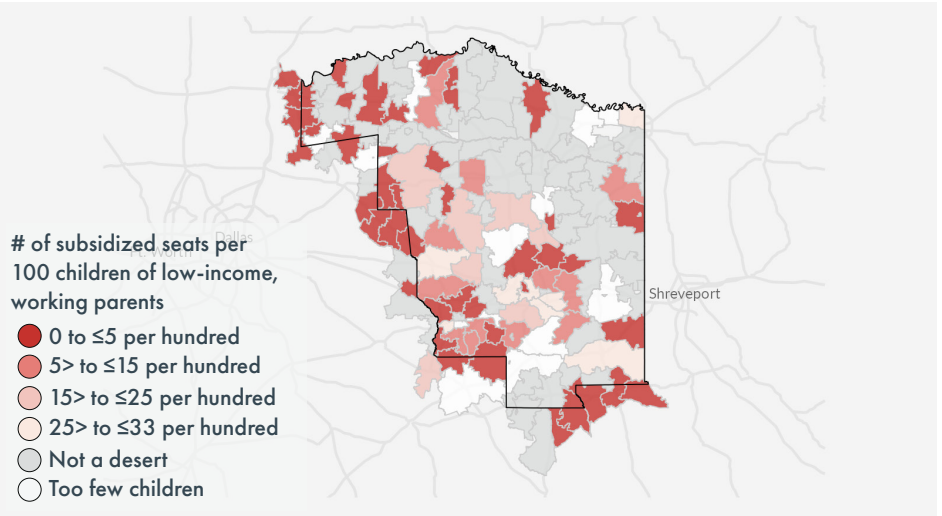


# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #1	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	101	75 (-26%)
Child Care Centers	302	291 (-4%)
Total capacity	25,248	27,572 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	5,274	4,524 (-14%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #1

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #1

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

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

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

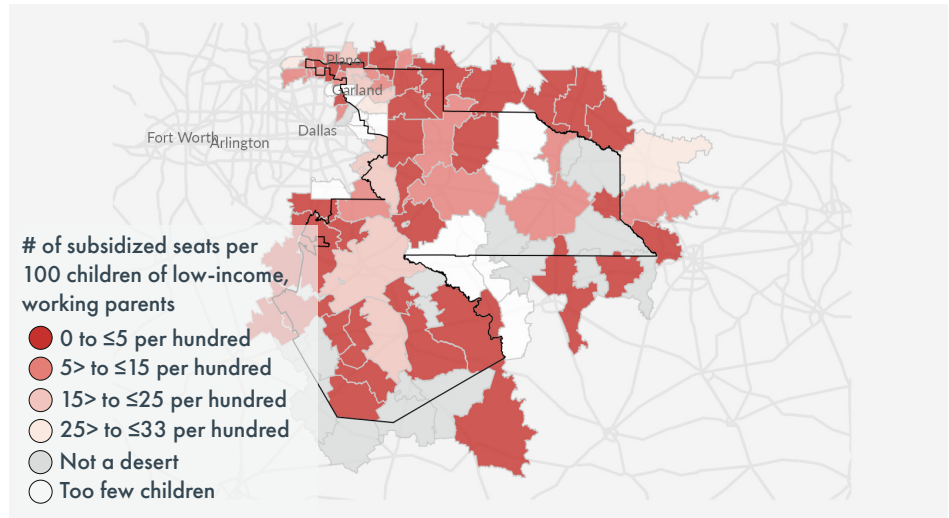
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #2	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	412	294 (-29%)
Child Care Centers	553	569 (+3%)
Total capacity	65,157	73,360 (+13%)
Subsidy seats	9,870	7,538 (-24%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #2

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #2

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

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

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

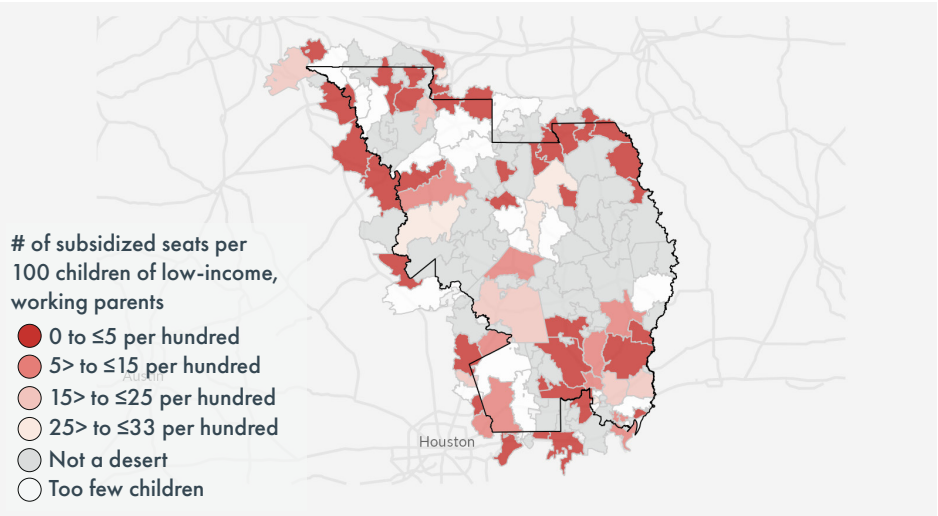
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #3

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #3

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

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

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

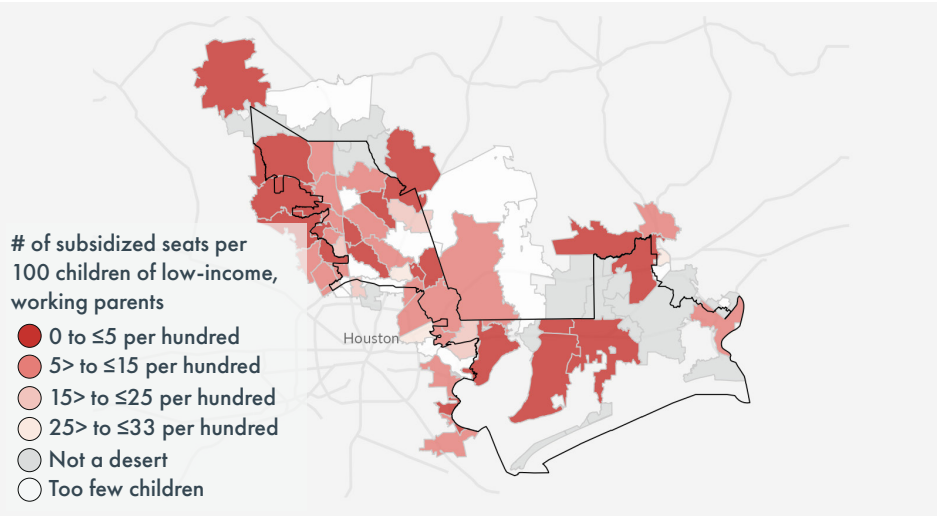
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #4

