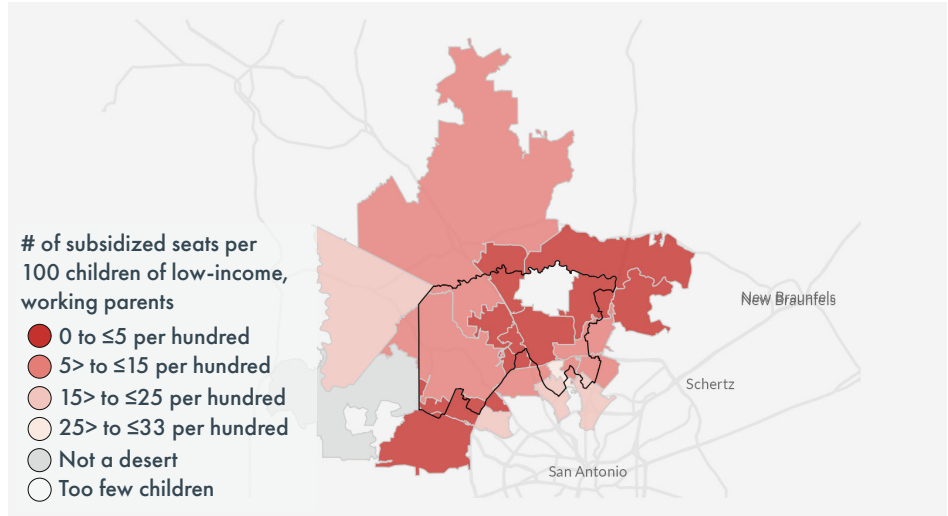
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 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #122

15,608 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,357 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #122

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.

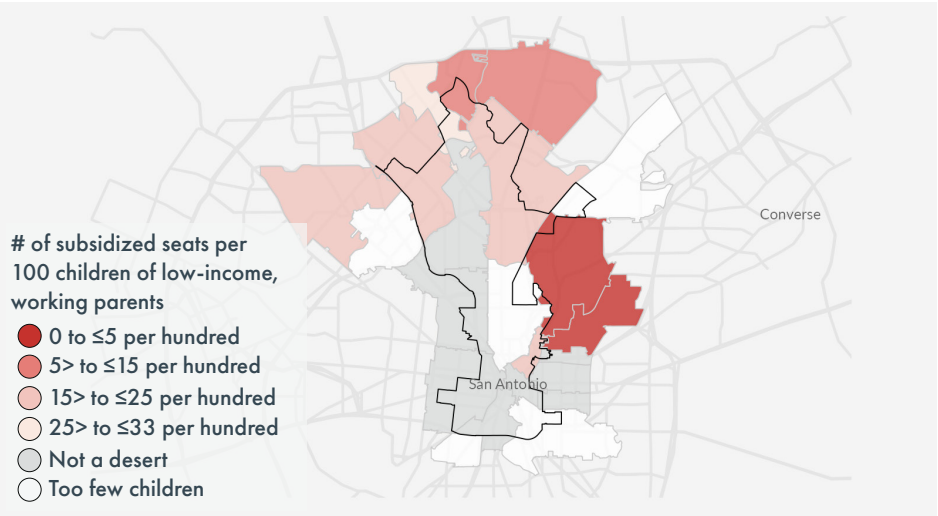
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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #123

11,476 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,396 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #123

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.

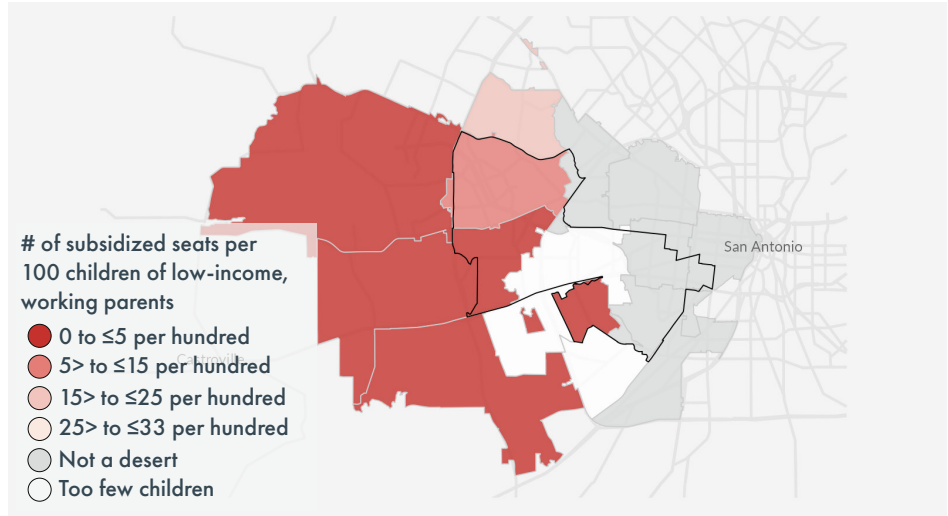
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 - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #124

12,086 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,158 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #124

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

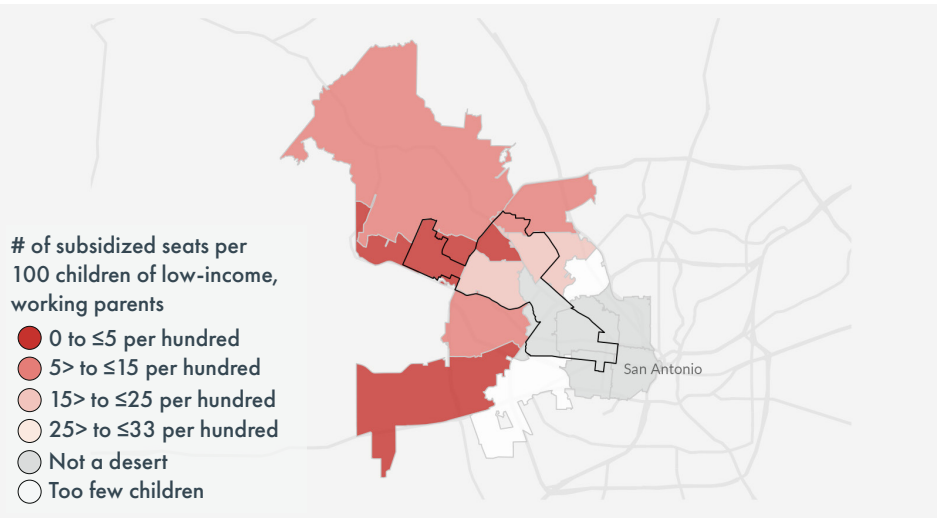
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
 - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
 - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #125

10,888 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,618 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #125

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.

