

**Early Childhood Homelessness
State Profiles: 2013-14 to 2017-18**

Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles: 2013-14 to 2017-18

Prepared for:

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

This report presents a five-year trend of children under age six who are experiencing homelessness at the national level, in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. It uses data collected from 2013-14 to 2017-18 by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and by the U.S. Department of Education (ED). It also includes publicly available data from the U.S. Census Bureau (Census), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) (2014 to 2018), and from the Annie E. Casey Foundation (2013 to 2017). In January 2016, ACF released *Early Childhood Homelessness 50-State Profiles* as part of an interagency early childhood workgroup of the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH),¹ which included member agencies ACF and ASPE within HHS, ED, HUD, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). ACF released a second state profile report in 2017 and then ED issued annual reports in 2018, 2019, and 2020.² This report presents five-year trends for the data collected from 2013-14 to 2017-18 by jurisdiction to inform policymakers, practitioners, and researchers on the change in the size and service coverage of young children experiencing homelessness. Homeless children and youths lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. Having five-year trend data helps policymakers and the public understand the evolving prevalence and nature of early childhood homelessness.

National Level

- In 2017-18, 1,455,537, or six percent,³ of children under age six experienced homelessness, which is higher than the 1,249,279, or five percent, of children under age six experiencing homelessness in 2013-14.
- In 2017-18, 126,044, or nine percent,⁴ of children under age six experiencing homelessness enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start, or programs funded with McKinney-Vento subgrants. This is higher than the 99,003, or eight percent, of children

¹ 2016 Report: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecd/homelessness_profile_package_blanks_final.pdf.

² 2017 Report: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecd/epfp_50_state_profiles_6_15_17_508.pdf; 2018 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles.pdf>; 2019 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2019.pdf>; 2020 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2020.pdf>

³ Source: U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants.

⁴ The estimated number of 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, and the HHS, ACF, Office of Head Start. Program information report: Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year.

under age six experiencing homelessness enrolled in federally-funded programs in 2013-14. Note this enrollment rate does not include children enrolled in early childhood programs that are state and locally funded.

- In 2017, 31 percent of children under age 18 living in families had a high housing cost burden (defined as spending 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing expenses), which is lower than the 36 percent in 2013.⁵
- In 2017, eight percent of children under age six had no resident parent in the labor force in the United States, which is lower than the 10 percent in 2013.⁶

State Level

- From 2013-14 to 2017-18, more than 100,000 children under age six experienced homelessness in each of California, New York, and Texas. More than 30,000 children under age six experienced homelessness in each of Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, and Washington.⁷
- From 2013-14 to 2017-18, more than 5,000 children under age six experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start and Early Head Start and McKinney-Vento in each of California, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas.⁸
- Seven states or jurisdictions (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, New Jersey, and New York) had one third or more of children under age 18 living in families experiencing a high housing cost burden (defined as spending 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing expenses) from 2013 to 2017.⁹
- Seven states or jurisdictions (Alabama, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and West Virginia) had more than 10 percent of children under age six whose resident parents were not in the civilian labor force from 2013 to 2017.¹⁰

⁵ Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. Children living in households with a high housing cost burden.

⁶ Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. Children under age six with no resident parent in the labor force in the United States.

⁷ Source: U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants.

⁸ Sources: U.S. Department of Education. Homeless children and youth served by McKinney-Vento subgrants, and the HHS, ACF, Office of Head Start. Program information report: Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year.

⁹ Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. Children living in households with a high housing cost burden.

¹⁰ Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. Children under age six with no resident parent in the labor force in the United States.

Introduction

Homelessness is a reality for many families with young children in the United States. Homeless children and youths lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. In 2017, about a third of all people who stayed in a shelter were families with children, and nearly half of children served by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-funded emergency and transitional housing providers were age five or younger (HUD, 2018). Furthermore, children under the age of one make up less than six percent of the overall child population in the United States, yet they constitute 10 percent of the child population served by HUD-funded shelters (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019; HUD, 2018). In 2018, there were nearly 24 million children under age six in the United States (Exhibit 1). In 2017–18,¹¹ over 1.4 million, or six percent, of children under age six were experiencing homelessness (Exhibit 2), and of these 126,044, or nine percent, were served by federally-funded education programs (Exhibit 3).

