



# **Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles**

**Data Collected in 2017-2018**



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Data Collected in 2017-2018

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*Prepared for:*

U.S. Department of Education  
Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development

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U.S. Department of Education

**2020**

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**U.S. Department of Education**

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*Assistant Secretary*

February 2020

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## Contents

<b>List of Exhibits .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Data Highlights.....	3
References.....	8
<b>Profiles</b>	
National.....	9
Alabama.....	10
Alaska.....	11
Arizona.....	12
Arkansas.....	13
California.....	14
Colorado.....	15
Connecticut.....	16
Delaware.....	17
District of Columbia.....	18
Florida.....	19
Georgia.....	20
Hawaii.....	21
Idaho.....	22
Illinois.....	23
Indiana.....	24
Iowa.....	25
Kansas.....	26
Kentucky.....	27
Louisiana.....	28
Maine.....	29
Maryland.....	30
Massachusetts.....	31
Michigan.....	32
Minnesota.....	33
Mississippi.....	34
Missouri.....	35
Montana.....	36
Nebraska.....	37
Nevada.....	38
New Hampshire.....	39
New Jersey.....	40

New Mexico .....	41
New York .....	42
North Carolina .....	43
North Dakota .....	44
Ohio .....	45
Oklahoma .....	46
Oregon .....	47
Pennsylvania .....	48
Puerto Rico .....	49
Rhode Island .....	50
South Carolina .....	51
South Dakota .....	52
Tennessee .....	53
Texas .....	54
Utah .....	55
Vermont .....	56
Virginia .....	57
Washington .....	58
West Virginia .....	59
Wisconsin .....	60
Wyoming .....	61
<b>Appendix I: Data Sources and Methodology.....</b>	<b>62</b>
Data Sources .....	62
Methodology.....	63
Early Childhood Homelessness.....	63
Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness.....	65
Related Factors .....	66
References.....	66
<b>Appendix II: Federal Definitions of Homelessness .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<i>McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act</i> Definition .....	67
<i>HEARTH Act</i> Definition.....	68
<b>Appendix III: Federally Funded Early Childhood Programs .....</b>	<b>70</b>
Head Start.....	70
Child Care and Development Fund .....	70
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting.....	71
<i>McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Act</i> .....	72

## List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1. Number and Percentage of Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness in 2017–2018.....	5
Exhibit 2. Number and Percentage of Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness and Served by Federally Funded Early Childhood Education Programs in 2017–2018 .....	6
Exhibit 3. High Housing Cost Burden and No Resident Parent in U.S. Labor Force: Percentage of Children Under Age Six Affected by These Related Factors in 2017.....	7

## Introduction

In January 2016, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) released the first 50-state profile on Early Childhood Homelessness as part of an interagency collaboration with multiple departments and agencies participating on the early childhood workgroup of the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH). These include ACF and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Education (ED), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The profile compiles data and information from multiple sources on young children who are experiencing homelessness.

Homelessness is a reality for many families with young children in the United States. In 2018, about a third of all people who stayed in a shelter were families with children, and nearly half of children served by HUD-funded emergency and transitional housing providers were age five or younger (HUD, 2019). Furthermore, children under the age of one comprise less than six percent of the overall child population in the United States, yet they constitute ten percent of the child population served by HUD-funded shelters (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019; HUD, 2019). Moreover, in 2017–2018,<sup>1</sup> more than 1.4 million young children from birth through age five were reported as served by the early childhood and homeless education programs administered by ED and HHS.

Research has established a strong connection between a young child’s early experiences and brain development. The early years of life can provide a strong or weak foundation for all future learning, behavior, and health (National Scientific Council on the Developing Child, 2007). For example, “critical aspects of brain architecture begin to be shaped by experience before and soon after birth, and many fundamental aspects of that architecture are established well before a child enters school.” (p. 1).

Homelessness in early childhood is associated with poor academic achievement and engagement in elementary school (Perlman & Fantuzzo, 2010). Additionally, experiences of homelessness are associated with social emotional delays among young children (Haskett, et al., 2015) and poor classroom-based social skills in elementary school (Brumley, Fantuzzo, Perlman, & Zager, 2015). These findings underscore the importance of ensuring that young children who experience homelessness have access to evidenced-based and promising educational experiences that are critical to improving the long-term educational outcomes of children.

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<sup>1</sup> Data from U.S. Departments of Education and Health and Human Services are reported by school year (i.e., 2016–2017). Data from the KIDS COUNT Data Center and the U.S. Census Bureau are reported for the calendar, rather than school, year.



This report updates ED’s annual *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles*<sup>2</sup> and provides a snapshot of early childhood data available for children who are experiencing homelessness in each state, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. It includes publicly available data for 2017–2018 from the U.S. Census Bureau (Census), ED, HUD, HHS, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation and reports the following by state:

- Total population under age six in 2018
- Estimated number of children under age six experiencing homelessness in 2017–2018
- Estimated extent of homelessness (e.g., one-in-[X] children under age six experienced homelessness in 2017–2018)
- Estimated enrollment of children under age six in Federally funded early childhood programs (i.e., Head Start<sup>3</sup> and school districts receiving *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (McKinney-Vento Act)*<sup>4</sup> subgrants) in 2017–2018

As in previous profiles, the 2020 report includes two indicators referred to as related factors. These factors are the percentage of families experiencing a “high housing cost burden” (defined as spending 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing expenses), and the percentage of young children under age six with no parent in the labor force in the United States. These factors were included because of their relationship to homelessness and, in particular, to spark dialogue about addressing homelessness for children under age six. While these data on related factors are not available for the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, this report does provide information about the number of children experiencing homelessness served by Head Start/Early Head Start in these areas.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles 2018* compiled 2015–2016 school year data from multiple sources. <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Head Start, a comprehensive child development program with the overall goal of increasing the school readiness of young children from birth to age five in low-income families, is administered by HHS through the Office of Head Start at the Administration for Children and Families. Please note that this rate does yet not include children served by HHS’s Child Care and Development Fund, but that such data will be available in future years.

<sup>4</sup> The Secretary of Education is authorized to make grants to states for the education of children and youth by Title VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

<sup>5</sup> The Secretary is authorized to reserve .1% of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year to be allocated among the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, according to their respective need for assistance, as determined by the Secretary. (42 U.S.C. § 11432(c)(2)(A)). The Secretary transfers 1% of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year to the Department of the Interior for programs for Indian students served by schools funded by the Secretary of the Interior. (42 U.S.C. § 11432(c)(2)(B)(i)).

## Data Highlights

### National Level

- In 2017–2018, there were 1,455,537<sup>6</sup>, or one-in-16, children under six years old who experienced homelessness. Six percent of children under age six were experiencing homelessness.
- In 2018, about nine percent of children under age six experiencing homelessness (127,227<sup>7</sup> children) were enrolled in Head Start, Early Head Start, or programs funded with McKinney-Vento subgrants. This rate does not include state and locally funded early childhood programs.
- In 2017, 31 percent of families with children under 18 had a high housing cost burden (defined as spending 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing expenses).<sup>8</sup>
- In 2017, eight percent of children under age six had no resident parent in the labor force in the United States.<sup>9</sup>

### State Level

- More than 100,000 children under age six experienced homelessness in each of California, New York, and Texas, and more than 35,000 young children experienced homelessness in each of Florida, Georgia, Illinois, and Washington<sup>10</sup> (See Exhibit 1.).
- In 10 states or jurisdictions (California, District of Columbia, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Texas, and West Virginia), at least eight percent of children under age six experienced homelessness<sup>11</sup> (See Exhibit 1.).

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<sup>6</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants -- Total: 2017–2018.

<sup>7</sup> The estimate of 127,227 children may be slightly inflated due to a small number of children who receive services from both Head Start/Early Head Start and the McKinney-Vento program. Sources: U.S. Department of Education. Homeless children and youth served by McKinney-Vento subgrants--Ages birth through 2: 2017–2018. U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants -- Ages 3 to 5: 2017–2018. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2018). Program information report: Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year.

<sup>8</sup> Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. (2018). Children living in households with a high housing cost burden.

<sup>9</sup> Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. (2018). Children under age six with no resident parent in the labor force in the United States.

<sup>10</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants -- Total: 2017–2018.

<sup>11</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants -- Total: 2017–2018.

- More than 5,000 children under age six experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start and McKinney-Vento in each of California, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas<sup>12</sup> (See Exhibit 2.).
- In five states or jurisdictions (Montana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont), more than 20 percent of children under age six experiencing homelessness were served by Federally funded early childhood education programs<sup>13</sup> (See Exhibit 2.).
- Seven states or jurisdictions (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, New Jersey, and New York) had one-third or more families with children under age 18 who experienced a high housing cost burden (See Exhibit 3.).<sup>14</sup>
- Eight states or jurisdictions (Alabama, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and West Virginia) had more than 10 percent of children under age six whose resident parents were not in the civilian labor force (See Exhibit 3.).<sup>15</sup>

The early childhood homelessness state profiles are intended to provide information for local, state, and Federal conversations and planning.

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<sup>12</sup> Sources: U.S. Department of Education. Homeless children and youth served by McKinney-Vento subgrants—Ages birth through 2: 2017–2018. U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants - Ages 3 to 5: 2017–2018. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2018). Program information report: Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year.

<sup>13</sup> Sources: U.S. Department of Education. Homeless children and youth served by McKinney-Vento subgrants—Ages birth through 2: 2017–2018. U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants - Ages 3 to 5: 2017–2018. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2018). Program information report: Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year.

<sup>14</sup> Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. (2018). Children living in households with a high housing cost burden.

<sup>15</sup> Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. (2018). Children under age six with no resident parent in the labor force in the United States.

**Exhibit 1. Number and Percentage of Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness in 2017–2018**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Alabama	14,550	4	Montana	3,852	5
Alaska	3,650	6	Nebraska	3,606	2
Arizona	23,625	4	Nevada	20,015	9
Arkansas	13,606	6	New Hampshire	3,857	5
California	254,490	9	New Jersey	12,817	2
Colorado	21,664	5	New Mexico	10,347	7
Connecticut	4,857	2	New York	145,880	11
Delaware	3,374	5	North Carolina	27,989	4
District of Columbia	7,211	13	North Dakota	2,088	3
Florida	92,170	7	Ohio	33,086	4
Georgia	38,325	5	Oklahoma	24,765	8
Hawaii	2,998	3	Oregon	22,412	8
Idaho	7,825	6	Pennsylvania	29,659	4
Illinois	51,308	6	Puerto Rico	6,040	9
Indiana	18,019	4	Rhode Island	1,475	1
Iowa	6,900	3	South Carolina	12,035	3
Kansas	8,198	4	South Dakota	1,973	3
Kentucky	23,199	7	Tennessee	17,206	4
Louisiana	17,743	5	Texas	224,020	9
Maine	2,366	3	Utah	13,402	4
Maryland	17,047	4	Vermont	699	2
Massachusetts	22,834	5	Virginia	19,751	3
Michigan	34,045	5	Washington	38,849	7
Minnesota	16,143	4	West Virginia	9,410	8
Mississippi	9,381	4	Wisconsin	18,259	5
Missouri	34,872	8	Wyoming	1,649	4
			<b>National</b>	<b>1,455,537</b>	<b>6</b>

**Exhibit reads:** In Alabama, there were 14,550 children under age six experiencing homelessness, or three percent of the total early childhood population across the state.