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #4

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

**54,930** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

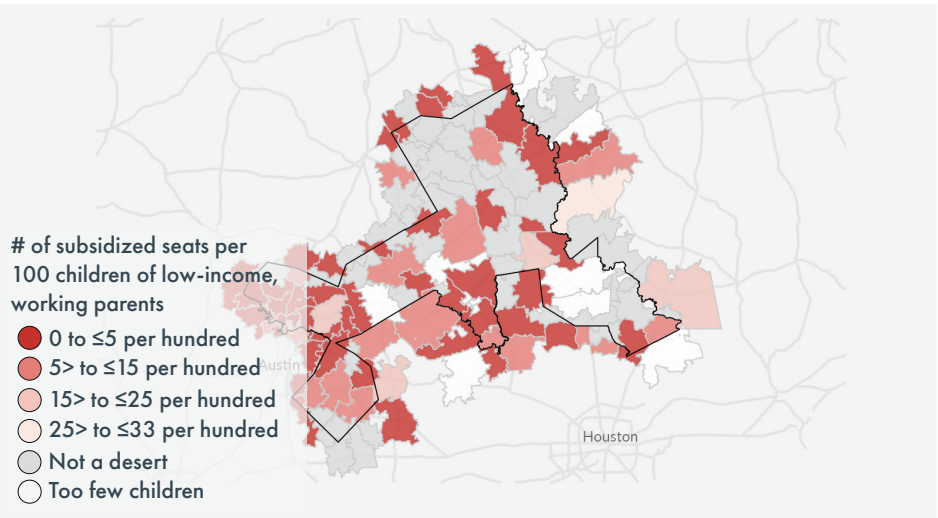
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #5	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	355	277 (-22%)
Child Care Centers	646	715 (+11%)
Total capacity	65,719	82,998 (+26%)
Subsidy seats	6,164	4,945 (-20%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #5

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #5

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

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

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

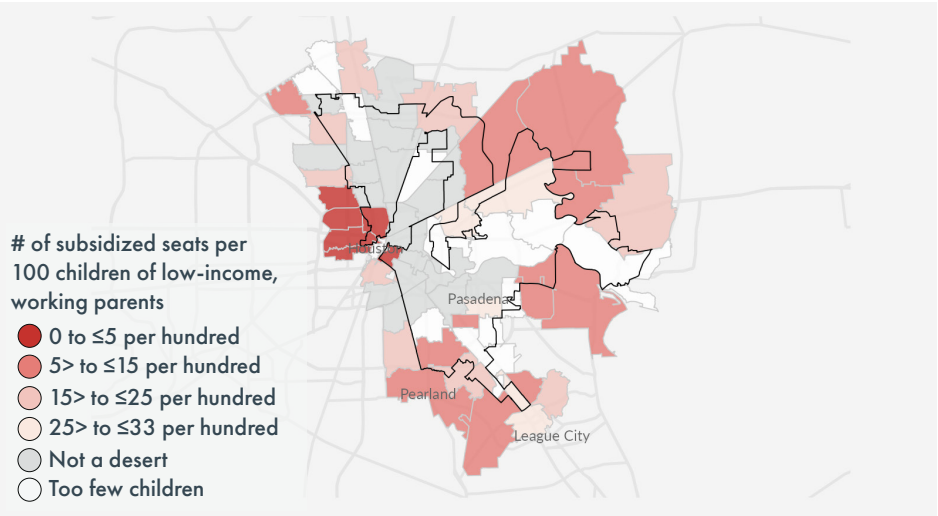
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #6

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #6

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

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

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

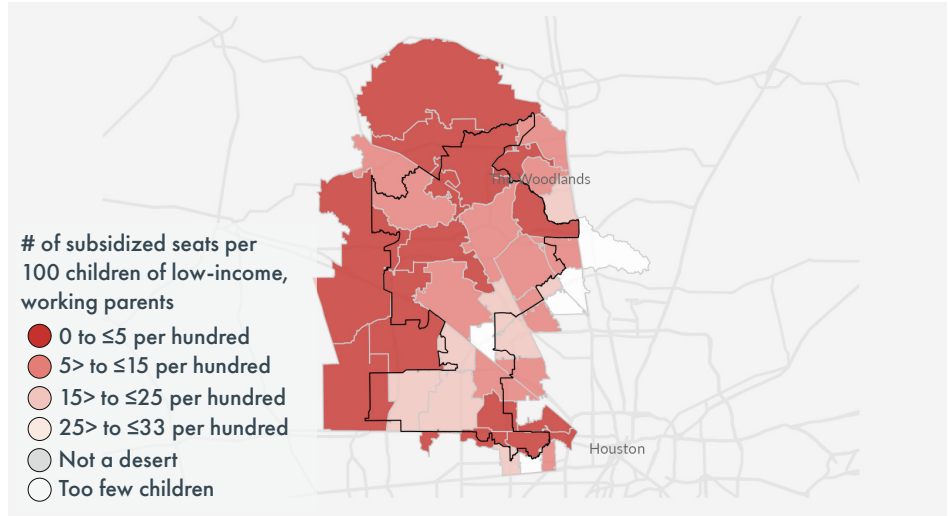
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #7	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	494	352 (-29%)
Child Care Centers	661	705 (+7%)
Total capacity	91,260	98,938 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	7,044	7,075 (+0%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #7

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #7

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

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

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

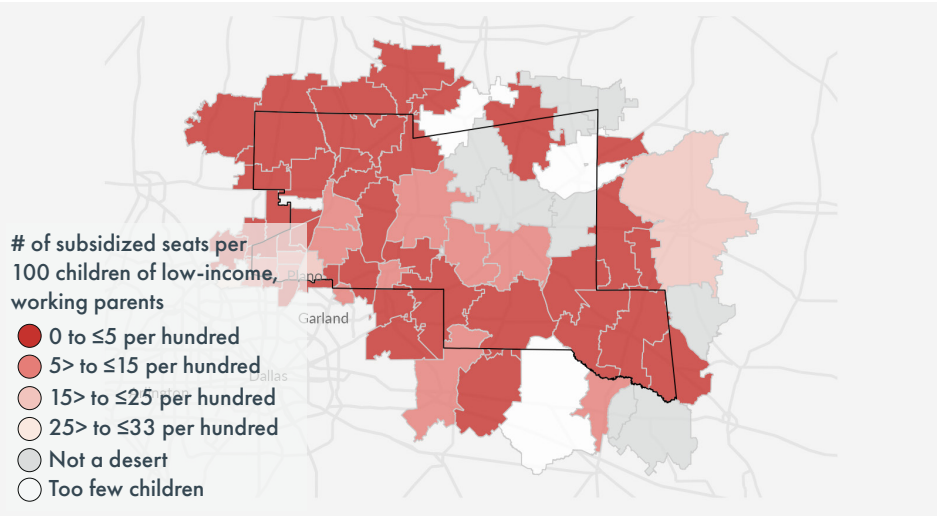
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #8