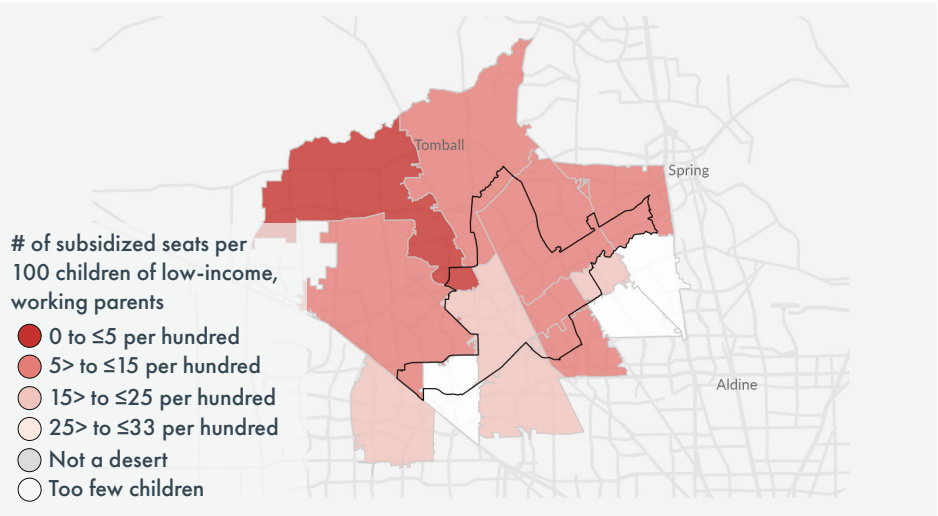
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #126

15,238 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,790 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #126

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.

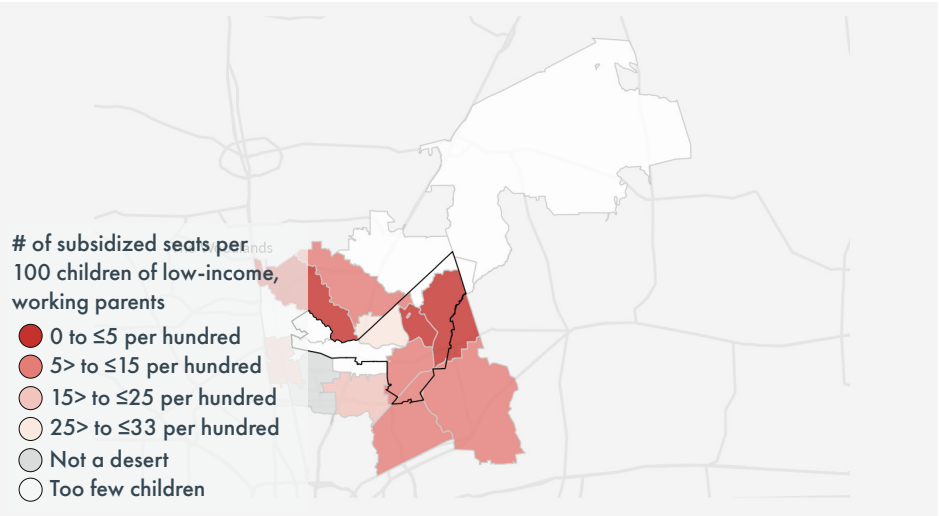
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #127

16,974 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,991 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #127

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.

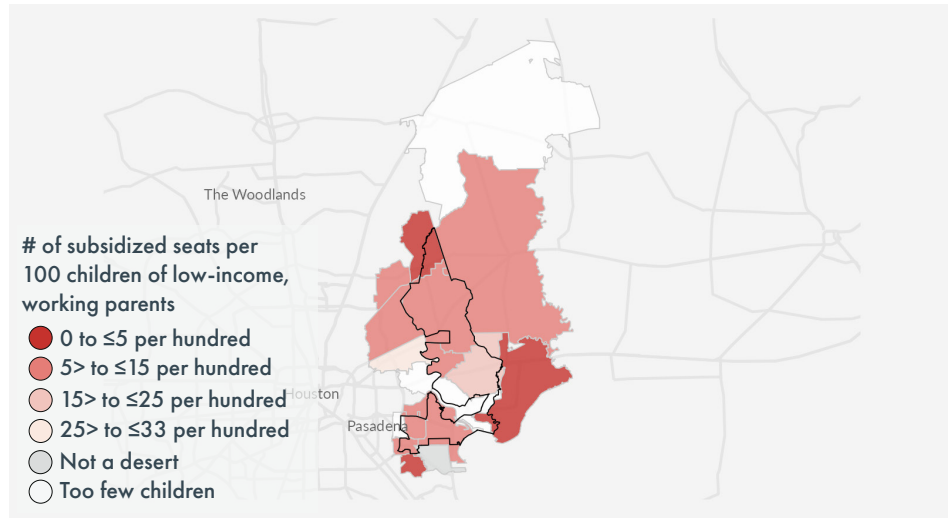
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #128

5,526 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

1,593 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #128

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.