**Notes:** The estimated numbers and percentages of children under age six experiencing homelessness in 2017–2018 were calculated by applying the methodology used by the National Center for Family Homelessness in *America’s Youngest Outcasts: A Report Card on Child Homelessness* (Bassuk, DeCandia, Beach, & Berman, 2014).

Source: U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants - Total: 2017–2018. [Data set]. Retrieved July 23, 2019 from <https://eddataexpress.ed.gov/>.

**Exhibit 2. Number and Percentage of Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness and Served by Federally Funded Early Childhood Education Programs in 2017–2018**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Alabama	491	3	Montana	983	26
Alaska	452	12	Nebraska	607	17
Arizona	1,215	5	Nevada	848	4
Arkansas	1,323	10	New Hampshire	348	9
California	18,363	7	New Jersey	1,491	12
Colorado	2,940	14	New Mexico	592	6
Connecticut	608	13	New York	11,708	8
Delaware	224	7	North Carolina	2,236	8
District of Columbia	1,286	18	North Dakota	328	16
Florida	3,949	4	Ohio	5,013	15
Georgia	1,509	4	Oklahoma	2,480	10
Hawaii	548	18	Oregon	4,734	21
Idaho	1,028	13	Pennsylvania	8,787	30
Illinois	5,047	10	Puerto Rico	1,076	18
Indiana	1,440	8	Rhode Island	273	19
Iowa	665	10	South Carolina	1,303	11
Kansas	1,585	19	South Dakota	940	48
Kentucky	1,215	5	Tennessee	1,065	6
Louisiana	961	5	Texas	12,902	6
Maine	340	14	Utah	671	5
Maryland	1,239	7	Vermont	309	44
Massachusetts	4,270	19	Virginia	1,511	8
Michigan	4,773	14	Washington	3,011	8
Minnesota	3,130	19	West Virginia	1,098	12
Mississippi	189	2	Wisconsin	2,308	13
Missouri	1,538	4	Wyoming	277	17
			<b>National</b>	<b>127,227</b>	<b>9</b>

**Exhibit reads:** In Alabama, there were 491 children under age six experiencing homelessness who were served by Federally funded early childhood programs, or three percent of the total early childhood homeless population across the state.

**Notes:** This table presents the number and percentage of children under age six experiencing homelessness who were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or by the McKinney-Vento program in 2017–2018. These estimates may include a small number of children receiving services from both Head Start/Early Head Start and the McKinney-Vento program.

*Sources: U.S. Department of Education. Homeless children and youth served by McKinney-Vento subgrants--Ages birth through 2: 2017–2018. [Data set]. U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants - Ages 3 to 5: 2017–2018. [Data set]. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2018). Program information report: Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year. [Data set].*

**Exhibit 3. High Housing Cost Burden and No Resident Parent in U.S. Labor Force: Percentage of Children Under Age Six Affected by These Related Factors in 2017**

Jurisdiction	High Housing Cost Burden	No Resident Parent in U.S. Labor Force	Jurisdiction	High Housing Cost Burden	No Resident Parent in U.S. Labor Force
Alabama	24	13	Montana	22	7
Alaska	31	8	Nebraska	22	5
Arizona	32	10	Nevada	33	9
Arkansas	24	10	New Hampshire	26	6
California	43	9	New Jersey	37	6
Colorado	31	6	New Mexico	28	14
Connecticut	35	7	New York	40	9
Delaware	29	8	North Carolina	27	9
District of Columbia	39	14	North Dakota	18	5
Florida	38	10	Ohio	25	8
Georgia	30	9	Oklahoma	26	9
Hawaii	36	10	Oregon	32	7
Idaho	24	7	Pennsylvania	27	9
Illinois	30	7	Puerto Rico	33	6
Indiana	23	8	Rhode Island	29	30
Iowa	19	4	South Carolina	28	10
Kansas	22	6	South Dakota	18	7
Kentucky	23	9	Tennessee	27	9
Louisiana	30	13	Texas	31	9
Maine	20	7	Utah	24	5
Maryland	32	7	Vermont	31	6
Massachusetts	32	8	Virginia	29	6
Michigan	25	9	Washington	31	7
Minnesota	22	4	West Virginia	22	17
Mississippi	26	12	Wisconsin	23	6
Missouri	24	8	Wyoming	22	6
			<b>National</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>

**Exhibit reads:** In Alabama, 24 percent of families had a high housing cost burden where families spent 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing expenses, and 13 percent of children under age six with no resident parent in the labor force in the United States.

**Notes:** This table presents the percentage of children under age 18 who lived in households with a high housing cost burden in 2016 (High Housing Cost Burden) which was defined as spending 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing expenses. It also presents the percentage of children under age six whose resident parents were not in the civilian labor force.

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. (2018). Children living in households with a high housing cost burden [Data set]. Children under age six with no resident parent in the labor force in the United States. [Data set]. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>.

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Haskett, M. E., Armstrong, J., & Tisdale, J. (2015). Developmental status and social-emotional functioning of young children experiencing homelessness. *Early Childhood Education Journal*, 44: 119-125.

Perlman, S.M. & Fantuzzo, J.W. (2010). Timing and impact of homelessness and maltreatment on school readiness. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 32: 874-883

National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (2007). *The Timing and Quality of Early Experiences Combine to Shape Brain Architecture: Working Paper #5*.  
<http://www.developingchild.net>

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2018). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2019). *2018 annual homeless assessment report, part 2: Estimates of homelessness in the U.S.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**23,977,152**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**1,455,537**

or

**1 in 16** children

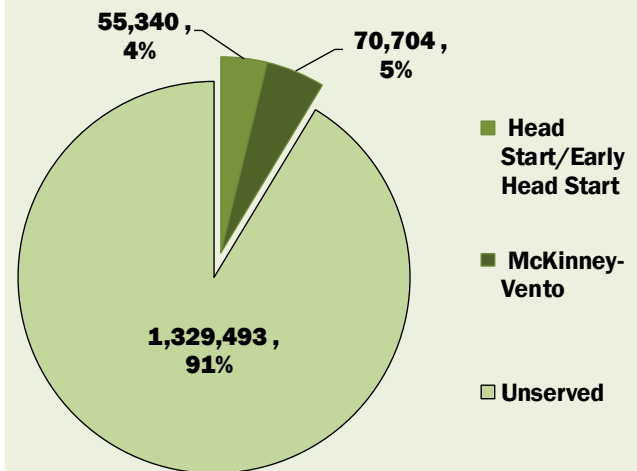


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**9%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**National**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.





Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

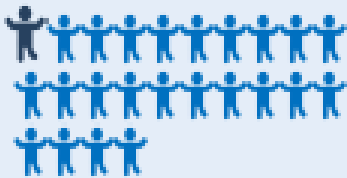
**351,424**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**14,550**

or

**1 in 24** children

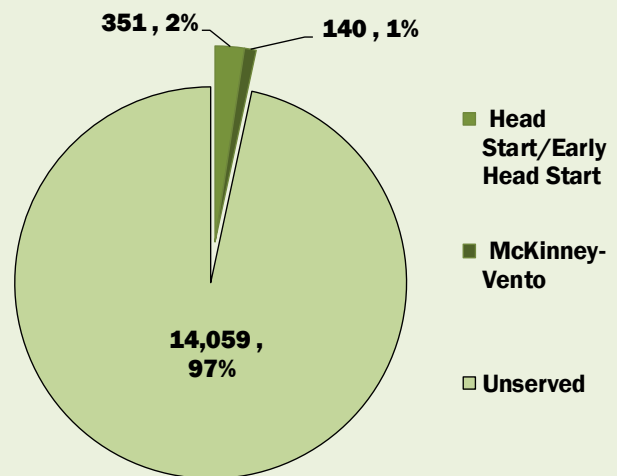


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**3%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Alabama**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**24%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**13%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**63,666**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**3,650**

or

**1 in 17** children

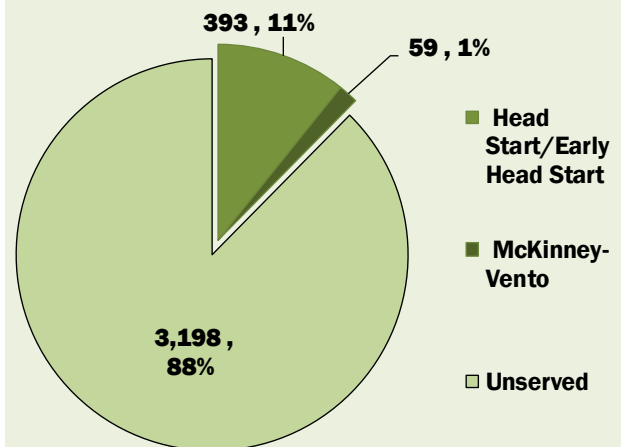


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**12%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Alaska**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**525,522**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**23,625**

or

**1 in 22** children

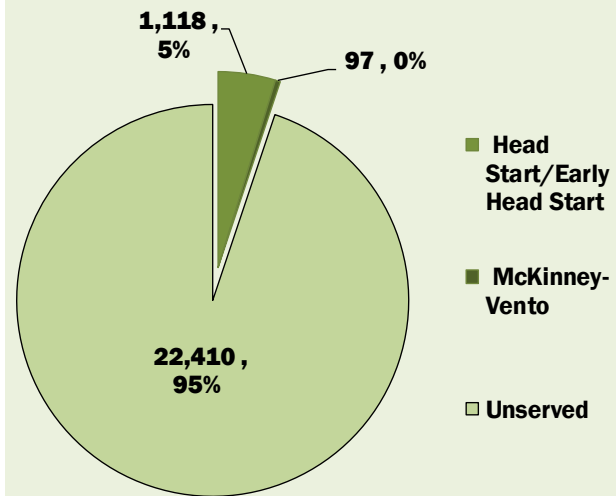


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**5%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Arizona**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**32%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**10%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**228,324**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**13,606**

or

**1 in 17** children

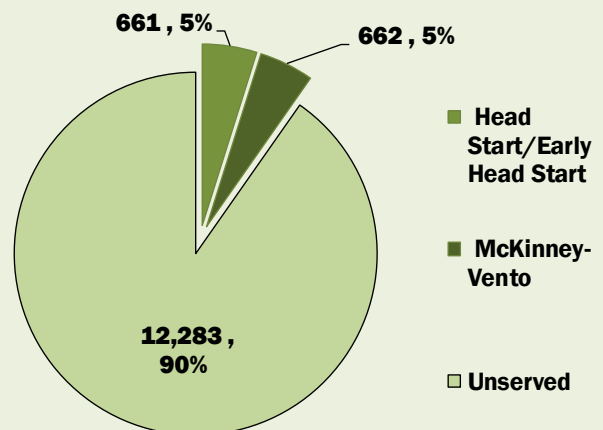


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**10%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Arkansas**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**24%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**10%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