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #8

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

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

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

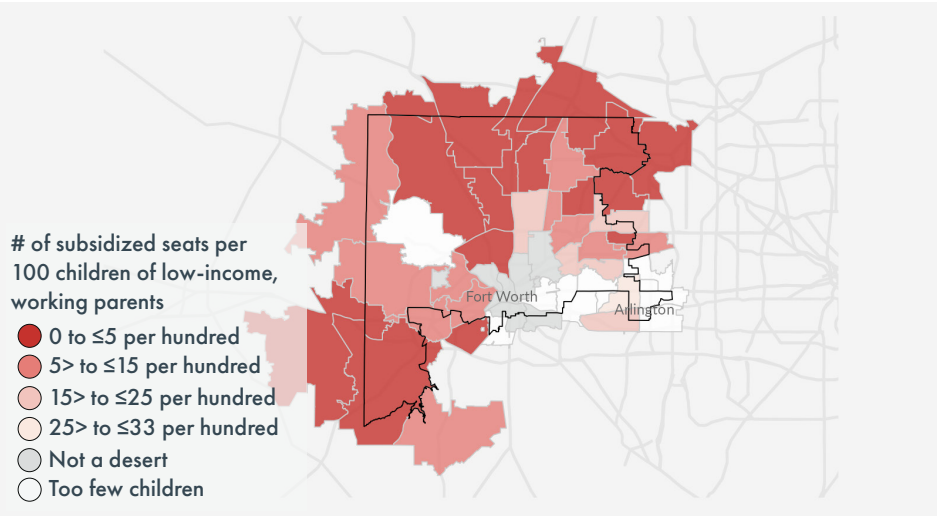
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #9	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	283	185 (-35%)
Child Care Centers	476	513 (+8%)
Total capacity	55,371	61,076 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	4,890	4,527 (-7%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #9

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #9

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

**45,593** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

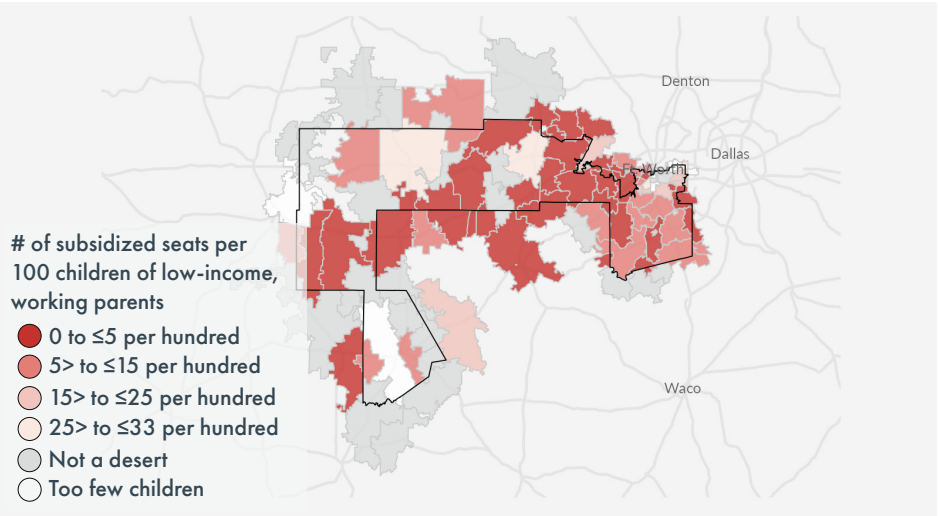
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #10	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	339	205 (-40%)
Child Care Centers	456	473 (+4%)
Total capacity	45,246	50,471 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	6,161	5,042 (-18%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #10

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #10

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

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

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

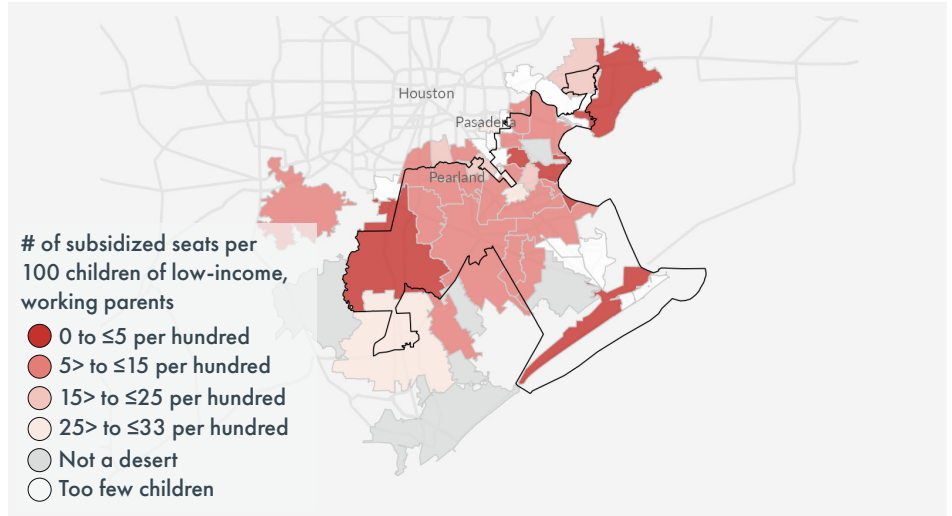
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #11	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	256	194 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	468	452 (-3%)
Total capacity	54,027	56,250 (+4%)
Subsidy seats	5,523	5,626 (+2%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #11