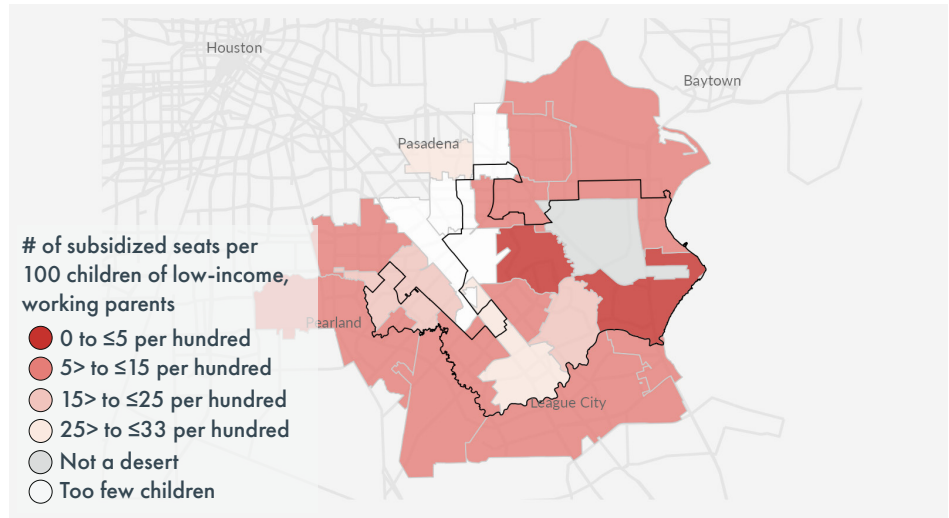
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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.

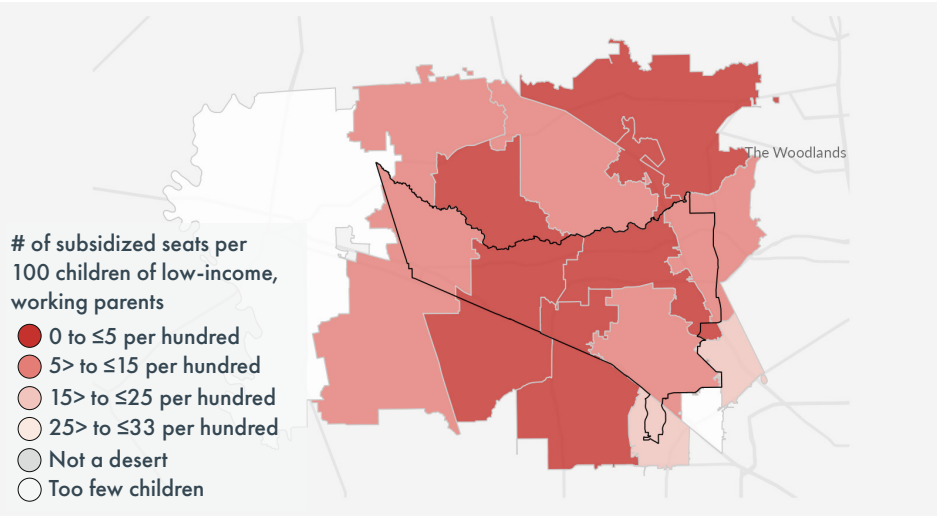
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
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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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #130

12,924 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

4,123 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #130

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.

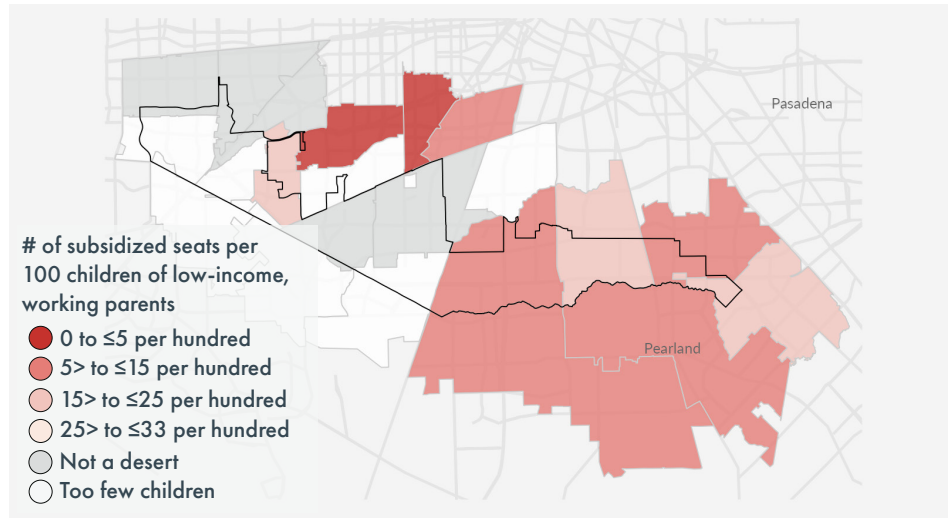
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #131

32,100 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

12,890 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #131

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.

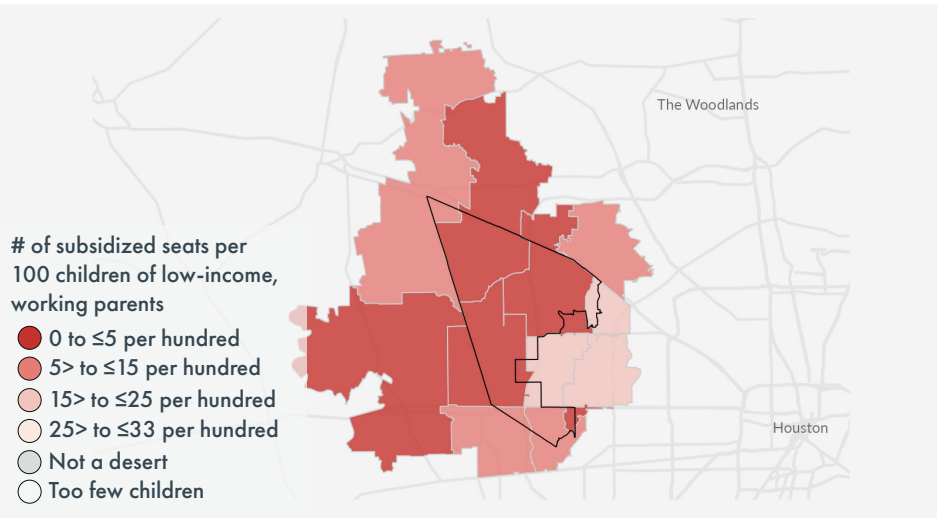
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #132

19,128 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,592 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #132

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.