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**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**2,938,209**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**254,490**

or

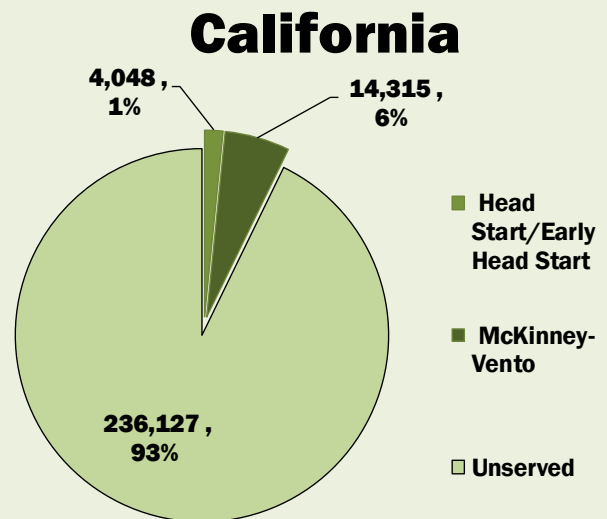
**1 in 12** children



**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**7%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**43%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**404,522**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**21,664**

or

**1 in 19** children

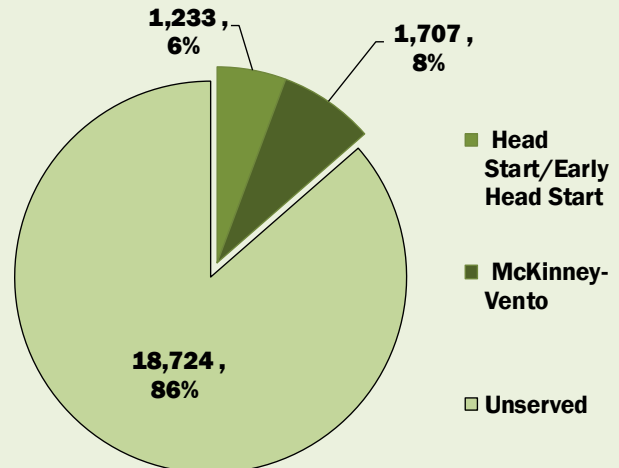


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**14%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Colorado**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**221,000**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**4,857**

or

**1 in 46** children

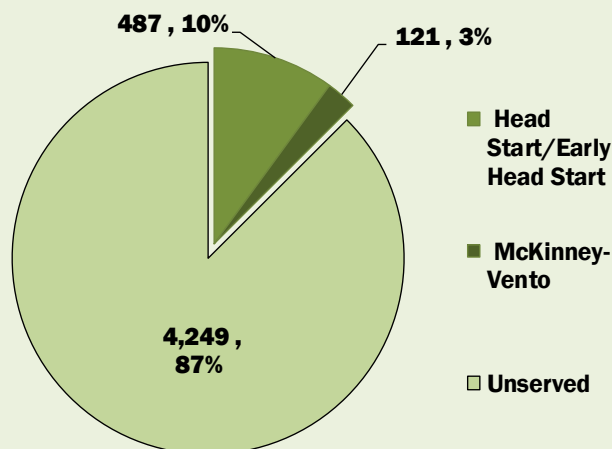


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**13%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Connecticut**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**35%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**65,829**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**3,374**

or

**1 in 20** children

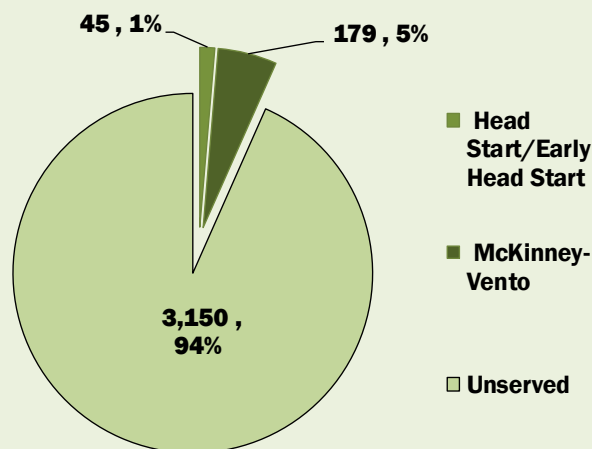


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**7%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Delaware**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**29%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child's well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

## Early Childhood Homelessness

### Children under age 6

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**54,099**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**7,211**

or

**1 in 8** children

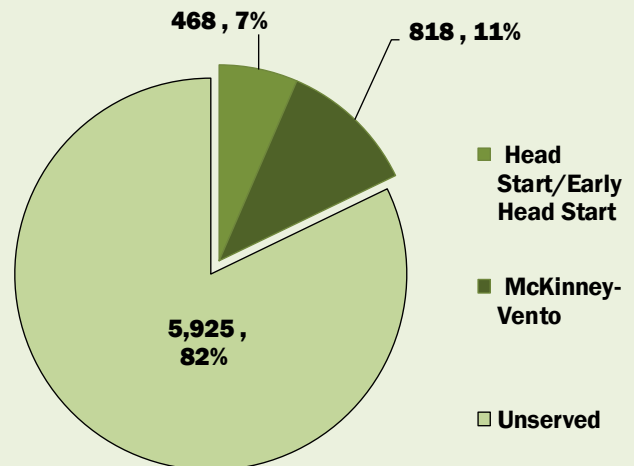


## Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

**18%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

### District of Columbia



## Related Factors

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**39%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**14%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

### Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
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**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**1,372,427**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**92,170**

or

**1 in 15** children

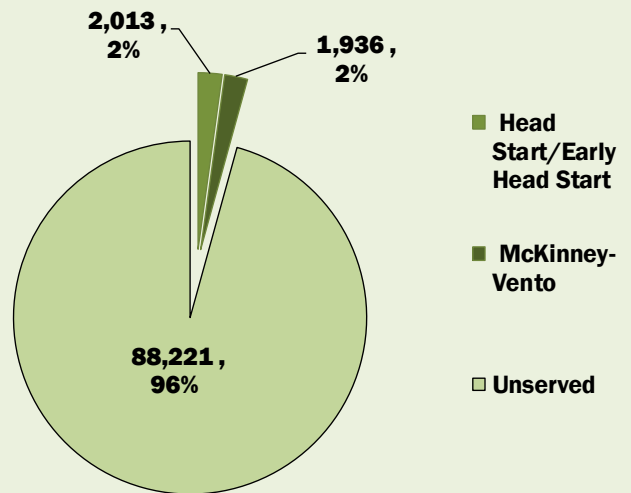


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**4%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Florida**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**38%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**10%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

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**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**790,899**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**38,325**

or

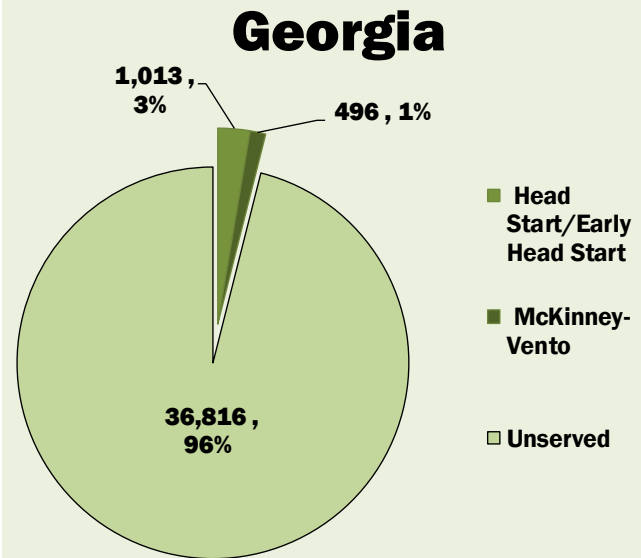
**1 in 21** children



**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**4%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**30%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

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**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**105,815**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**2,998**

or

**1 in 35** children

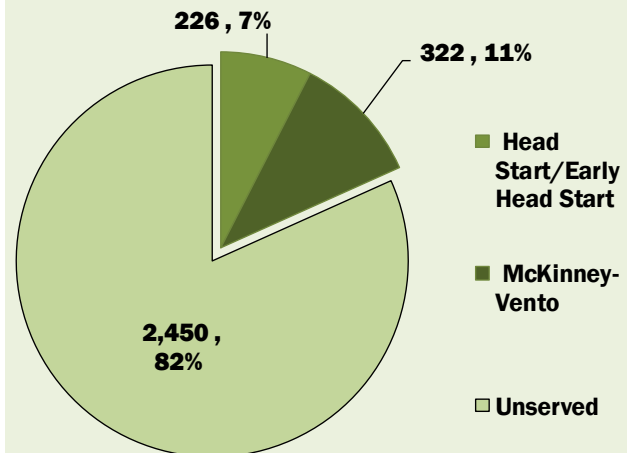


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**18%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Hawaii**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**36%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**10%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**140,477**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**7,825**

or

**1 in 18** children

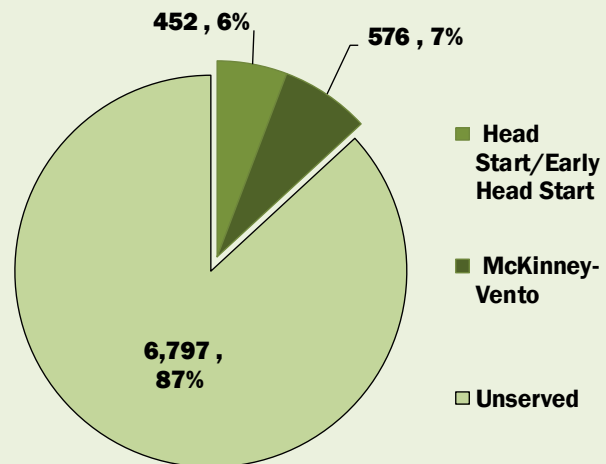


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**13%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Idaho**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**24%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**913,456**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**51,308**

or

**1 in 18** children

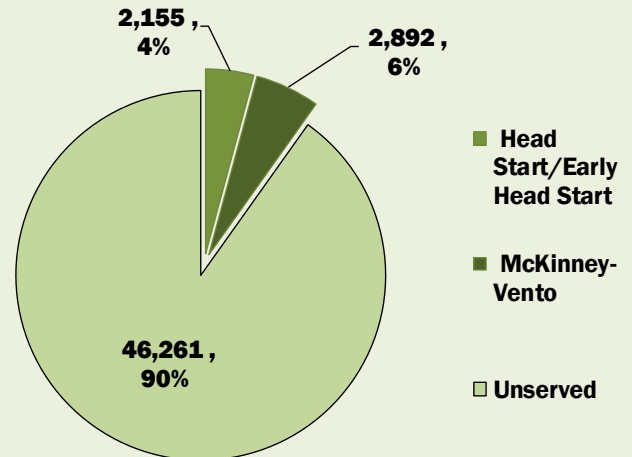


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**10%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Illinois**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**30%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**504,278**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**18,019**

or

**1 in 28** children

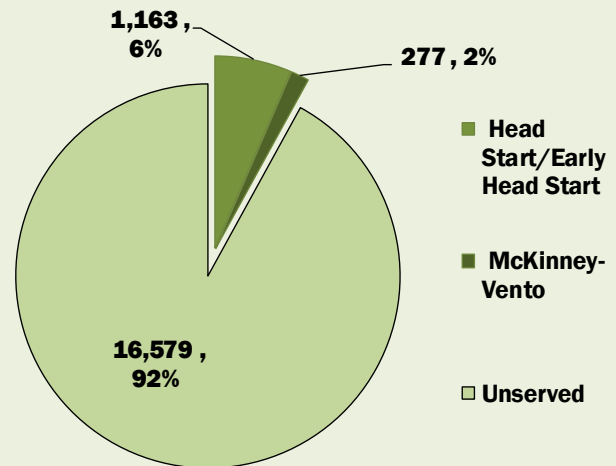


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**8%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Indiana**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**23%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