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #11

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

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

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

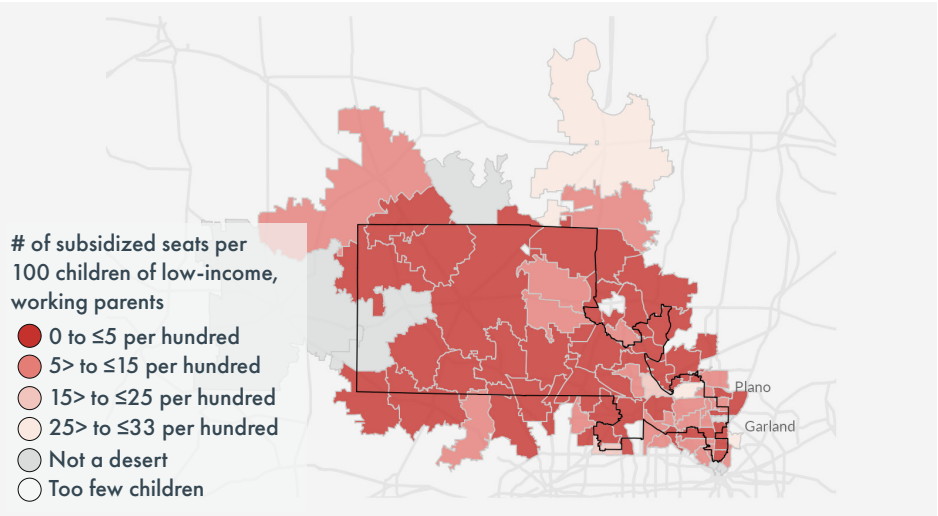
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #12	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	359	258 (-28%)
Child Care Centers	651	694 (+7%)
Total capacity	85,596	95,465 (+12%)
Subsidy seats	5,316	3,902 (-27%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #12

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #12

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

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

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

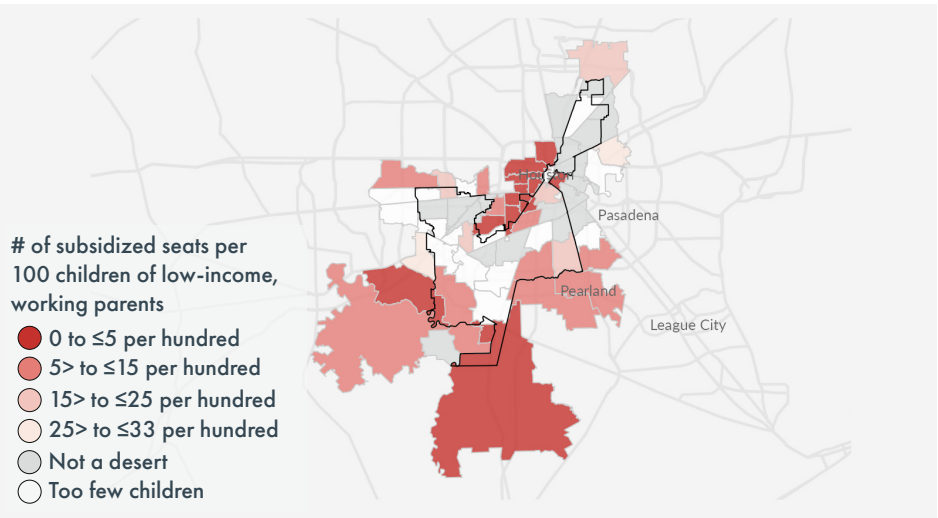
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #13	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	702	479 (-32%)
Child Care Centers	764	707 (-7%)
Total capacity	86,747	87,525 (+1%)
Subsidy seats	9,820	8,303 (-15%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #13

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #13

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

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

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

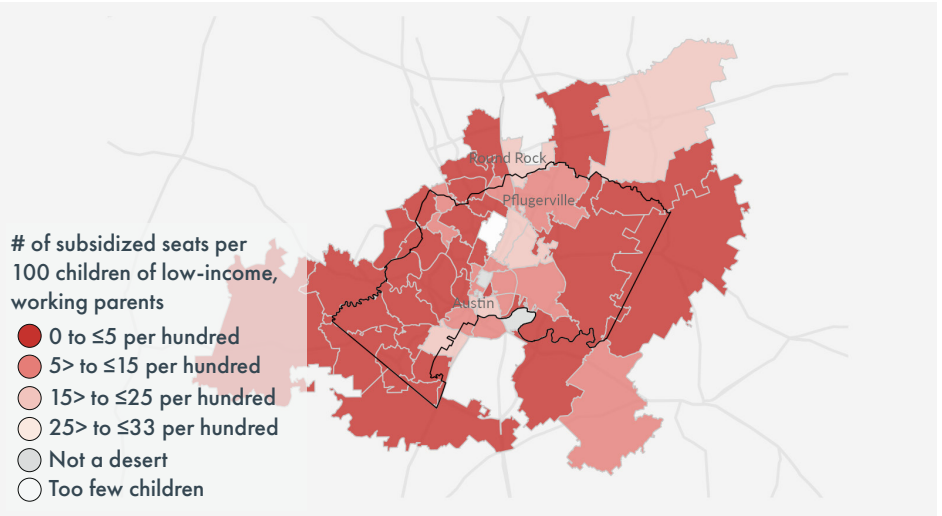
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #14	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	247	164 (-34%)
Child Care Centers	670	655 (-2%)
Total capacity	65,835	71,196 (+8%)
Subsidy seats	4,100	2,590 (-37%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #14

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #14

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

**44,657** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

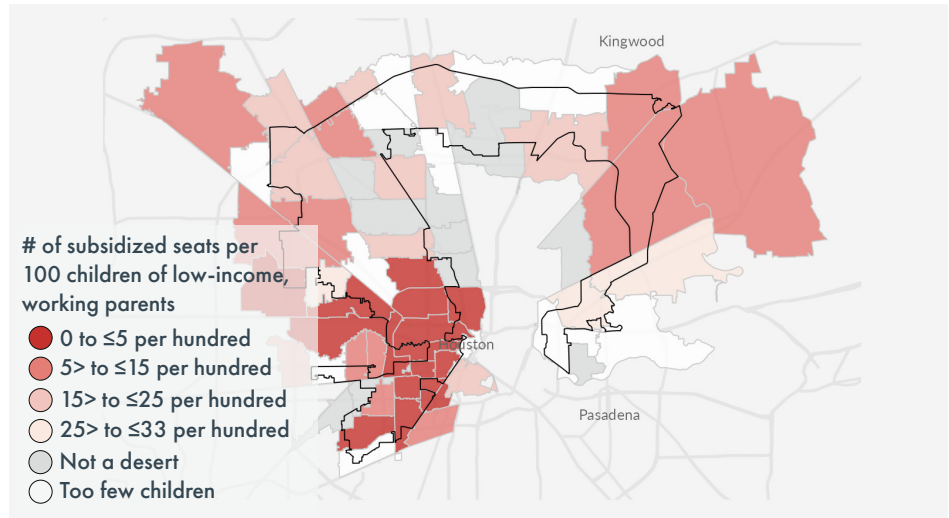
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #15