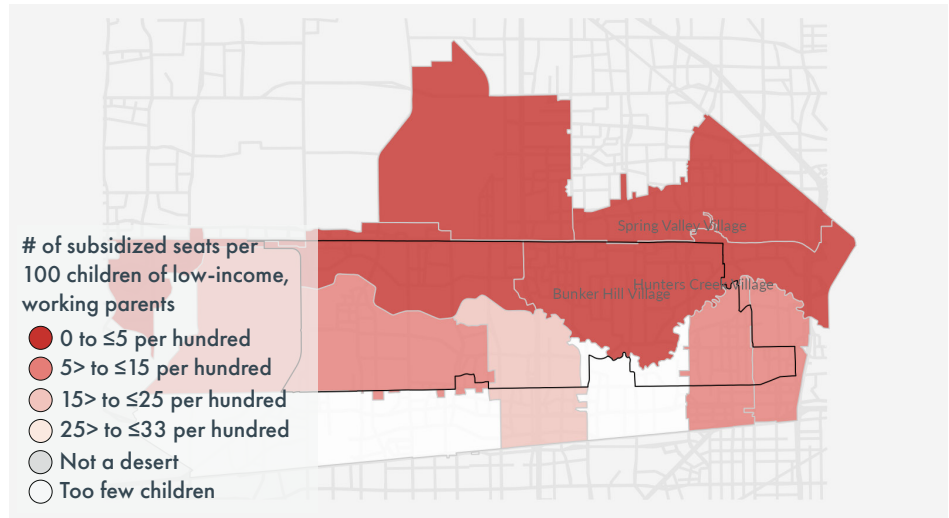
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #133

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

1,139 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #133

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.

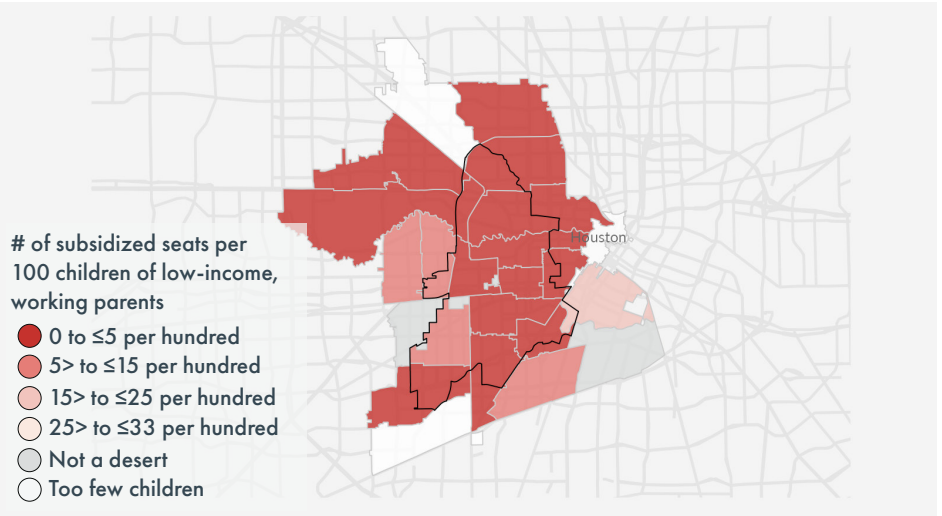
POLICY PRIORITIES

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- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible child care employees for child care scholarships.
- Increase public private Pre-K partnerships by reducing administrative obstacles.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



House District #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #134

26,084 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,208 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #134

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.

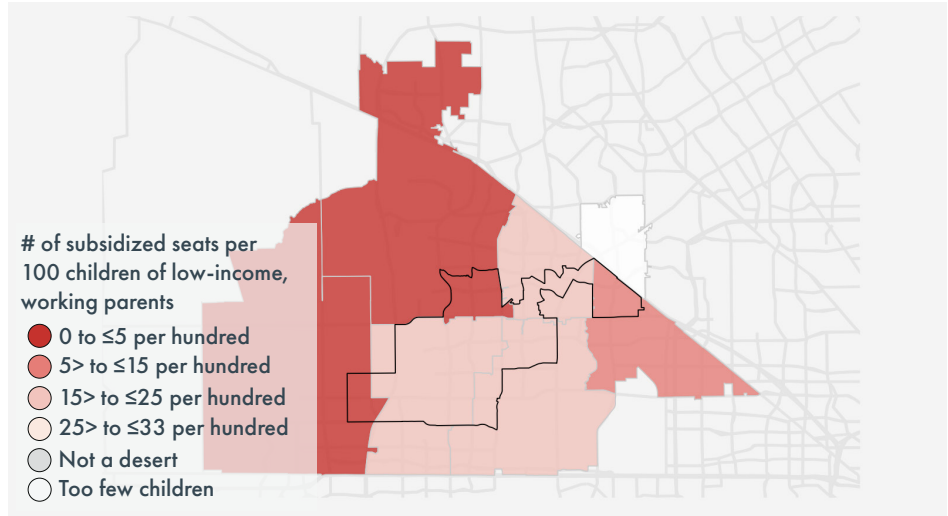
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #135

18,228 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,271 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #135

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.

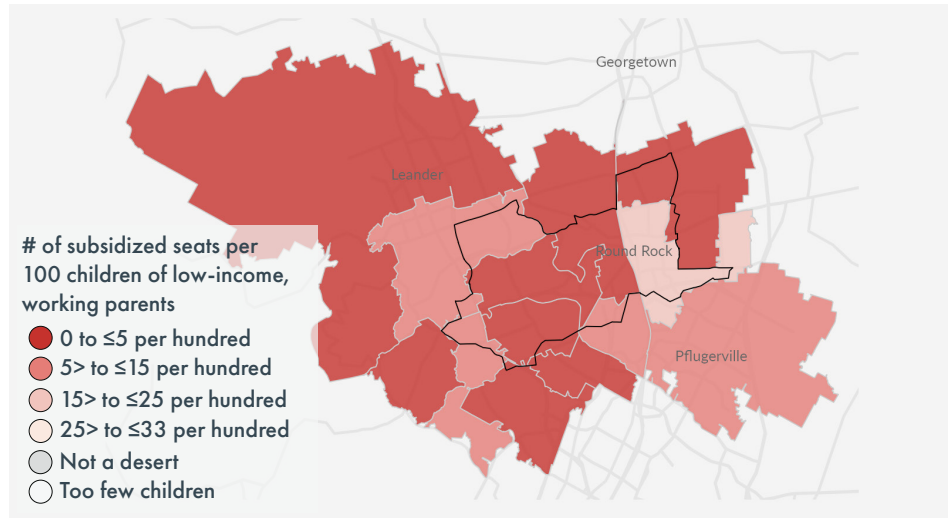
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #136

2,734 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

618 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #136

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.