#### Children under age 6

Total population<sup>2</sup>

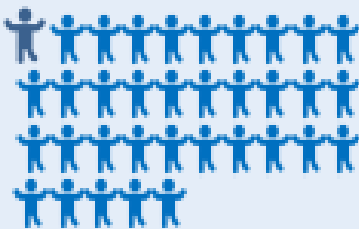
**238,253**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**6,900**

or

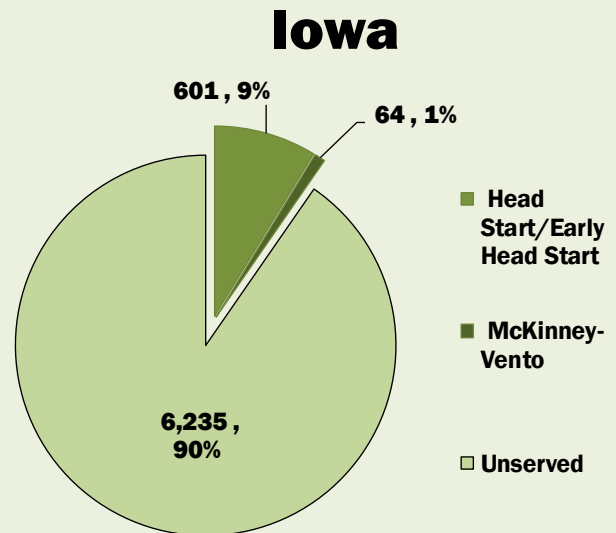
**1 in 35** children



### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

#### Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

**10%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>



### Related Factors

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**19%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**4%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**228,400**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**8,198**

or

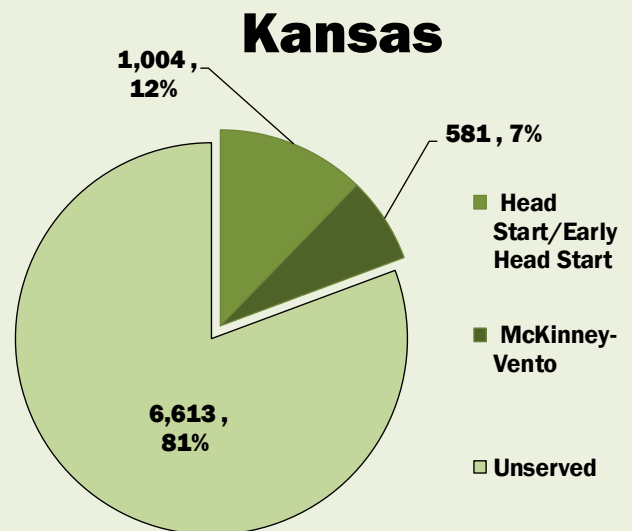
**1 in 28** children



**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**19%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
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5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**331,163**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**23,199**

or

**1 in 14** children

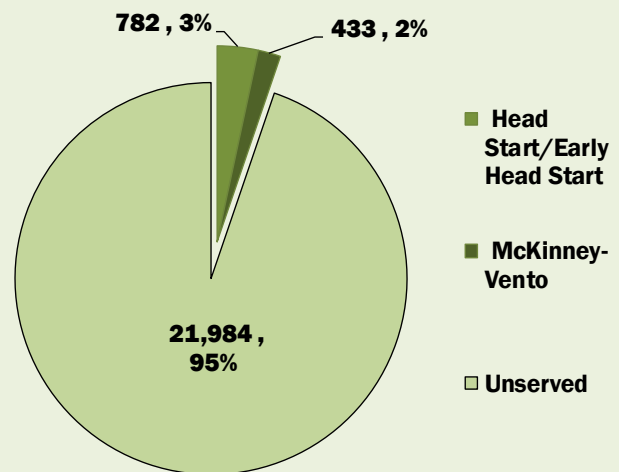


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**5%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Kentucky**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**23%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**367,501**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**17,743**

or

**1 in 21** children

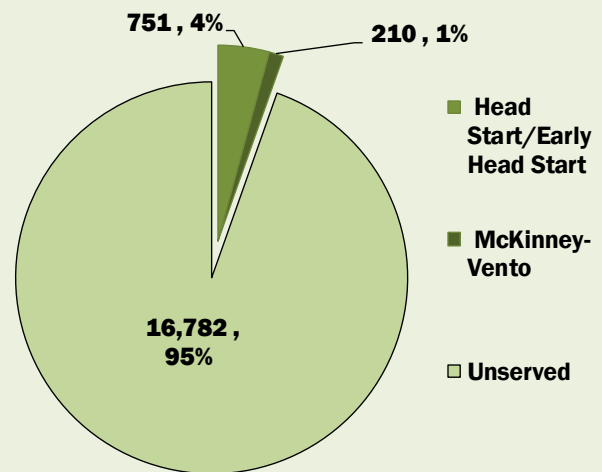


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**5%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Louisiana**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**30%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**13%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

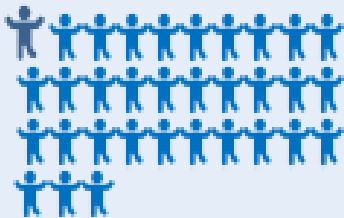
**77,535**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**2,366**

or

**1 in 33** children

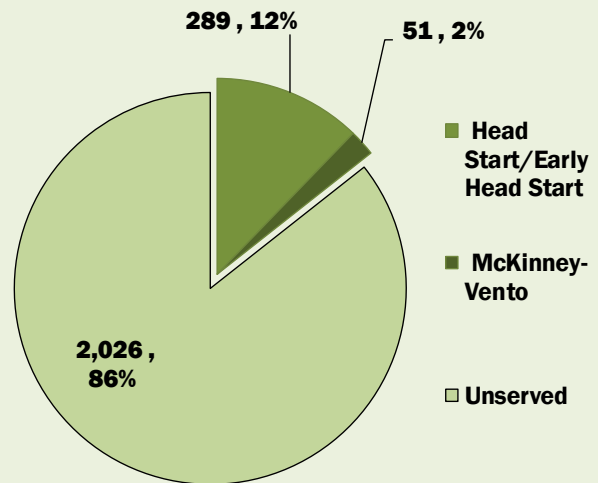


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**14%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Maine**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**20%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**437,720**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**17,047**

or

**1 in 26** children

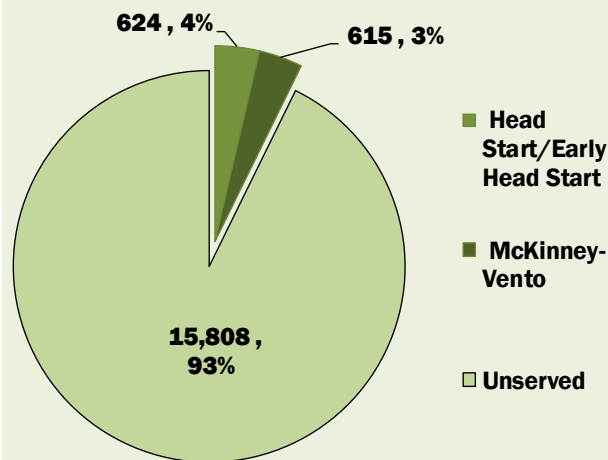


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**7%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Maryland**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**32%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

#### Children under age 6

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**433,679**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**22,834**

or

**1 in 19** children

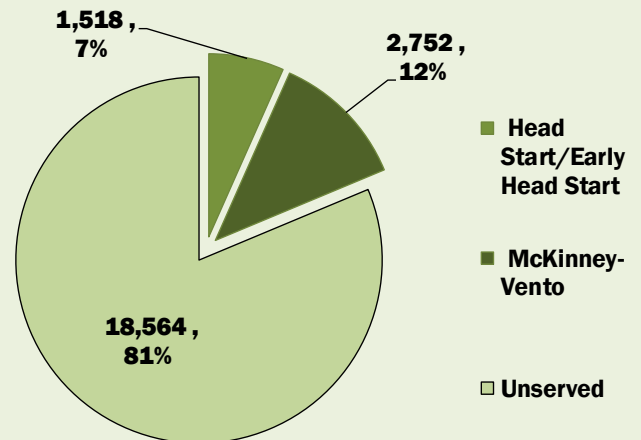


### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

#### Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

**19%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

#### Massachusetts



### Related Factors

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**32%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**688,327**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**34,045**

or

**1 in 20** children

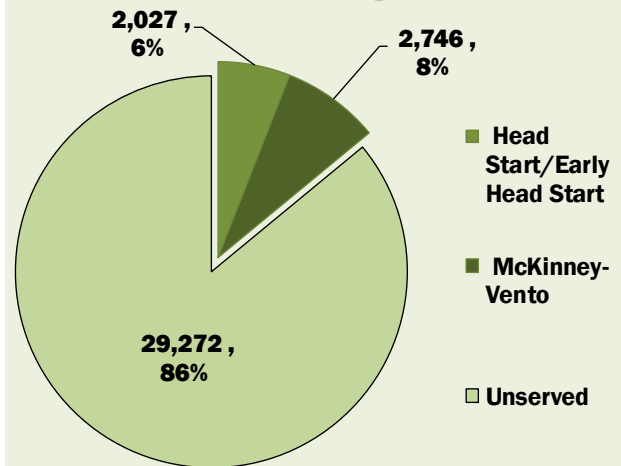


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**14%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Michigan**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**25%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**427,480**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**16,143**

or

**1 in 26** children

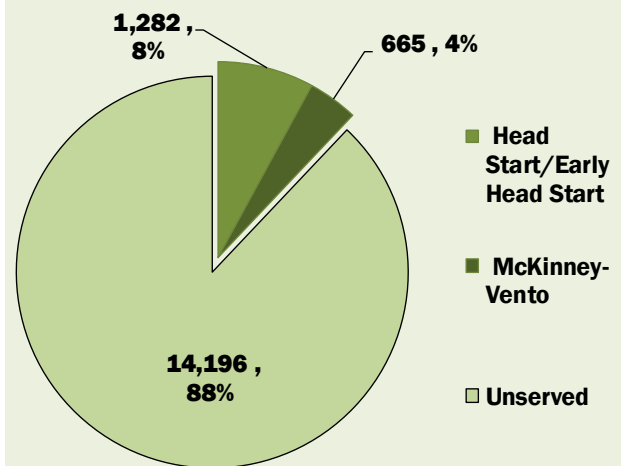


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**12%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Minnesota**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**4%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.





Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

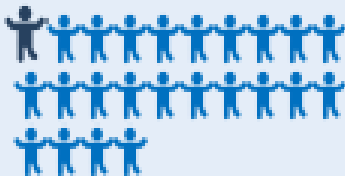
**222,830**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**9,381**

or

**1 in 24** children

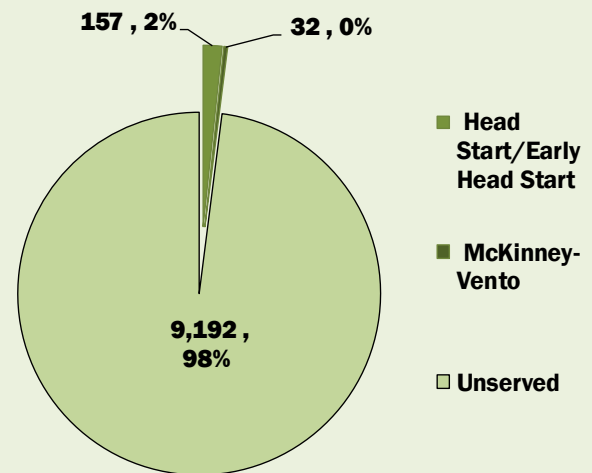


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**2%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Mississippi**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**26%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**12%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**447,782**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**34,872**

or

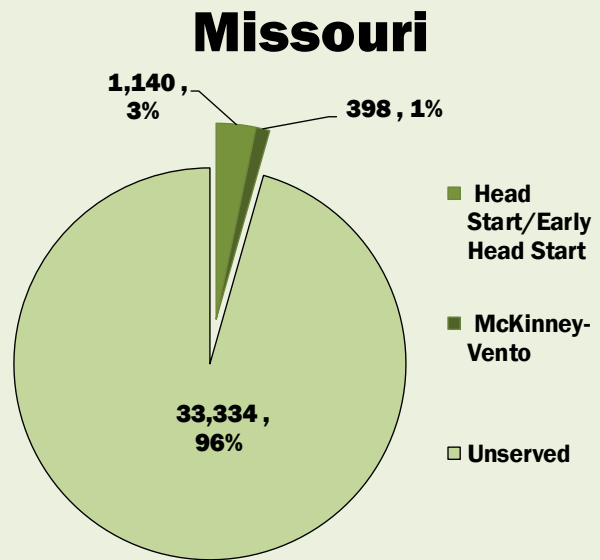
**1 in 13** children



**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**4%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**24%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**75,154**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**3,852**

or

**1 in 20** children

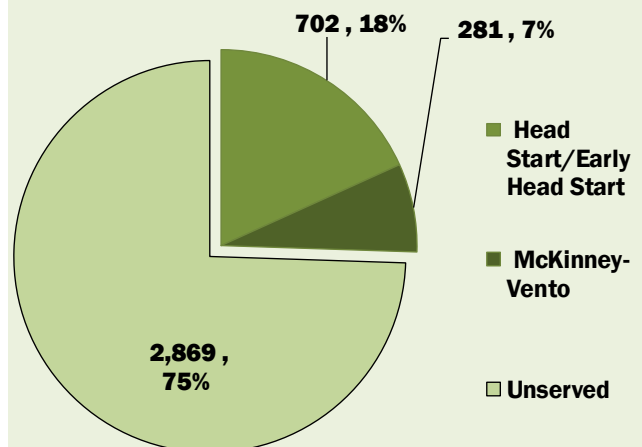


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**26%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Montana**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

#### Children under age 6

Total population<sup>2</sup>

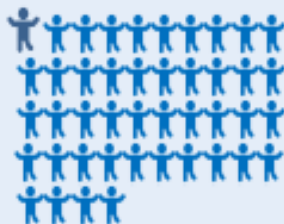
**159,441**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**3,606**

or

**1 in 44** children

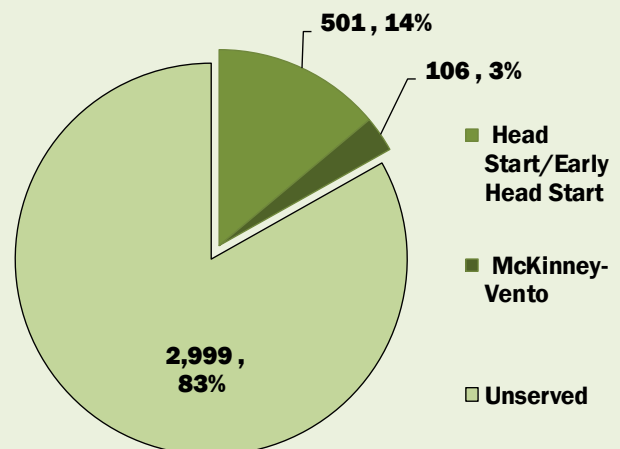


### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

#### Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

**17%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

#### Nebraska



### Related Factors

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**5%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2017). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2018). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved April 6, 2018. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**224,164**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**20,015**

or

**1 in 11** children

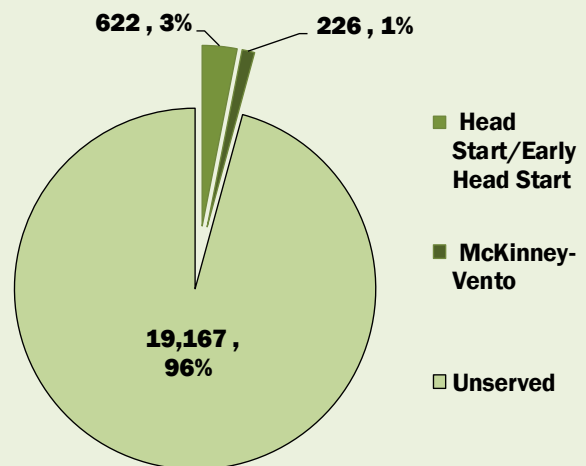


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**4%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Nevada**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**33%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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### Early Childhood Homelessness

#### Children under age 6

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**77,791**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**3,857**

or

**1 in 20** children

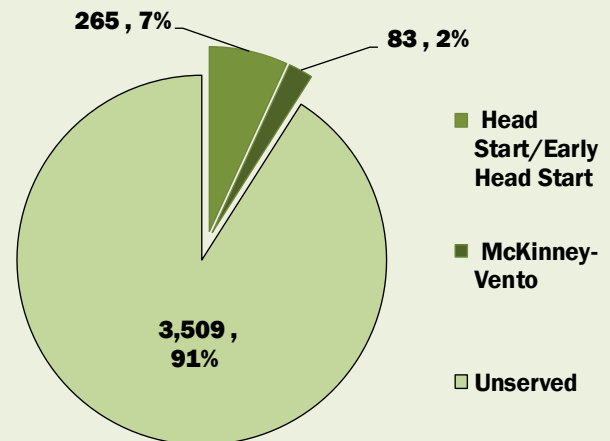


### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

#### Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

**9%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

#### New Hampshire



### Related Factors

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**26%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

#### Children under age 6

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**623,905**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**12,817**

or

**1 in 49** children

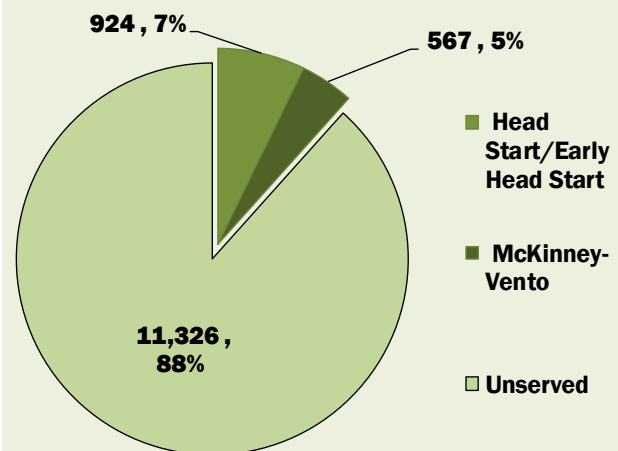


### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

#### Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

**12%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

#### New Jersey



### Related Factors

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**37%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**150,579**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**10,347**

or

**1 in 15** children

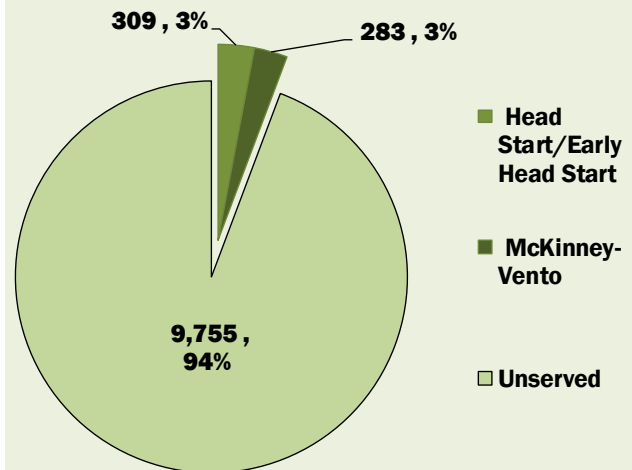


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**6%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**New Mexico**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**28%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**14%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**1,367,038**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**145,880**

or

**1 in 9** children

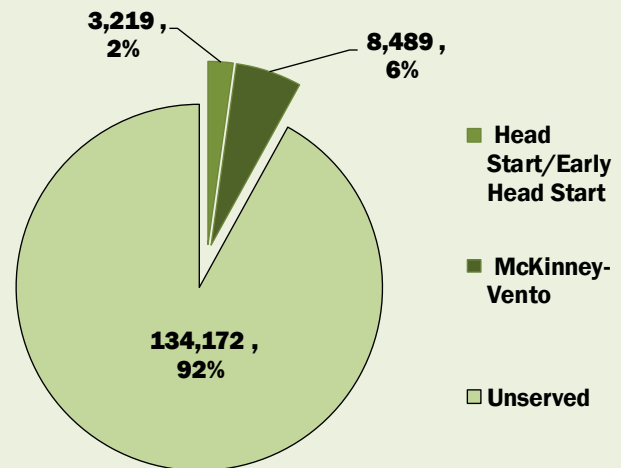


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**8%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**New York**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**40%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child's well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

#### Children under age 6

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**732,927**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**27,989**

or

**1 in 26** children

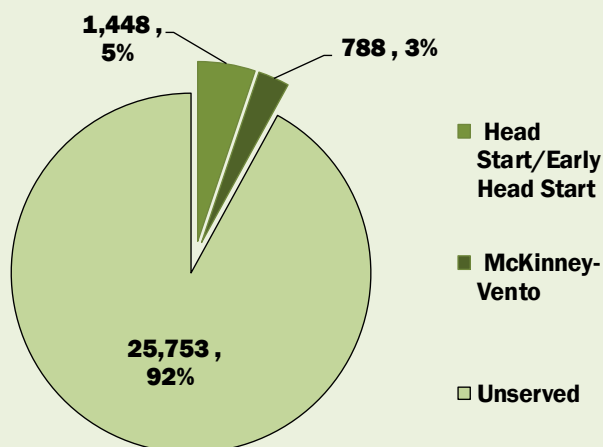


### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

#### Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

**8%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

#### North Carolina



### Related Factors

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**27%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**65,112**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**2,088**

or

**1 in 31** children

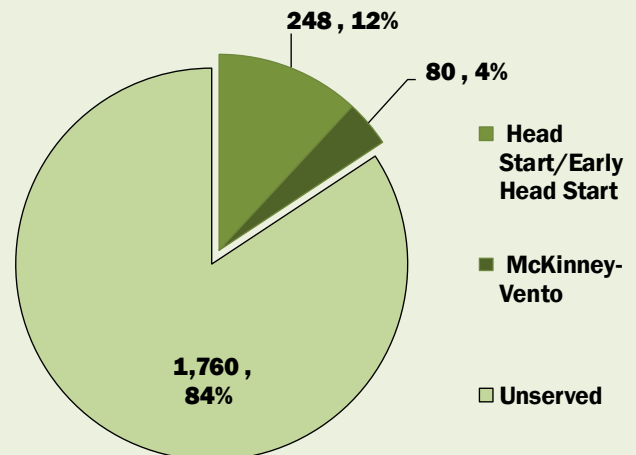


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**16%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**North Dakota**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**18%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**5%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**836,906**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**33,086**