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #15

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

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

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

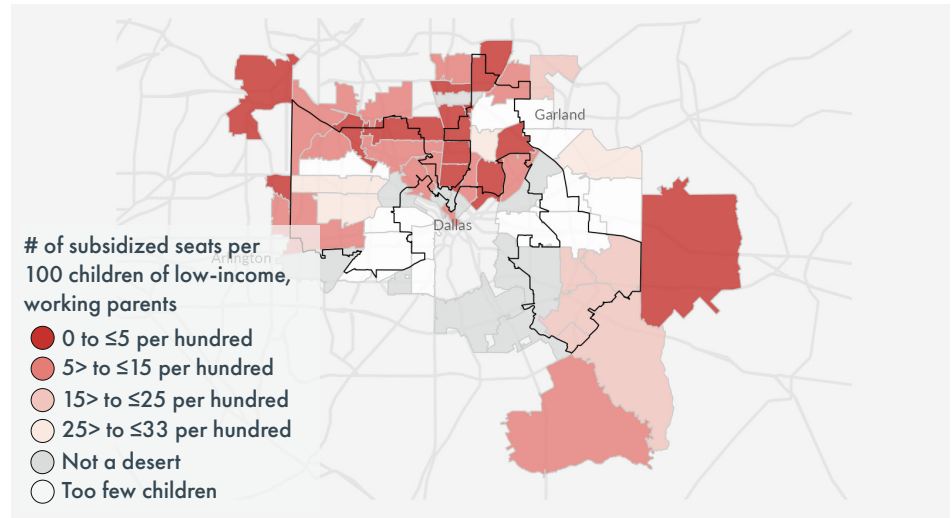
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #16	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	273	179 (-34%)
Child Care Centers	525	523 0%
Total capacity	56,421	62,677 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	10,330	8,512 (-18%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #16

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #16

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

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

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

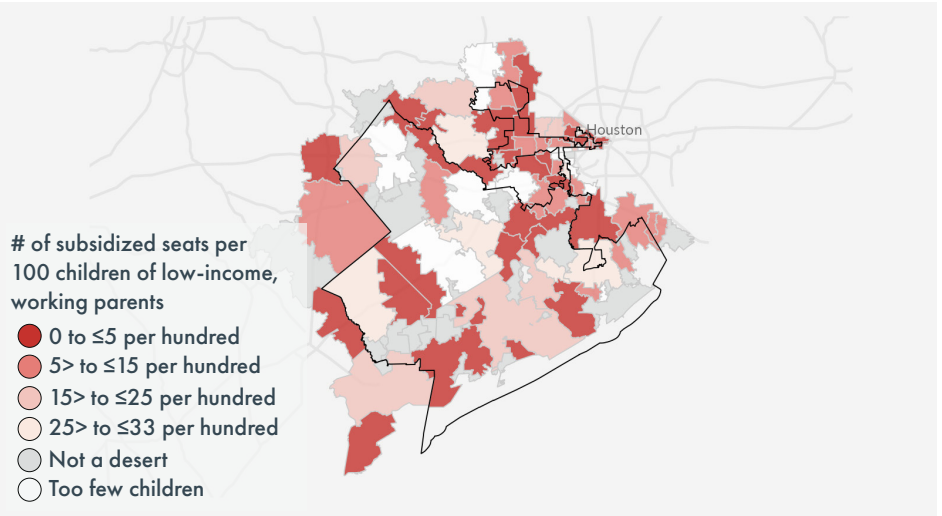
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #17	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	726	535 (-26%)
Child Care Centers	808	844 (+4%)
Total capacity	101,159	110,429 (+9%)
Subsidy seats	7,173	7,411 (+3%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #17

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #17

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

**66,741** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

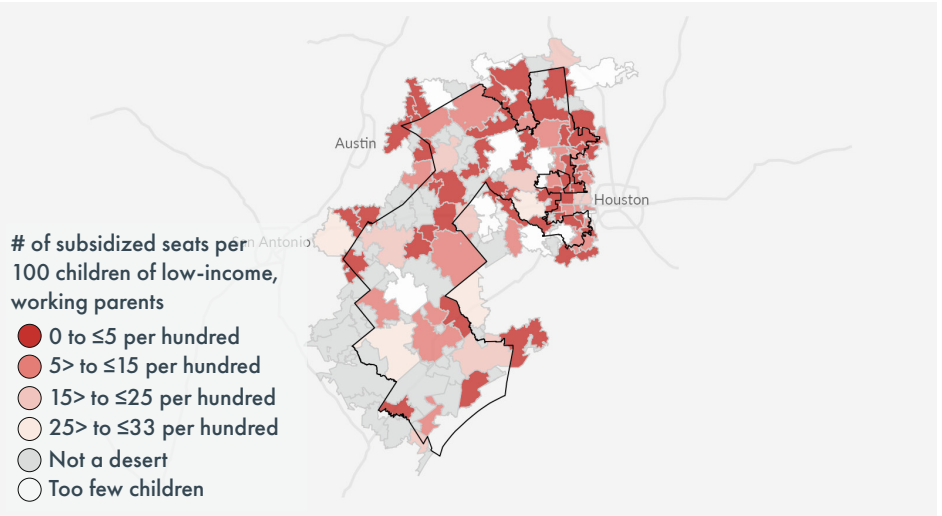
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #18	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	710	545 (-23%)
Child Care Centers	771	860 (+12%)
Total capacity	98,914	109,864 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	8,291	7,769 (-6%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #18

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #18

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

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

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

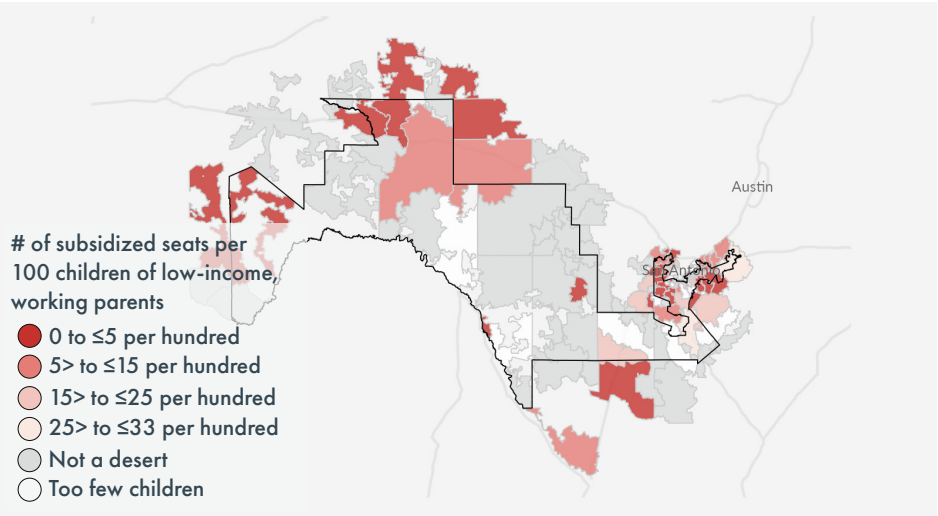
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #19