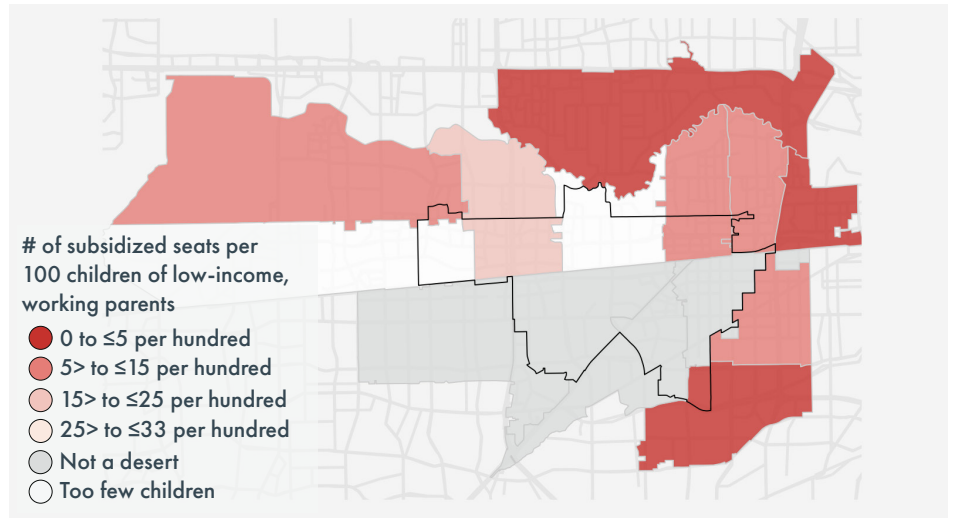
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

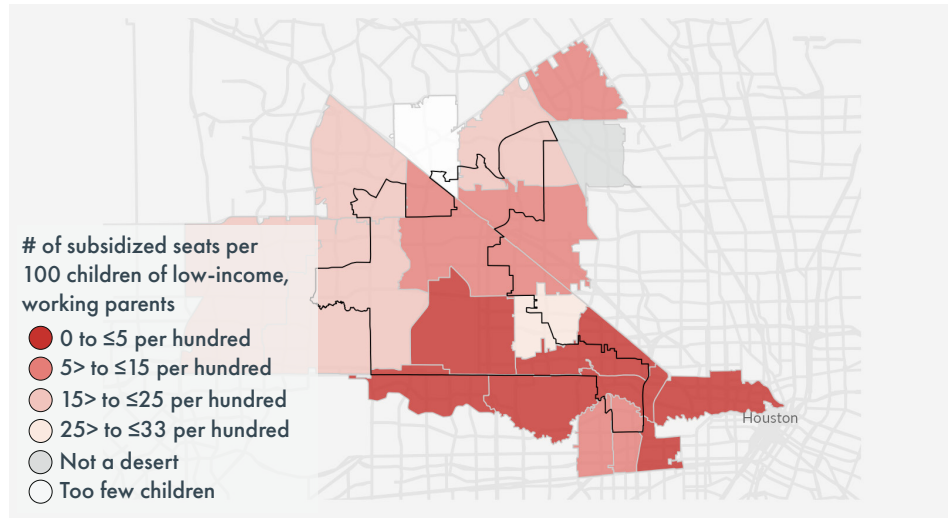
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #138

21,434 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,410 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #138

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.

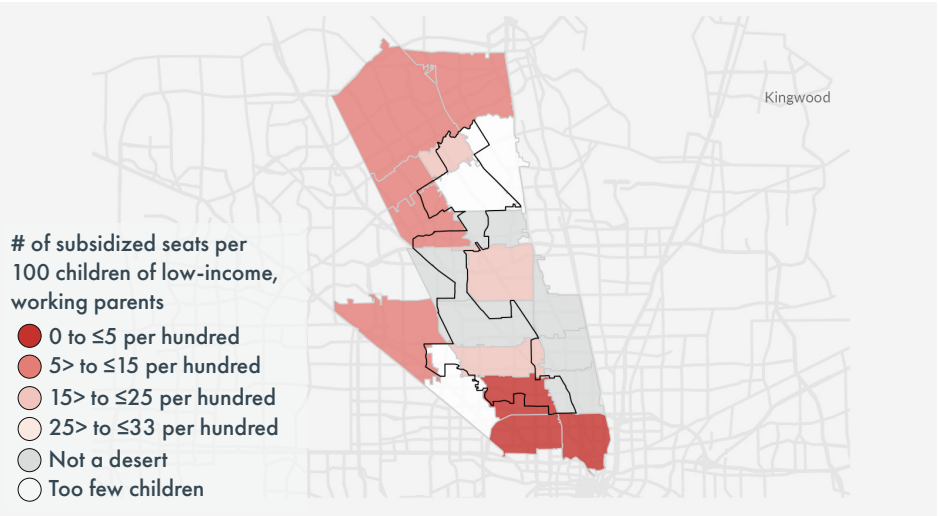
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #139

17,474 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,203 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #139

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.