or

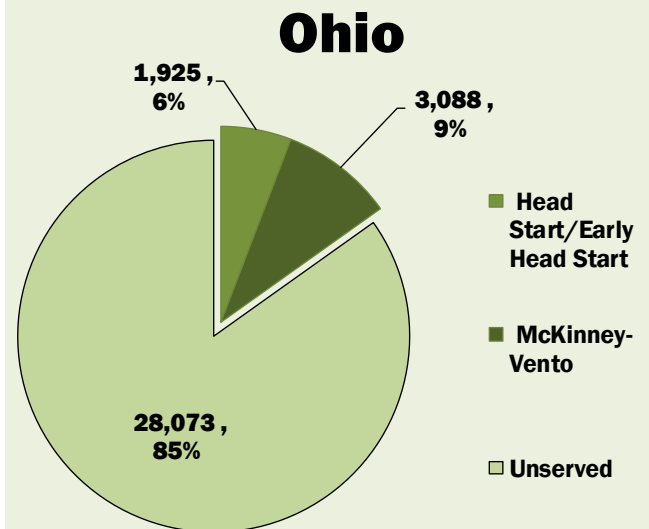
**1 in 25** children



**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**15%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**25%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**314,101**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**24,765**

or

**1 in 13** children

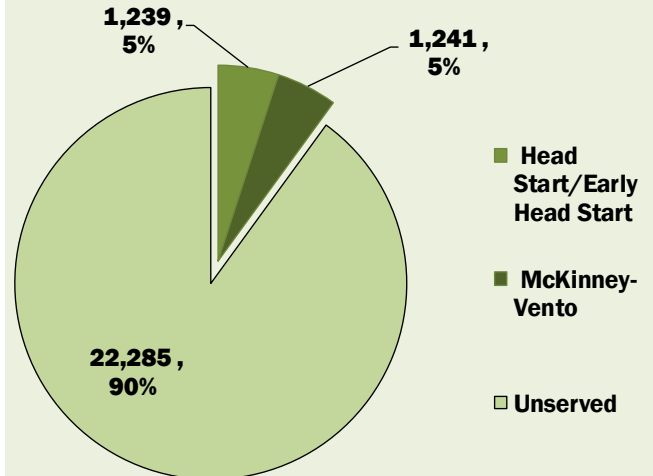


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**10%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Oklahoma**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**26%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**282,001**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**22,412**

or

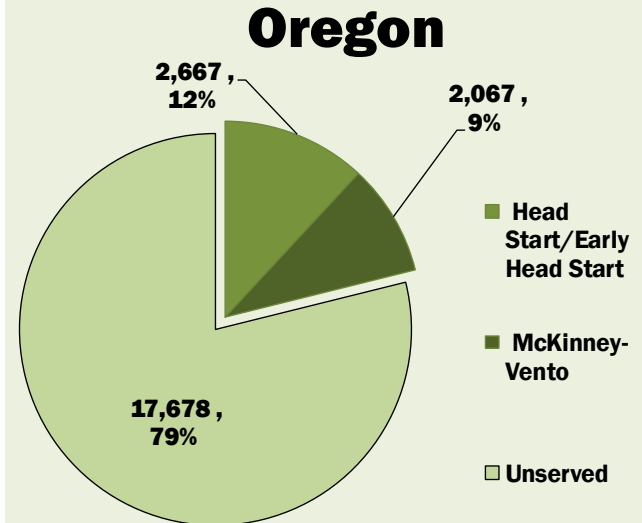
**1 in 13** children



**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**21%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**32%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**847,012**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**29,659**

or

**1 in 29** children

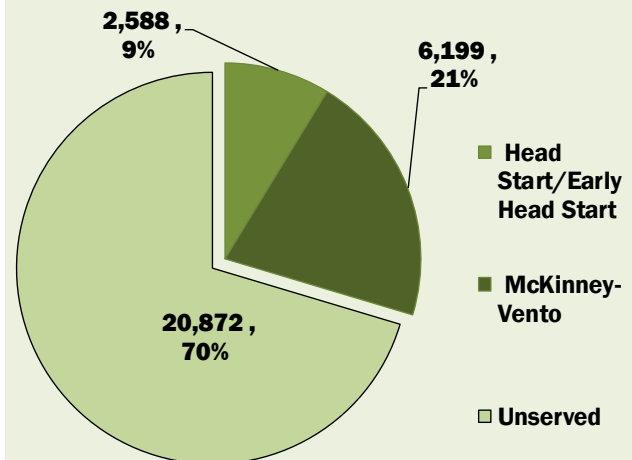


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**30%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Pennsylvania**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**27%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**65,211**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**6,040**

or

**1 in 11** children

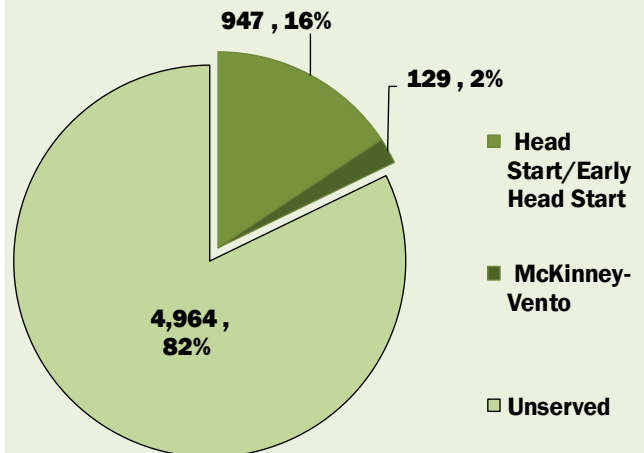


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**18%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Puerto Rico**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**29%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**30%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
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Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**156,759**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**1,475**

or

**1 in 106** children

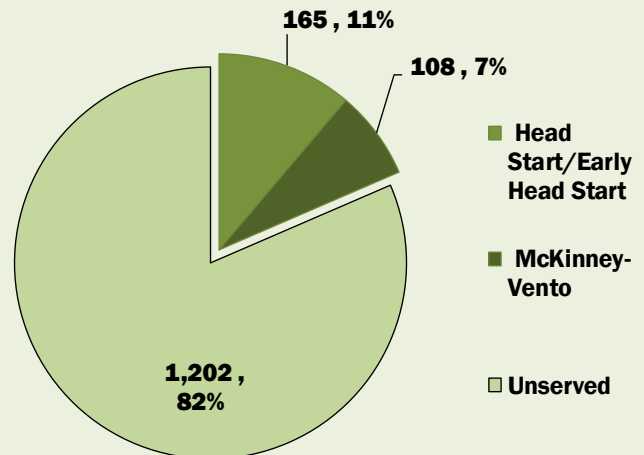


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**19%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Rhode Island**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**33%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

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**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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### Early Childhood Homelessness

#### Children under age 6

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**352,063**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**12,035**

or

**1 in 29** children

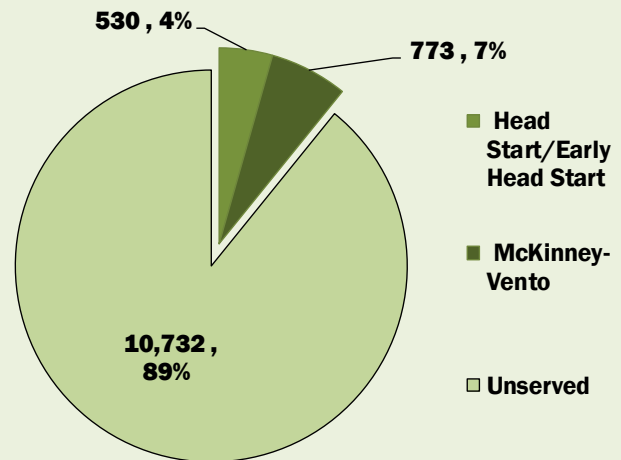


### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

#### Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

**11%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

#### South Carolina



### Related Factors

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**28%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**10%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

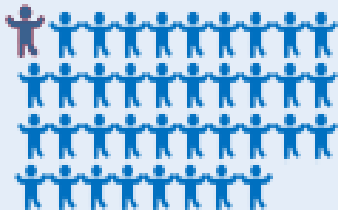
**74,445**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**1,973**

or

**1 in 38** children

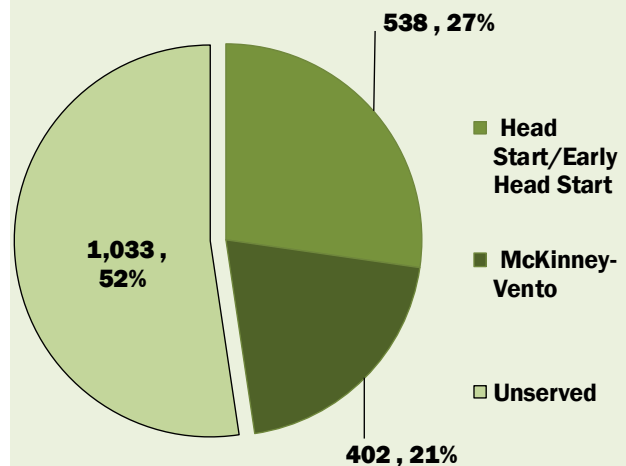


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**48%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**South Dakota**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**18%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

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2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
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4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**488,658**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**17,206**

or

**1 in 28** children

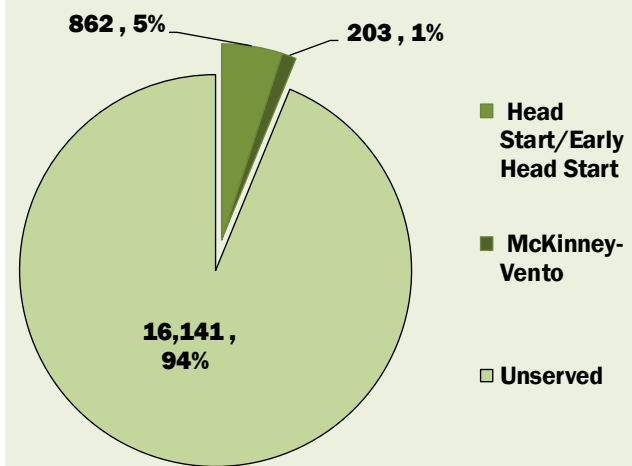


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**6%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Tennessee**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**27%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**2,431,014**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**224,020**

or

**1 in 11** children

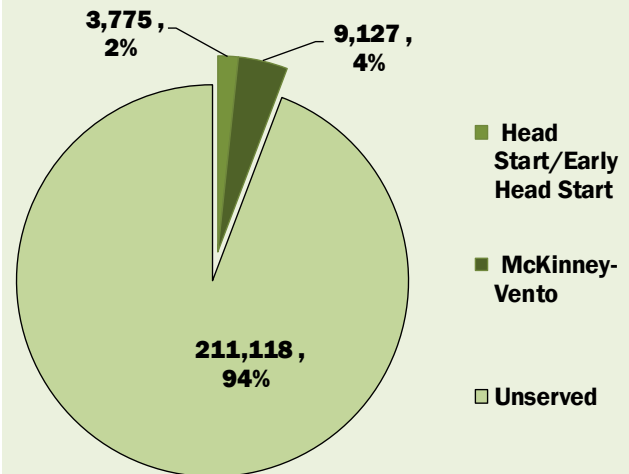


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**6%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Texas**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**304,884**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**13,402**

or

**1 in 23** children

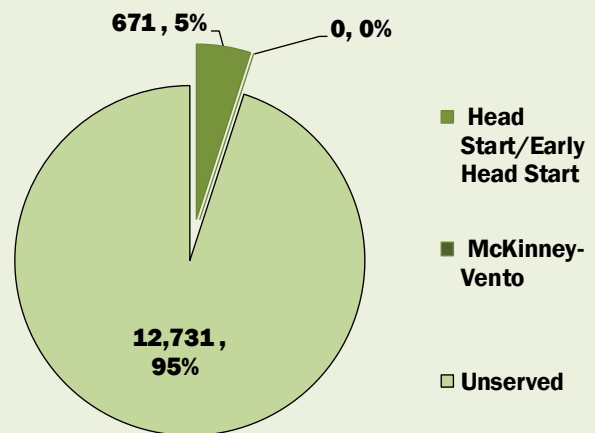


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**5%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Utah**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**24%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**5%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