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #19

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

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

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

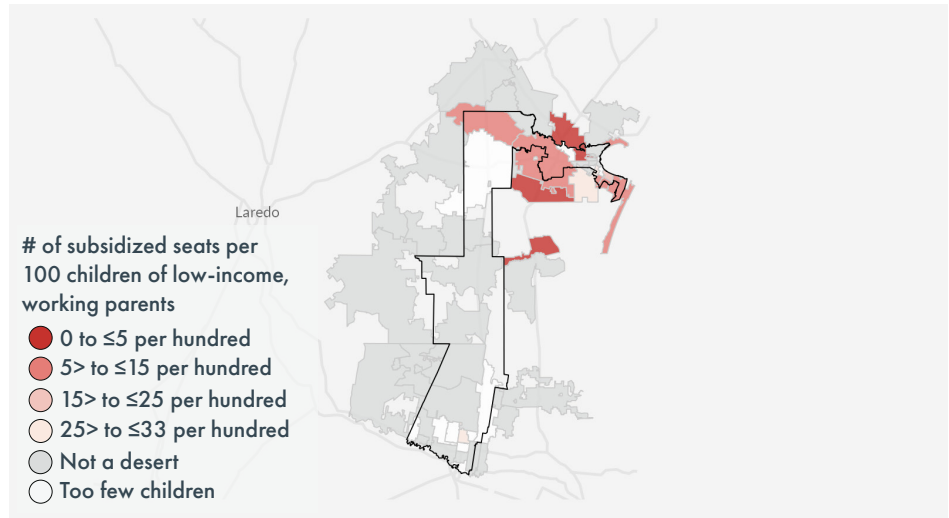
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #20	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	195	124 (-36%)
Child Care Centers	535	531 (-1%)
Total capacity	32,763	36,046 (+10%)
Subsidy seats	12,377	9,540 (-23%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #20

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #20

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

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

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

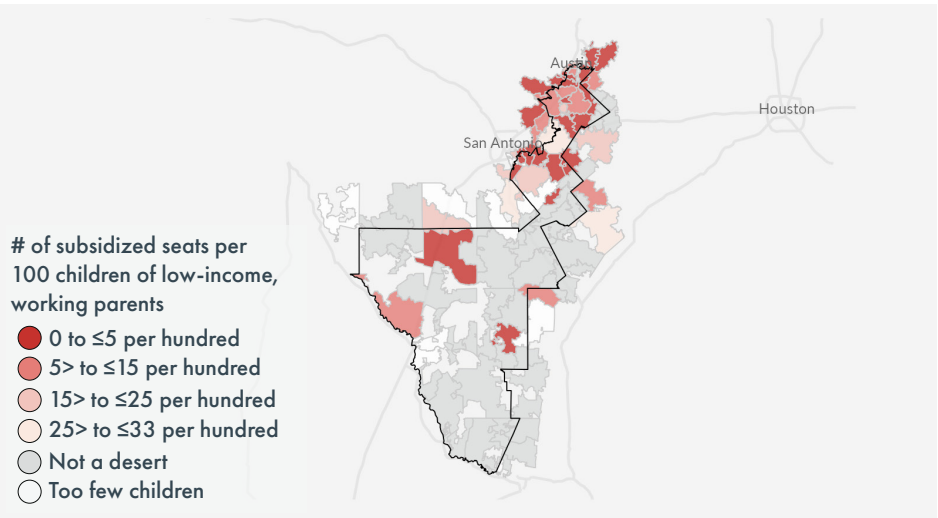
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State's established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #21	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	230	154 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	584	561 (-4%)
Total capacity	38,826	41,679 (+7%)
Subsidy seats	7,921	6,799 (-14%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #21

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #21

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

**29,485** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

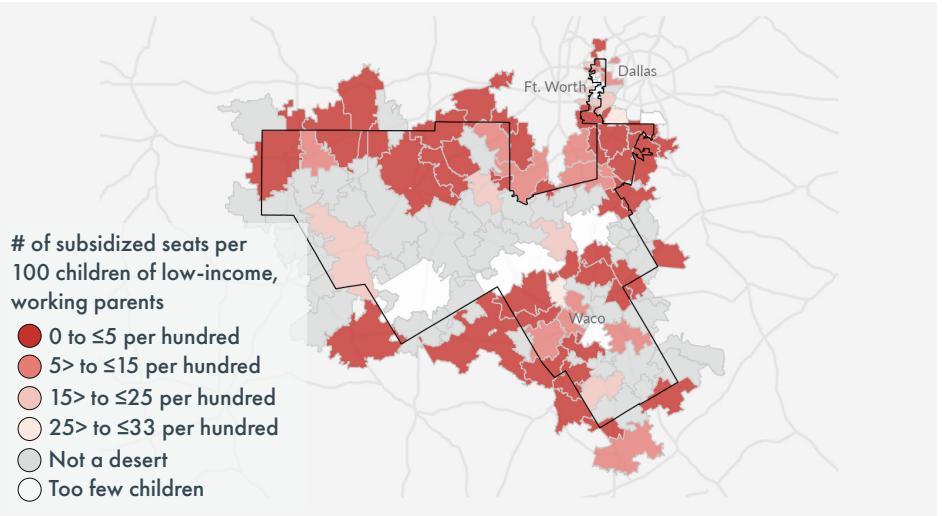
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #22	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	532	291 (-45%)
Child Care Centers	572	568 (-1%)
Total capacity	57,423	61,225 (+7%)
Subsidy seats	7,467	6,198 (-17%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #22