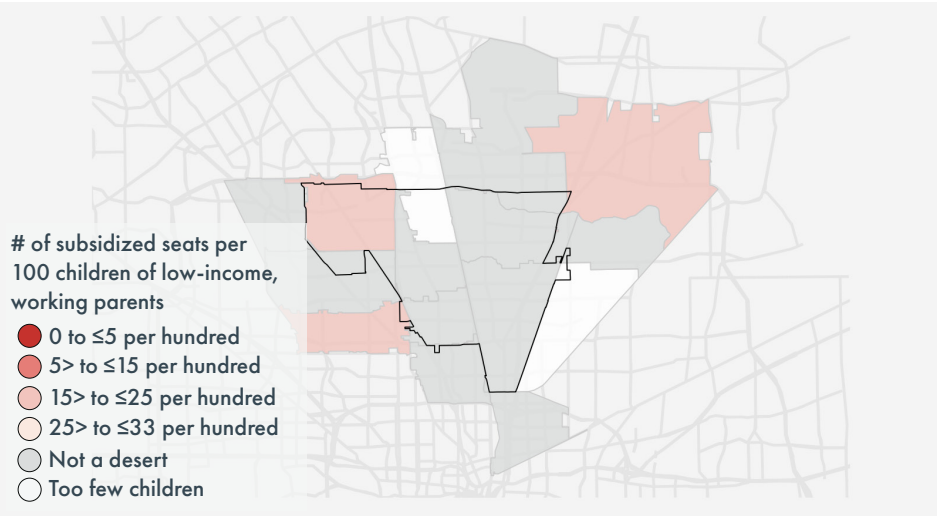
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #140

8,314 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,149 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #140

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.

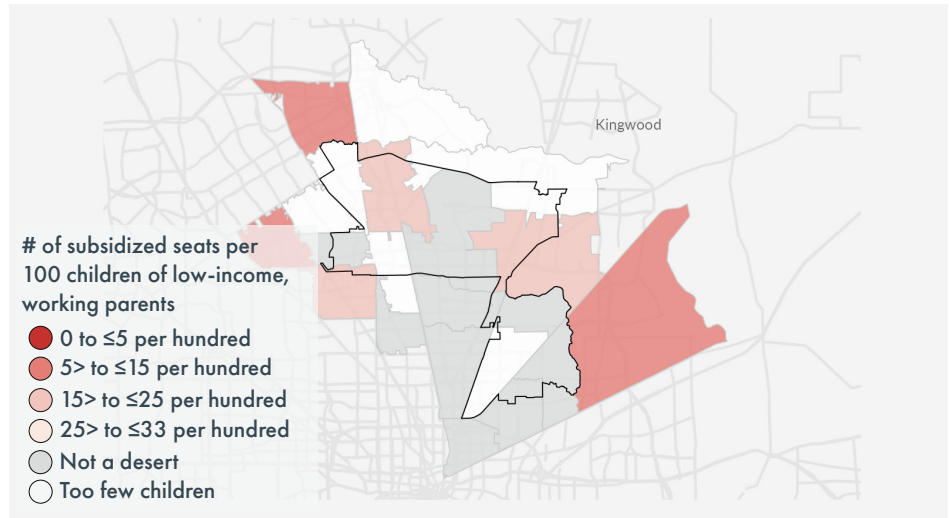
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #141

42,810 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

17,123 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #141

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.

POLICY PRIORITIES

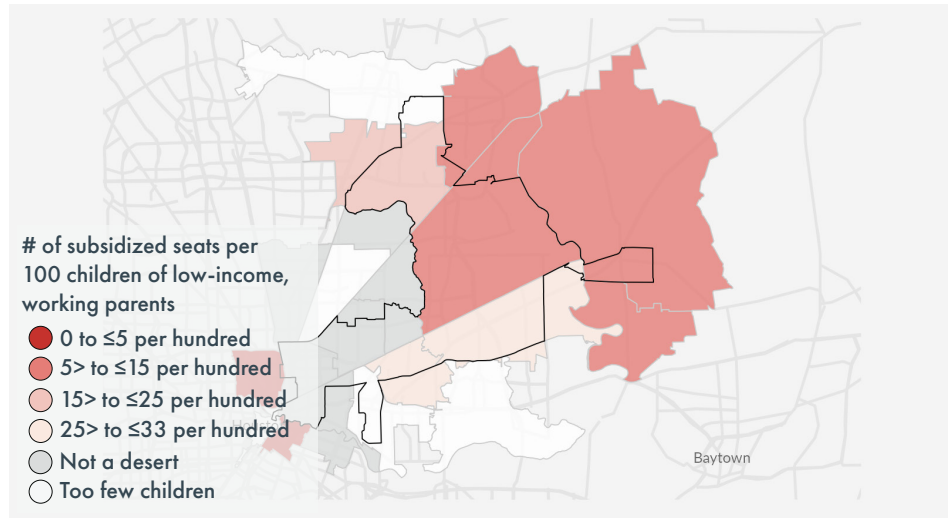
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
 - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
 - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #142

34,722 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

13,844 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #142

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.

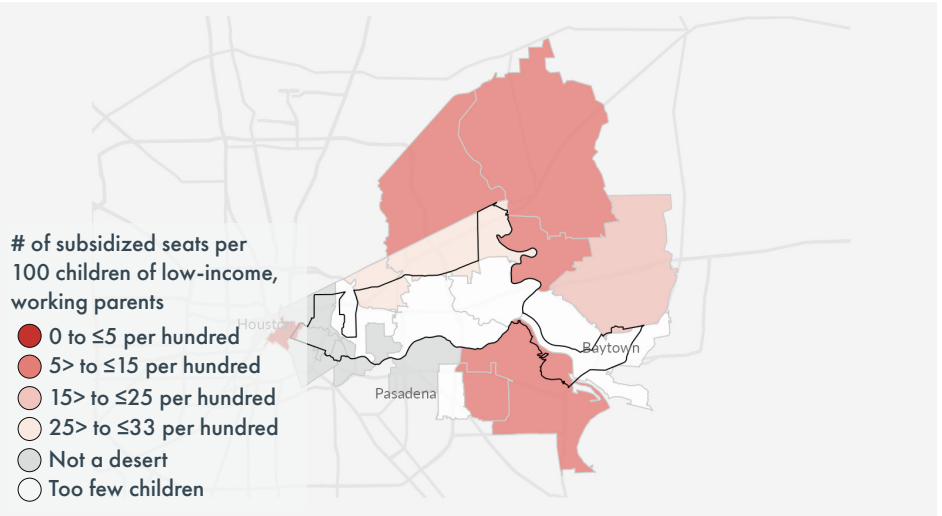
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
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 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #143

9,198 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,930 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #143

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.