In January 2016, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) released *Early Childhood Homelessness 50-State Profiles*¹² as part of an interagency early childhood workgroup of the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH).¹³ ACF released a second state profile in 2017 and then the U.S. Department of Education (ED) issued reports in 2018, 2019, and 2020.¹⁴ This report presents the five-year trend for publicly available data collected from 2013-14 to 2017-18 by ED, the U.S. Census Bureau (Census), HUD (2014 to 2018), and the Annie E. Casey Foundation (2013 to 2017). Its purpose is to inform policymakers, practitioners, and researchers on the change in the size and service coverage of young children experiencing homelessness during this five-year period.

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).¹⁵ 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

¹¹ Data from HHS are reported by school year (i.e., 2016-17). Data from the KIDS COUNT Data Center, the U.S. Census Bureau, HUD are reported for the calendar, rather than school, year.

¹² 2016 Report: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/eecd/homelessness_profile_package_blanks_final.pdf.

¹³ Member agencies included 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), HUD, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

¹⁴ 2017 Report: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/eecd/epfp_50_state_profiles_6_15_17_508.pdf; 2018 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles.pdf>; 2019 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2019.pdf>; 2020 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2020.pdf>

¹⁵ National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (2007). *The Timing and Quality of Early Experiences Combine to Shape Brain Architecture: Working Paper No. 5*. Retrieved from www.developingchild.harvard.edu

well before a child enters school” (p. 1).¹⁶ 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 et al., 2015). These findings underscore the importance of ensuring that young children who experience homelessness have access to evidence-based and promising educational experiences that research shows are critical to improving the long-term educational outcomes of children.

This report presents five-year trends using information from the previous reports covering data collected from 2013-14 to 2017-18 to provide a snapshot of children under age six who are experiencing homelessness at the national level. The data are from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico—limited information is also available for selected U.S. territories—and the following data are presented by state:

- Number of children under age six by jurisdiction from 2014 to 2018 (Exhibit 1)
- Number and percentage of children under age six experiencing homelessness by jurisdiction from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (Exhibit 2)
- Number and percentage of children under age six experiencing homelessness served by federally-funded education programs from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (i.e., Head Start¹⁷ and McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act¹⁸ subgrants) (Exhibit 3)

This report also includes two indicators on related factors: 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 (Exhibit 4). Data on these related factors are not available for the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. HHS provides information about the number of children experiencing homelessness served by Head Start and Early Head Start in these areas.¹⁹

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ 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 ACF. 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.

¹⁸ The Secretary of Education is authorized to make grants to States for the education of children and youth by Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

¹⁹ The Secretary is authorized to reserve .1 percent 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(Section 722(c)(2)(A)).) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 11432(c)(2)(A))). The Secretary transfers 1 percent 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. (Section 722(c)(2)(B)(i) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 11432(c)(2)(B)(i))).