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #22

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

**45,567** children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

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

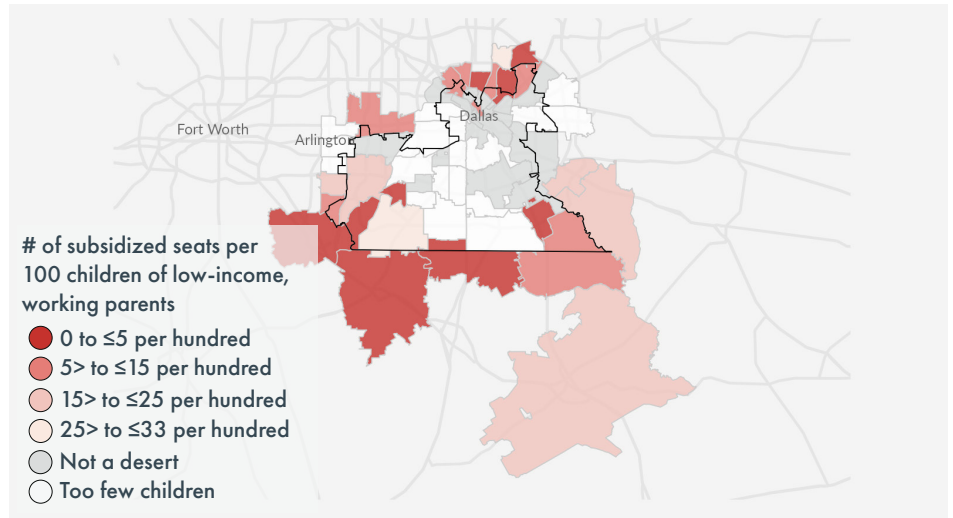
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #23	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	493	295 (-40%)
Child Care Centers	542	513 (-5%)
Total capacity	55,741	56,802 (+2%)
Subsidy seats	11,869	9,758 (-18%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #23

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #23

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

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

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

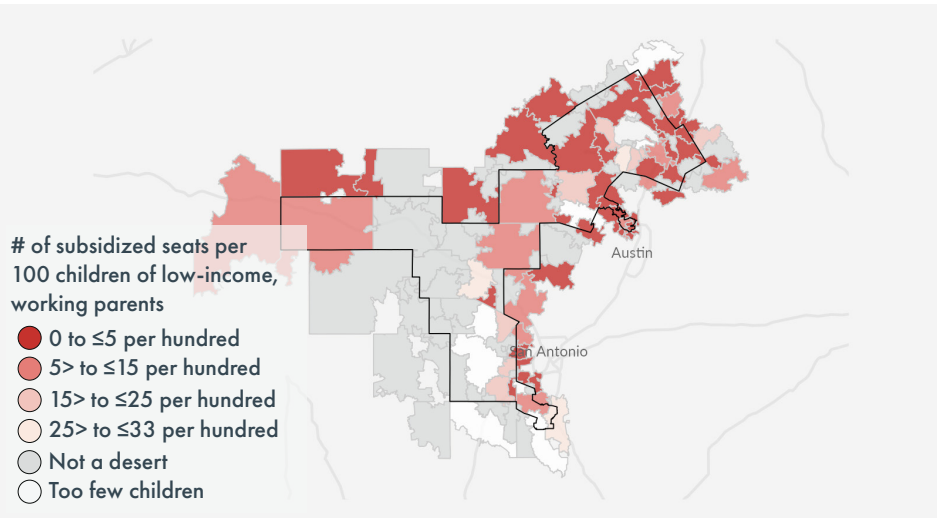
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #24

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #24

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

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

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

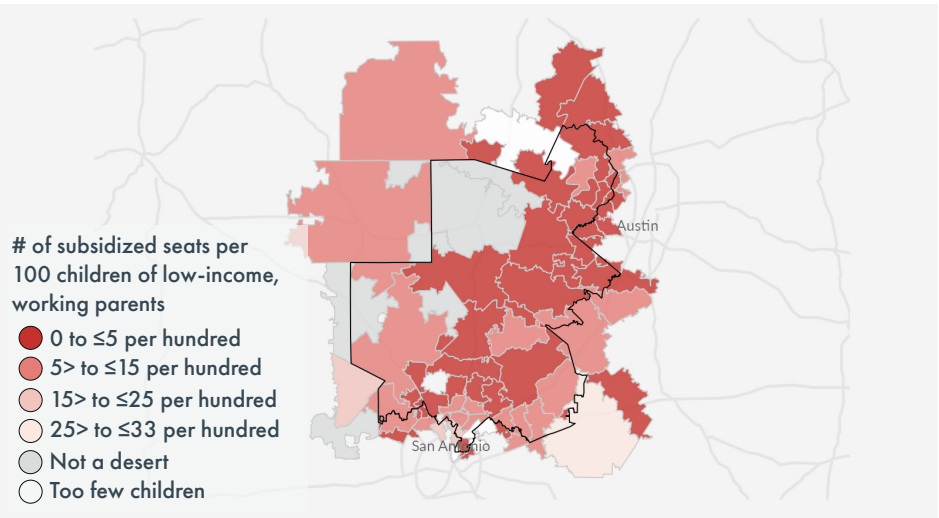
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #25

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #25

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

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

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

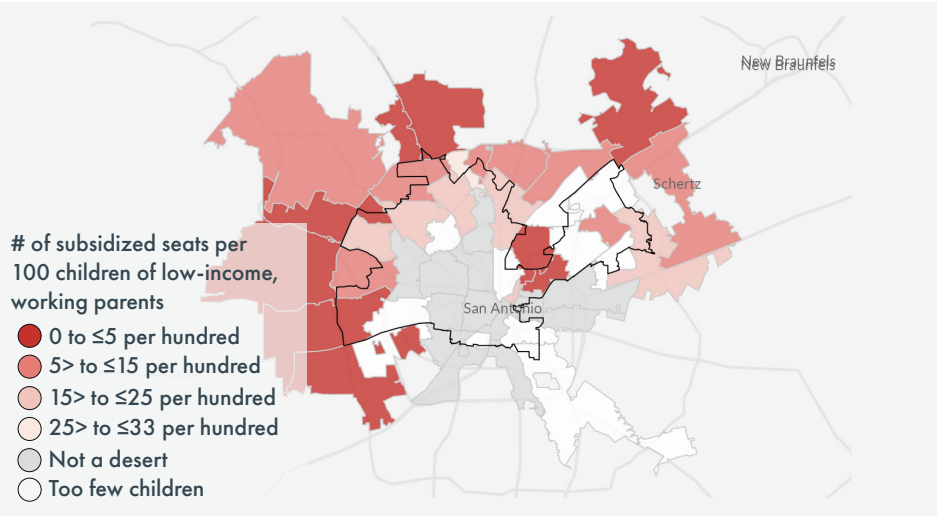
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #26