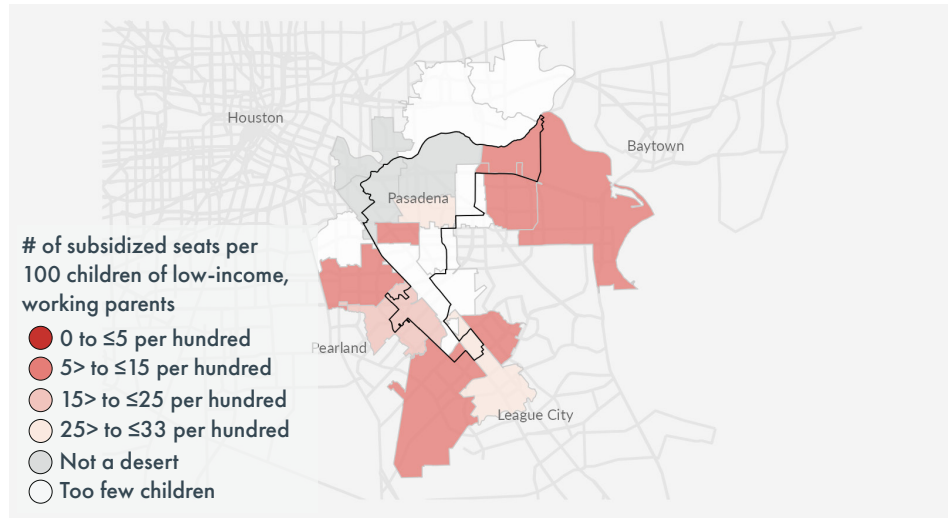
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #144

7,384 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

2,285 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #144

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.

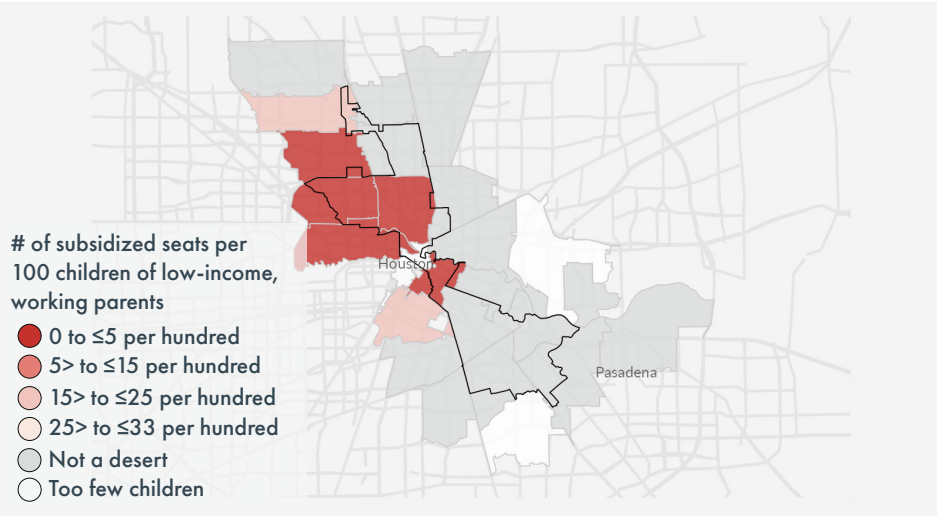
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #145

26,084 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,208 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #145

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.

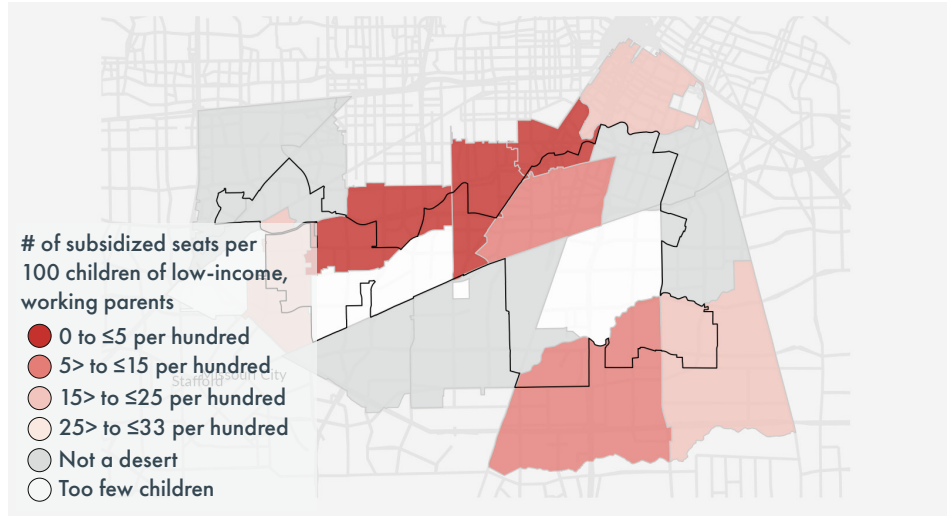
POLICY PRIORITIES

- 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 #146
Rep. Lauren Ashley Simmons



TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

In November 2023, 65% of Texas voters said “Yes” to child 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #146

26,084 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,208 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #146

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.