Exhibit 1. Number of children under age six by jurisdiction from 2014 to 2018

Jurisdiction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alabama	354,924	352,754	351,978	352,670	351,424
Alaska	65,244	65,870	65,445	64,570	63,666
Arizona	520,472	517,199	526,448	525,528	525,522
Arkansas	230,369	229,191	229,000	230,147	228,324
California	3,013,513	3,007,598	2,996,726	2,968,604	2,938,209
Colorado	403,852	405,279	406,528	403,927	404,522
Connecticut	229,027	226,945	224,135	221,619	221,000
Delaware	67,394	67,099	66,285	66,271	65,829
District of Columbia	49,579	50,940	51,957	53,363	54,099
Florida	1,301,569	1,320,662	1,353,098	1,366,671	1,372,427
Georgia	799,184	796,792	796,791	795,614	790,899
Hawaii	108,959	109,833	109,887	108,119	105,815
Idaho	137,910	136,791	138,581	140,631	140,477
Illinois	951,210	944,173	929,954	928,356	913,456
Indiana	505,090	504,906	506,761	506,257	504,278
Iowa	235,508	237,216	238,520	238,671	238,253
Kansas	240,689	237,681	234,248	232,484	228,400
Kentucky	330,977	332,293	330,578	332,018	331,163
Louisiana	370,653	371,687	372,069	372,616	367,501
Maine	78,336	78,284	78,093	77,744	77,535
Maryland	443,609	443,350	442,708	440,206	437,720
Massachusetts	438,615	440,193	435,331	433,697	433,679
Michigan	686,845	688,381	690,184	689,060	688,327
Minnesota	419,084	421,429	423,100	426,490	427,480
Mississippi	234,738	231,834	227,284	225,468	222,830
Missouri	450,338	450,128	449,240	449,401	447,782
Montana	73,858	74,380	75,340	75,868	75,154
Nebraska	156,575	157,127	158,814	159,159	159,441
Nevada	213,406	214,028	221,541	222,864	224,164
New Hampshire	78,057	77,992	77,858	77,625	77,791
New Jersey	638,926	637,678	630,042	628,545	623,905
New Mexico	164,704	162,323	156,168	154,455	150,579
New York	1,408,752	1,414,384	1,395,060	1,394,622	1,367,038
North Carolina	733,691	729,114	729,638	732,414	732,927
North Dakota	60,814	63,128	65,348	64,182	65,112
Ohio	832,509	833,280	836,763	838,936	836,906
Oklahoma	319,091	321,719	320,424	316,994	314,101
Oregon	276,720	278,600	283,014	283,468	282,001
Pennsylvania	859,029	859,114	856,529	852,828	847,012
Puerto Rico	227,745	213,651	196,603	181,650	156,759
Rhode Island	65,838	66,134	65,690	65,743	65,211
South Carolina	351,192	350,107	352,733	353,405	352,063
South Dakota	72,510	73,218	73,435	73,933	74,445
Tennessee	481,935	483,535	487,810	490,641	488,658
Texas	2,352,055	2,384,563	2,424,168	2,431,321	2,431,014
Utah	304,416	302,921	303,991	305,069	304,884
Vermont	36,607	36,626	36,818	36,187	35,769
Virginia	616,035	617,513	613,822	614,124	613,687
Washington	536,427	538,979	546,367	549,650	556,098
West Virginia	122,832	123,682	121,485	118,831	115,617
Wisconsin	411,919	410,394	405,912	404,665	402,925
Wyoming	46,155	46,392	45,853	44,447	43,274
National	23,881,741	24,139,090	23,959,552	23,940,178	23,977,152

Exhibit reads: In 2018, Alabama had 351,424 children under age six.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. *Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States. Data from 2014 to 2018.*

Exhibit 2. Number and percentage of children under age six experiencing homelessness by jurisdiction from 2013-14 to 2017-18