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #26

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

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

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

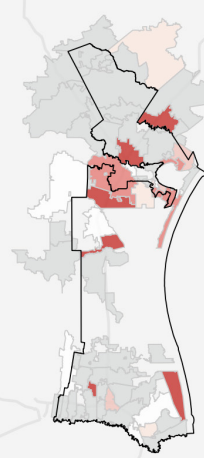
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #27**  
**Sen. Adam Hinojosa**

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #27	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	186	125 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	613	619 (+1%)
Total capacity	32,330	37,772 (+17%)
Subsidy seats	13,747	10,402 (-24%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #27

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #27

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

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

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

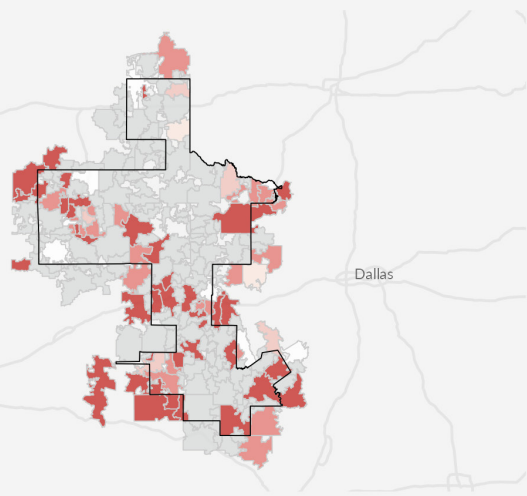
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #28	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	282	188 (-33%)
Child Care Centers	422	426 (+1%)
Total capacity	31,120	34,442 (+11%)
Subsidy seats	6,173	3,877 (-37%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #28

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #28

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

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

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

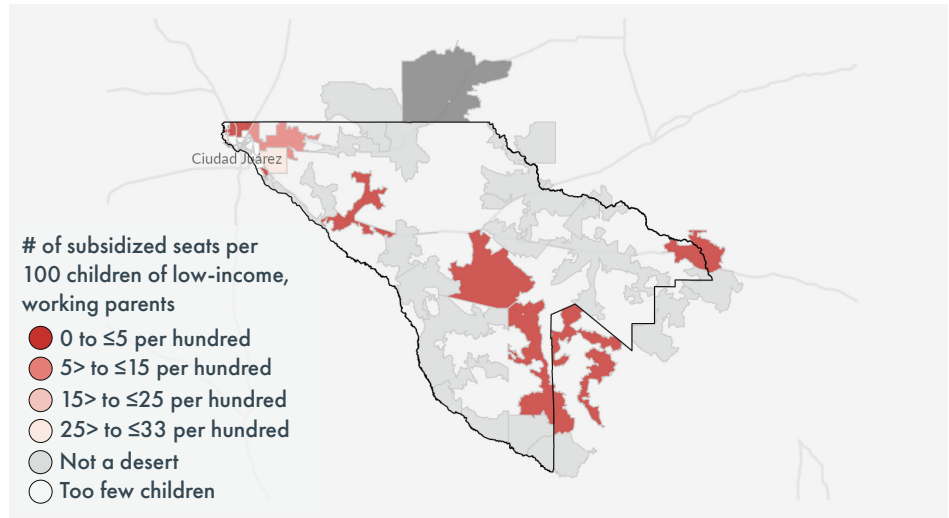
- Ensure maximum utilization of existing funds allocated for early childhood education.
- Support working families and the early childhood workforce by:
  - Ensuring child care providers receive reimbursement based on the State’s established rates
  - Securing State funds to increase access for low-income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



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

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

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #29

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #29

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

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

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

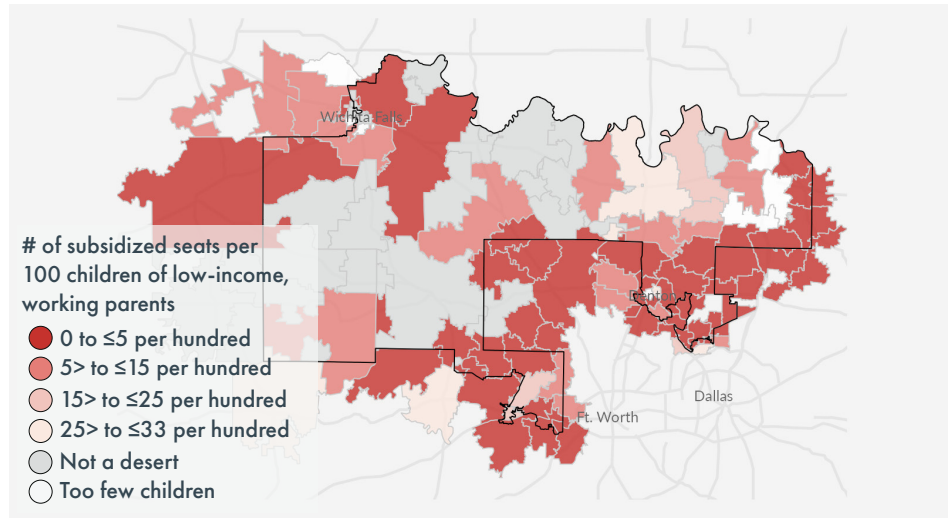
## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



**Senate District #30**  
**Sen. Brent Hagenbuch**



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #30	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	434	320 (-26%)
Child Care Centers	647	723 (+12%)
Total capacity	78,662	91,501 (+16%)
Subsidy seats	5,757	4,126 (-28%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #30

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #30

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

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

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

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

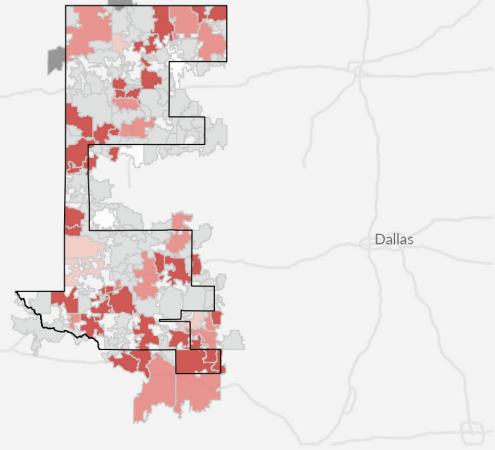
# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



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

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

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



## TEXANS SUPPORT CHILD CARE

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

SD #31	2019 counts	2023 counts (% change)
Family CC Providers	173	132 (-24%)
Child Care Centers	333	323 (-3%)
Total capacity	28,593	29,999 (+5%)
Subsidy seats	5,448	4,360 (-20%)

## STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

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

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

## PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #31

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

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

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

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

## ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #31

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

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

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

## POLICY PRIORITIES

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