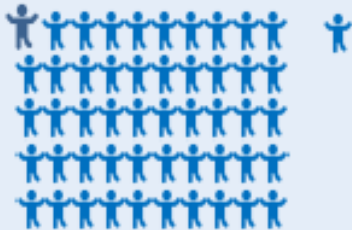
**35,769**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**699**

or

**1 in 51** children

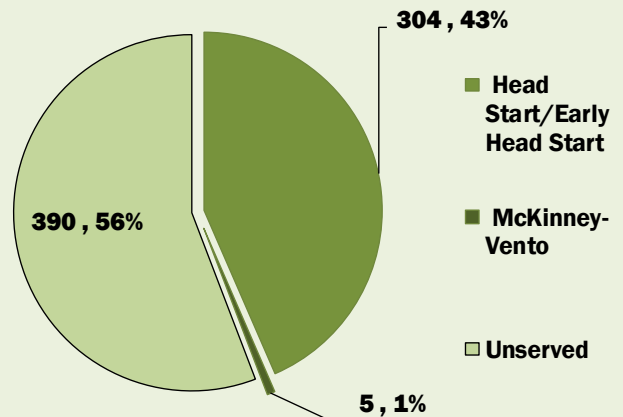


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**44%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Vermont**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

#### Children under age 6

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**613,687**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**19,751**

or

**1 in 31** children

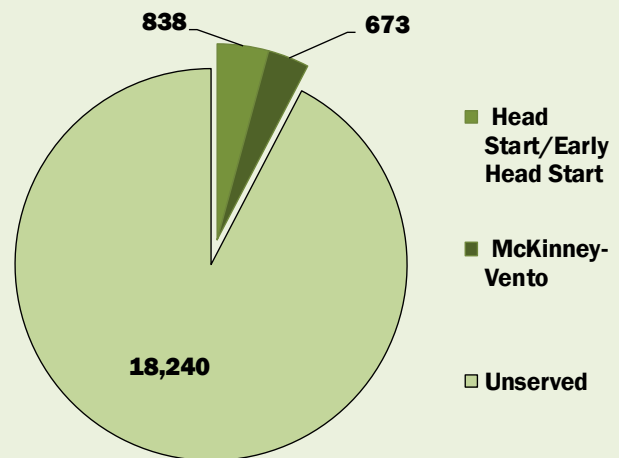


### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

#### Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

**8%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

#### Virginia



### Related Factors

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**29%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.





Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**556,098**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**38,849**

or

**1 in 14** children

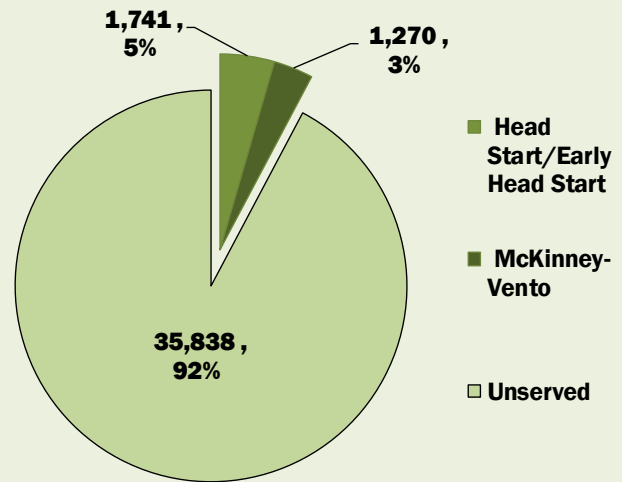


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

**8%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Washington**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**115,617**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**9,410**

or

**1 in 12** children

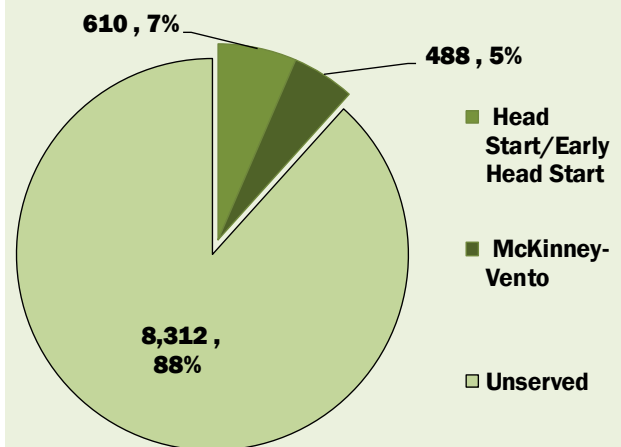


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**12%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**West Virginia**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**17%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**402,925**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**18,259**

or

**1 in 22** children

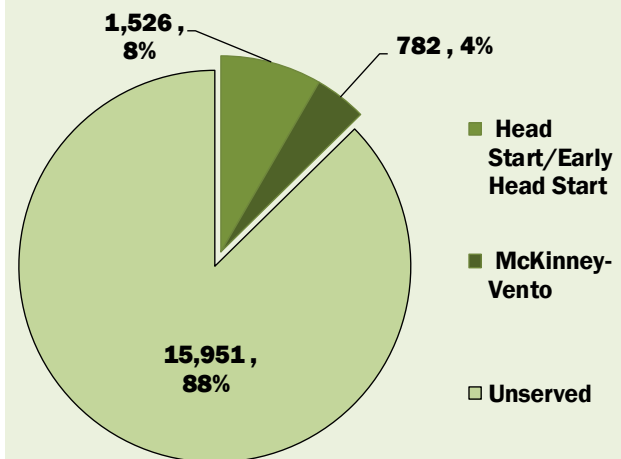


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**13%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Wisconsin**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**23%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.<sup>1</sup> Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population<sup>2</sup>

**43,274**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness<sup>3</sup>

**1,649**

or

**1 in 26** children

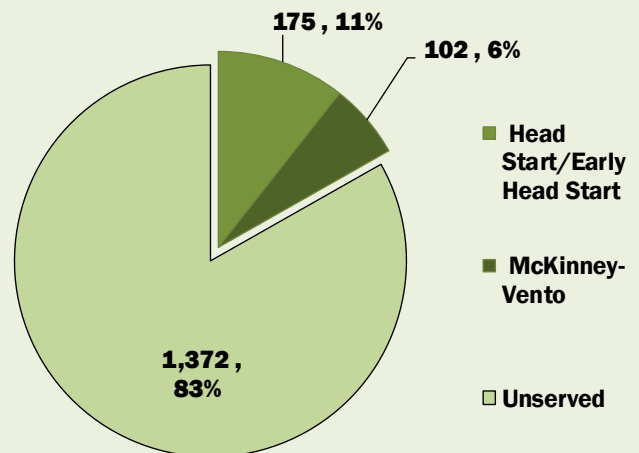


**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**  
experiencing homelessness

**17%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018<sup>5</sup>

**Wyoming**



**Related Factors**

Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



**22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden<sup>4</sup>



**6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force<sup>4</sup>

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

**Notes:**

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2018 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2019. (2018). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.



## Appendix I: Data Sources and Methodology

*Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles 2020* compiles data from multiple sources to provide policymakers and practitioners with information on the extent of early childhood homelessness and the availability of Federally funded early childhood education for young children experiencing homelessness across the United States. It also includes information about related economic factors that create barriers to stable, affordable housing for families.

### Data Sources

All data contained in this report are publicly available. Unless otherwise noted in the *Methodology* section below, data are from 2017–2018<sup>16</sup> and refer specifically to children under the age of six. Data for the profiles were drawn from the following sources:

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. (2019). *Children living in households with a high housing cost burden* [Data set]. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. (2019). *Children under age six with no resident parent in the labor force in the United States*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2019). SC-EST2017-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>

U.S. Department of Education. *Homeless children and youth served by McKinney-Vento subgrants—Ages birth through 2: 2017–2018*. [Data set]. Retrieved July 23, 2019 from <https://eddataexpress.ed.gov/>.

U.S. Department of Education. *Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants – Total: 2017–2018*. [Data set]. Retrieved July 23, 2019 from <https://eddataexpress.ed.gov/>.

U.S. Department of Education. *Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants – Ages 3 to 5: 2017–2018*. [Data set]. Retrieved July 23, 2019 from <https://eddataexpress.ed.gov/>.

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<sup>16</sup> Data from the KIDS COUNT Data Center and the U.S. Census Bureau are reported for the calendar year rather than school year.

U.S. Department of Education. *Total number of homeless students served by McKinney-Vento subgrants - Ages 3 to 5: 2017-2018* [Data set]. Retrieved July 23, 2019 from <https://eddataexpress.ed.gov/>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2018). *Program information report: Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <https://hses.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/pir/>.

## Methodology

This report is an update of *Early Childhood Homelessness in the United States: 50-State Profile* (January 2016,<sup>17</sup> June 2017,<sup>18</sup> December 2018,<sup>19</sup> June 2019<sup>20</sup>) and follows a similar methodology. In each state profile, reported data on early childhood homelessness was either directly gathered from the data sources outlined above, or calculated using previously established strategies. The following sections provide additional detail about the methodology for each variable reported in the profiles.

## Early Childhood Homelessness

The number of children under age six in each state was calculated using single year of age population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimate Program.<sup>21</sup> There are few existing estimates of the number of children under age six experiencing homelessness in the United States and existing estimates may significantly underestimate this population. Data from ED's Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program are among the most comprehensive sources of data on children under 18 experiencing homelessness in the United States because state and local educational agencies (LEAs) are required to identify and report the number of children who are experiencing homelessness in their service areas.

However, these data may not include all children experiencing homelessness under age three, and most commonly refer to children in the LEA-administered early childhood programs. Thus, these numbers could underestimate at a statistically significant level the prevalence of homelessness in the early childhood period.

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<sup>17</sup> 2016 Report: [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/eecd/homelessness\\_profile\\_package\\_blanks\\_final.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/eecd/homelessness_profile_package_blanks_final.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> 2017 Report: [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/eecd/epfp\\_50\\_state\\_profiles\\_6\\_15\\_17\\_508.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/eecd/epfp_50_state_profiles_6_15_17_508.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> 2018 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> 2019 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2019.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2018). SC-EST2018-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/2010-2018/sc-est2018-agesex-civ.pdf>

To better estimate the total population of children under age six who experience homelessness, the state profiles adopt the methodology used by the National Center for Family Homelessness in *America's Youngest Outcasts: A Report Card on Child Homelessness*<sup>22</sup> (Bassuk, DeCandia, Beach, & Berman, 2014). Broadly speaking, this methodology leverages ED's comprehensive data on the number of children in grades K-12 experiencing homelessness to estimate early childhood homelessness.