Jurisdiction	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Number	Percent								
Alabama	18,659	5%	18,471	5%	13,668	4%	15,429	4%	14,550	4%
Alaska	3,810	6%	3,865	6%	3,665	6%	3,914	6%	3,650	6%
Arizona	27,871	5%	28,420	5%	23,990	5%	24,652	5%	23,625	4%
Arkansas	10,828	5%	10,240	4%	11,607	5%	12,691	6%	13,606	6%
California	275,138	9%	220,940	7%	238,539	8%	254,654	9%	254,490	9%
Colorado	22,935	6%	22,124	5%	22,289	5%	20,399	5%	21,664	5%
Connecticut	2,871	1%	2,982	1%	3,641	2%	4,158	2%	4,857	2%
Delaware	4,214	6%	2,963	4%	3,125	5%	2,923	4%	3,374	5%
District of Columbia	3,653	7%	2,710	5%	6,063	12%	6,213	12%	7,211	13%
Florida	65,279	5%	69,325	5%	69,773	5%	72,740	5%	92,170	7%
Georgia	35,685	4%	37,097	5%	37,262	5%	37,129	5%	38,325	5%
Hawaii	2,551	2%	3,362	3%	3,671	3%	2,865	3%	2,998	3%
Idaho	6,244	5%	6,892	5%	6,918	5%	7,275	5%	7,825	6%
Illinois	52,737	6%	49,305	5%	49,344	5%	49,991	5%	51,308	6%
Indiana	17,361	3%	18,386	4%	17,300	3%	17,850	4%	18,019	4%
Iowa	6,613	3%	6,740	3%	6,561	3%	6,575	3%	6,900	3%
Kansas	10,051	4%	9,131	4%	8,973	4%	9,004	4%	8,198	4%
Kentucky	26,369	8%	27,967	8%	26,734	8%	25,981	8%	23,199	7%
Louisiana	19,759	5%	18,839	5%	19,616	5%	29,521	8%	17,743	5%
Maine	1,923	2%	1,837	2%	2,199	3%	2,436	3%	2,366	3%
Maryland	15,728	4%	15,113	3%	15,755	4%	16,583	4%	17,047	4%
Massachusetts	16,986	4%	18,283	4%	20,270	5%	20,215	5%	22,834	5%
Michigan	36,916	5%	41,276	6%	37,861	5%	35,652	5%	34,045	5%
Minnesota	13,891	3%	14,261	3%	16,029	4%	17,191	4%	16,143	4%
Mississippi	9,375	4%	9,923	4%	8,992	4%	9,665	4%	9,381	4%
Missouri	28,846	6%	29,141	6%	31,121	7%	32,791	7%	34,872	8%
Montana	2,557	3%	2,952	4%	2,908	4%	3,492	5%	3,852	5%
Nebraska	3,340	2%	3,123	2%	3,314	2%	3,479	2%	3,606	2%
Nevada	14,397	7%	16,068	8%	20,044	9%	16,237	7%	20,015	9%
New Hampshire	3,173	4%	3,165	4%	3,244	4%	3,790	5%	3,857	5%
New Jersey	9,978	2%	9,365	1%	10,064	2%	10,648	2%	12,817	2%
New Mexico	11,573	7%	9,775	6%	9,754	6%	11,259	7%	10,347	7%
New York	113,024	8%	129,809	9%	135,952	10%	143,743	10%	145,880	11%
North Carolina	23,737	3%	26,198	4%	25,531	3%	28,408	4%	27,989	4%
North Dakota	2,320	4%	2,618	4%	2,160	3%	2,085	3%	2,088	3%
Ohio	27,730	3%	26,630	3%	28,477	3%	29,428	4%	33,086	4%
Oklahoma	24,220	8%	24,591	8%	25,441	8%	26,243	8%	24,765	8%
Oregon	20,395	7%	20,586	7%	22,235	8%	23,556	8%	22,412	8%
Pennsylvania	20,638	2%	21,301	2%	22,434	3%	24,318	3%	29,659	4%
Puerto Rico	3,122	5%	3,493	2%	3,875	2%	4,587	3%	6,040	9%
Rhode Island	966	0%	978	1%	1,016	2%	1,192	2%	1,475	1%
South Carolina	12,406	4%	12,835	4%	13,695	4%	11,396	3%	12,035	3%
South Dakota	1,777	2%	2,072	3%	1,896	3%	1,954	3%	1,973	3%
Tennessee	16,728	3%	12,664	3%	14,919	3%	16,320	3%	17,206	4%
Texas	108,239	5%	101,590	4%	112,033	5%	107,675	4%	224,020	9%
Utah	14,120	5%	14,413	5%	14,619	5%	14,952	5%	13,402	4%
Vermont	1,109	3%	1,018	3%	1,063	3%	1,062	3%	699	2%
Virginia	17,458	3%	17,266	3%	17,992	3%	19,944	3%	19,751	3%
Washington	31,514	6%	33,736	6%	37,895	7%	39,641	7%	38,849	7%
West Virginia	8,204	7%	7,353	6%	9,026	7%	8,740	7%	9,410	8%
Wisconsin	18,858	5%	16,629	4%	18,006	4%	18,657	5%	18,259	5%
Wyoming	1,401	3%	1,527	3%	1,574	3%	1,848	4%	1,649	4%
National	1,249,279	5%	1,211,348	5%	1,260,254	5%	1,313,152	5%	1,455,537	6%

Exhibit reads: In 2017-18, Alabama had 14,550 children under age six experiencing homelessness, or four percent of the total early childhood population across the state.