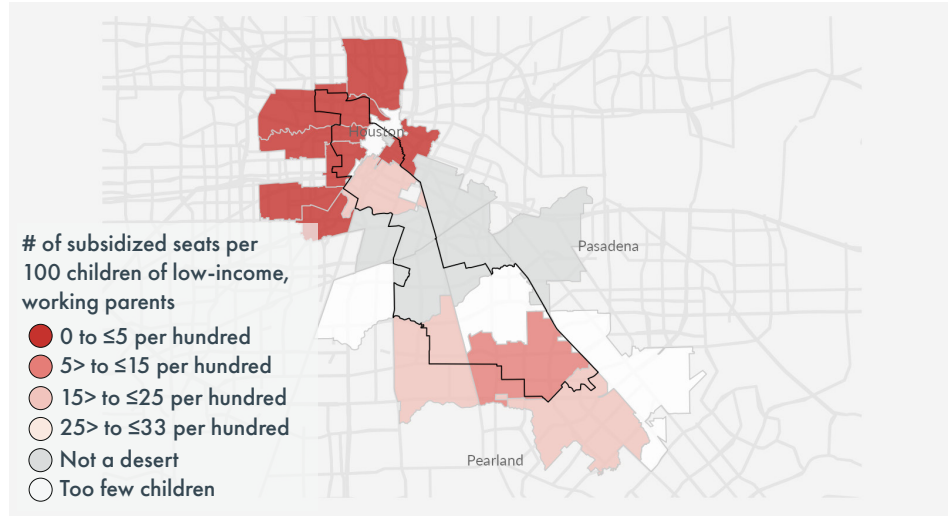
POLICY PRIORITIES

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- 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 #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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #147

32,434 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

13,265 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #147

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.

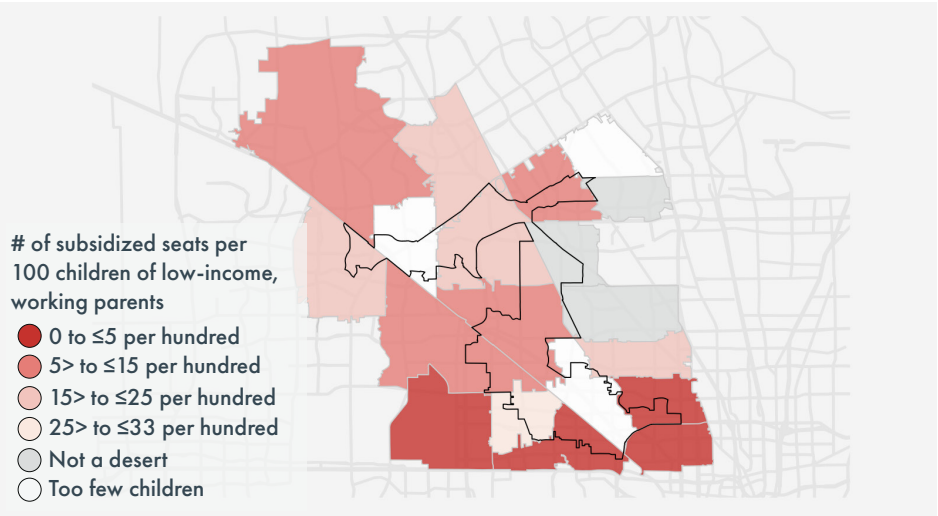
POLICY PRIORITIES

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- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
 - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
 - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income children
 - Expanding the supply of family child care homes
 - Prioritizing income-eligible 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.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #148

18,444 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,929 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #148

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.

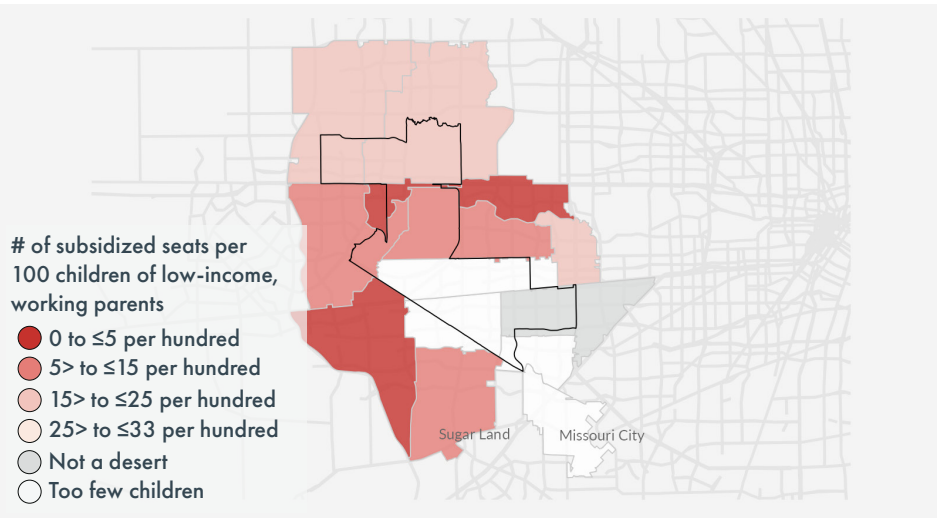
POLICY PRIORITIES

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

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in HD #149

13,456 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,385 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

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

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

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in HD #149

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.

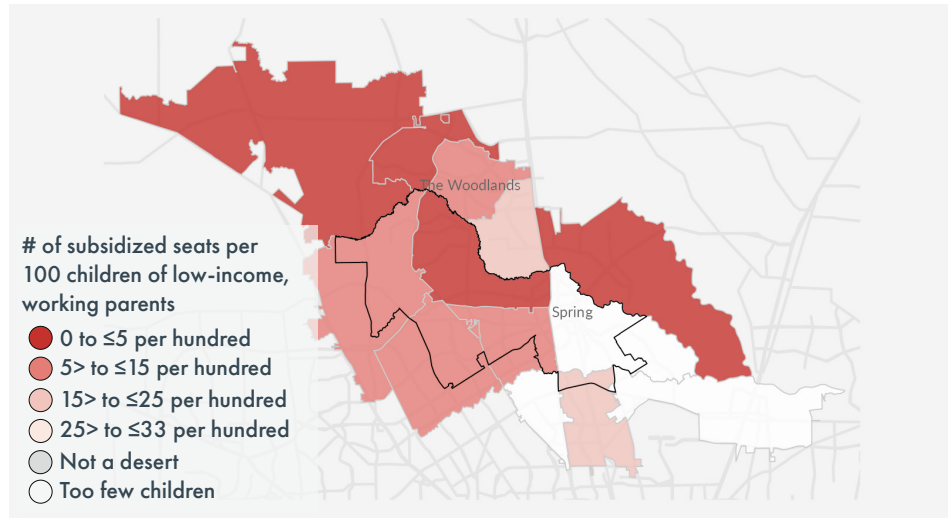
POLICY PRIORITIES

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