Recent research demonstrates that about half (49.2 percent) of all children experiencing sheltered homelessness in 2015 were under age six (HUD, 2016).<sup>23</sup> This methodology assumes that ED's count of children in grades K-12 experiencing homelessness represents 50.8 percent of the overall population of children experiencing homelessness. The calculation uses this proportion to estimate the number of children under age six experiencing homelessness nationally and in each state.

For example, ED's data demonstrate that **1,502,872** children in grades K-12 experienced homelessness nationwide in 2017–2018. This figure does not include children ages three to five who are enrolled in public preschool, but who are not yet in kindergarten.

The number of children in grades K-12 experiencing homelessness is divided by **.508** to estimate the total number of children under age 18 experiencing homelessness nationwide:

$$1,502,872 / .508 = 2,958,409$$

We then multiply this estimate of the total number of children experiencing homelessness by **.492** to approximate the number of children under age six experiencing homelessness nationwide in 2017–2018:

$$2,958,409 \times .492 = 1,455,537$$

While data calculated in this fashion come closer to conveying the extent of early childhood homelessness than some other estimates, they should be viewed as conservative. Bassuk and colleagues (2014) outline several limitations that suggest the estimates remain an undercount. While all school districts are required to report data on the enrollment of children experiencing homelessness to the Federal government, not all school districts are able to provide them. Where data are available, stigma or embarrassment surrounding homelessness may discourage some children and families from sharing their housing status with their local school. Further, the ED data only represent children who are enrolled in public schools.

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.air.org/sites/default/files/downloads/report/Americas-Youngest-Outcasts-Child-Homelessness-Nov2014.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> The January 2016 edition of the state profiles estimated that 51 percent of all children experiencing homelessness are under age 6 based on data using different research. Thus, the data presented in the 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 editions of the state profiles should not be directly compared with data in the January 2016 report.

To calculate the portion of children under age six experiencing homelessness in each state, the estimated number of children under age six experiencing homelessness is divided by the total population of children under age six in each state.

## Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

The number of young children and families experiencing homelessness enrolled in Head Start/Early Head Start, including the Migrant, and American Indian and Alaska Native programs, is reported each year to the Office of Head Start directly by Head Start grantees. These figures are available online through the *Head Start Program Information Report* database and represent a full program year. The national estimate of children experiencing homelessness served by Head Start/Early Head Start includes programs in U.S. territories.

The number of young children served by McKinney-Vento subgrants to school districts is collected through the *Consolidated State Performance Report, Part I*. Data on the number of children served by a McKinney-Vento subgrant are submitted by school districts and include children under age six (not enrolled in kindergarten). Estimates of the number of children served are likely conservative because some states do not require school districts to report data on the number of children under age three who are served by McKinney-Vento subgrants.

To calculate the portion of children under age six experiencing homelessness that are served by Federally Funded early childhood education (ECE) programs, we added the number served by Head Start programs and McKinney-Vento subgrants and divided by the estimated number of children under age six experiencing homelessness, rounding to the nearest percentage point. We then used the proportion of children served to estimate the proportion of children **not** served by either of the programs. It is possible that this total includes some duplicates (children served by both programs), though we would expect duplicates to be relatively few because LEAs comprise a minority of Head Start grantees nationwide.

These estimates do not account for young children experiencing homelessness that are served through Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) (subsidized child care) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Part C and Part B, section 619 programs (early intervention, special education, and related services for infants, toddlers, and preschool children with disabilities) because these data are not currently available, but will be collected in future years. We expect that CCDF program will begin reporting data on the number of young children experiencing homelessness served in future years; integrating these data into future reports will further refine estimates of the proportion of children served and not served by Federally Funded early care and education programs.



## Related Factors

Data for the *Related Factors* section were drawn directly from the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT Data Center.

The percentage of families experiencing a high housing cost burden includes all families with a child under age 18. A high housing cost burden is defined as a family that spends 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing costs.

The percentage of children under age six with no parent in the U.S. labor force is defined as the percentage of young children under age six whose resident parents are not in the civilian labor force.

## References

Bassuk, E.L., DeCandia, C.J., Beach, C.A., & Berman, F. (2014). *America's youngest outcasts: A report card on child homelessness*. Newton Centre, MA: American Institutes for Research.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (2019). *2018 annual homeless assessment report, part II: Estimates of homelessness in the U.S.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

## Appendix II: Federal Definitions of Homelessness

Homelessness is defined in different ways depending on the respective Federal law. Below are Federal definitions and key terms that are used when talking about “homeless children and youths.”

### ***McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Definition of “Homeless Children and Youths”***

Several Federal laws use the *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act* definition of “homeless children and youths” found in section 725 of the Act (42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2)), to determine services for homeless children, including:

- the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965*,
- the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)*, and
- the *Head Start Act*.

Under section 725 of the Act (42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2)), the term “homeless children and youths”—

- A. means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a)(1) of this title); and
- B. includes—
  - i. children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;<sup>24</sup>
  - ii. children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C) of this title);
  - iii. children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and

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<sup>24</sup> “*Awaiting foster care placement*” was deleted from the definition of “*homeless children and youths*” during reauthorization of the *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act* in 2015. For “covered” states (i.e., those that have a statutory law that defines or describes the phrase “awaiting foster care placement” for purposes of a program under Subtitle VII-B of the *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act*), the effective date for this change was December 10, 2017. For non-covered states, the effective date for this change was December 10, 2016.

- iv. migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

### ***Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (“HEARTH Act”) Definition of “Homeless”***

Among other things, the *Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act* of 2009 modified the definition of “homeless” used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). See 42 U.S.C. § 11302. The current definition of “homeless” used by HUD, as reflected in 24 C.F.R. § 583.5, is:

- 1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:
  - i) An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
  - ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by Federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals); or
  - iii) An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;
- 2) An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:
  - i) The primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;
  - ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and
  - iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing;
- 3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:
  - i) Are defined as homeless under section 387 of the *Runaway and Homeless Youth Act* (42 U.S.C. 5732a), section 637 of the *Head Start Act* (42 U.S.C. 9832), section 41403 of the *Violence Against Women Act of 1994* (42 U.S.C. 14043e-2), section 330(h) of the *Public Health Service Act* (42 U.S.C. 254b(h)), section 3 of the *Food and Nutrition Act of 2008* (7 U.S.C. 2012), section 17(b) of the *Child Nutrition Act of 1966* (42 U.S.C.

1786(b)), or section 725 of the *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act* (42 U.S.C. 11434a);

- ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for homeless assistance;
  - iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the 60-day period immediately preceding the date of applying for homeless assistance; and
  - iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect), the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or two or more barriers to employment, which include the lack of a high school degree or General Education Development (GED), illiteracy, low English proficiency, a history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity, and a history of unstable employment; or
- 4) Any individual or family who:
- i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence;
  - ii) Has no other residence; and
  - iii) Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

## Appendix III: Federally Funded Early Childhood Programs

### Head Start

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ohs>

Head Start, administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) through the Office of Head Start at the Administration for Children and Families, is a comprehensive child development program that serves children from birth to age five, pregnant women, and their families. It is a child-focused, multi-generational program with the overall goal of increasing the school readiness of young children in low-income families. The children of families experiencing homelessness are categorically eligible for Head Start and are identified and prioritized for enrollment.

Head Start and Early Head Start provide children and their families with services related to education; nutrition; developmental, medical and dental screenings; immunizations; mental health and social services referrals; family engagement; and in some cases transportation. Head Start was reauthorized by the *Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act* of 2007 (Public Law 110-134). In this reauthorization, age-eligible children whose families are determined to be homeless are categorically eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start programs. Many Head Start grantees serve families experiencing homelessness through home-based and center-based programs, both of which provide many supportive services to children and families regardless of their living circumstances.

### Child Care and Development Fund

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ>

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), administered by HHS through the Office of Child Care (OCC) at the Administration for Children and Families, awards grants to states, territories, and tribes to provide child care subsidies for low-income working families and to fund quality improvement activities such as professional development for child care providers. Subsidized childcare services are available to eligible families through certificates (vouchers), or grants and contracts with providers. Approximately 1.3 million children receive a childcare subsidy from the CCDF program every month. As a block grant, this program offers States, territories, and tribes significant flexibility in designing their CCDF policies, including the ability to define eligibility and prioritize resources. OCC encourages states to leverage this flexibility to offer access to the most vulnerable populations, including families experiencing homelessness.

On November 19, 2014, the President signed into law the *Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act* of 2014, which reauthorized the Child Care and Development Fund. This reauthorization of CCDF included significant changes in defining health and safety requirements for childcare providers, outlining family-friendly eligibility policies, expanding quality improvement efforts, and ensuring parents and the public have transparent information about

the child care choices available to them. One of these changes required States to report whether children receiving CCDF assistance are children experiencing homelessness, using the *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act* definition of homelessness.<sup>25</sup> Collecting this data will be important for tracking performance on serving children and families who are experiencing homelessness.

## **Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting**

<https://mchb.hrsa.gov/maternal-child-health-initiatives/home-visiting-overview>

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program, administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) in partnership with the Administration for Children and Families, supports voluntary, evidence-based home visiting programs for at-risk pregnant women and parents with children up to kindergarten entry. The MIECHV program was initially created in 2010 under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111--148) and provides grants to states, tribes, and territories to establish programs that:

- Improve maternal and child health
- Prevent child abuse and neglect
- Promote positive parenting
- Support child development

These aims are achieved through regular meetings between a family and a trained professional or paraprofessional in the family's home. In FY 2018, the MIECHV Program served all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories. Among the 55 awardees with available data, the Program served approximately 150,000 parents and children. In FY 2018, MIECHV awardees reported serving 2,261 adult participants experiencing homelessness. This accounts for approximately 3% of all adult participants served.

In 2019 HRSA awarded approximately \$351 million in funding to 56 states, territories, and nonprofit organizations. Awardees must invest the majority of funds received to implement evidence-based home visiting models with up to 25% of funding available to support the implementation and evaluation of promising approaches.

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<sup>25</sup> While the *Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act* implemented by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services relies on the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition of "homeless children and youths" found in 42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2) of such Act, the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) regulations also require its Lead Agencies to use the McKinney-Vento definition.

## **The Education for Homeless Children and Youths program under the *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act***

<https://www2.ed.gov/programs/homeless/index.html>

Subtitle VII-B of the *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act* offers support for states, tribes, and outlying areas to ensure that children and youth experiencing homelessness have equal access to a free and appropriate public education. The *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act* was initially passed in 1987, though was most recently amended through the *Every Student Succeeds Act* in 2015. The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Education (ED).

In 2017–2018, the Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program received \$85 million in Federal funding. Each year, ED allocates formula grants to states based on their share of Title I, Part A; the Bureau of Indian Affairs and outlying areas also receive funds. In turn, each state must distribute at least 75 percent<sup>26</sup> of its grant to local educational agencies (LEAs) to facilitate educational success for children and youth experiencing homelessness through a competitive subgrant process.

LEAs may use subgrant funds for activities such as collaboration with other local entities and resolving challenges related to transportation, school records, and residency requirements. In each state, program funds also support a coordination office to monitor the needs of children and youth experiencing homelessness.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Under 42 U.S.C. § 11432(e)(1), states funded at the minimum level must distribute not less than 50 percent in subgrants to LEAs.

<sup>27</sup> For more information, see: <https://www2.ed.gov/programs/homeless/ehcyprogramprofile.pdf>.



[www.ed.gov](http://www.ed.gov)