Note: The estimated numbers and percentages of children under age six experiencing homelessness 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, from 2013-2014 to 2017-2018. [Data sets]. Retrieved July 23, 2019 from EDFacts.

Exhibit 3. Number and percentage of children under age six experiencing homelessness served by federally-funded education programs from 2013-14 to 2017-18

Jurisdiction	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	937	5%	738	4%	682	5%	465	3%	491	3%
Alaska	1,519	40%	1,043	27%	443	12%	325	8%	452	12%
Arizona	1,107	4%	1,010	4%	1,223	5%	1,239	5%	1,215	5%
Arkansas	1,020	9%	1,001	10%	1,341	12%	1,016	8%	1,323	10%
California	14,127	5%	13,713	6%	9,093	4%	16,192	6%	18,363	7%
Colorado	2,463	11%	2,261	10%	2,457	11%	2,050	10%	2,940	14%
Connecticut	587	20%	541	18%	579	16%	581	14%	608	13%
Delaware	75	2%	72	2%	80	3%	197	7%	224	7%
District of Columbia	720	20%	1,056	39%	1,892	31%	834	13%	1,286	18%
Florida	2,789	4%	3,035	4%	2,980	4%	3,173	4%	3,949	4%
Georgia	1,222	3%	1,118	3%	1,599	4%	1,486	4%	1,509	4%
Hawaii	239	9%	269	8%	283	8%	541	19%	548	18%
Idaho	738	12%	958	14%	1,000	14%	1,020	14%	1,028	13%
Illinois	5,170	10%	5,059	10%	4,416	9%	4,539	9%	5,047	10%
Indiana	1,457	8%	1,305	7%	1,355	8%	1,411	8%	1,440	8%
Iowa	684	10%	711	11%	722	11%	633	10%	665	10%
Kansas	776	8%	984	11%	1,101	12%	1,693	19%	1,585	19%
Kentucky	1,438	5%	1,178	4%	1,800	7%	1,353	5%	1,215	5%
Louisiana	1,155	6%	1,293	7%	1,568	8%	880	3%	961	5%
Maine	508	26%	486	26%	467	21%	339	14%	340	14%
Maryland	1,389	9%	1,133	7%	1,398	9%	1,108	7%	1,239	7%
Massachusetts	1,876	11%	2,245	12%	2,021	10%	1,905	9%	4,270	19%
Michigan	4,410	12%	4,457	11%	4,033	11%	5,425	15%	4,773	14%
Minnesota	2,056	15%	3,572	25%	2,788	17%	3,872	23%	1,947	12%
Mississippi	279	3%	450	5%	361	4%	263	3%	189	2%
Missouri	1,244	4%	1,446	5%	1,923	6%	1,419	4%	1,538	4%
Montana	894	35%	898	30%	801	28%	852	24%	983	26%
Nebraska	672	20%	530	17%	619	19%	569	16%	607	17%
Nevada	1,009	7%	1,076	7%	1,092	5%	1,286	8%	848	4%
New Hampshire	206	6%	203	6%	312	10%	341	9%	348	9%
New Jersey	1,133	11%	1,109	12%	1,135	11%	1,163	11%	1,491	12%
New Mexico	590	5%	561	6%	709	7%	782	7%	592	6%
New York	6,353	6%	7,022	5%	12,306	9%	11,812	8%	11,708	8%
North Carolina	1,330	6%	1,300	5%	2,036	8%	2,351	8%	2,236	8%
North Dakota	397	17%	323	12%	394	18%	245	12%	328	16%
Ohio	4,811	17%	4,747	18%	3,616	13%	4,448	15%	5,013	15%
Oklahoma	1,725	7%	1,698	7%	2,994	12%	1,914	7%	2,480	10%
Oregon	3,626	18%	4,463	22%	5,081	23%	4,961	21%	4,734	21%
Pennsylvania	5,741	28%	6,242	29%	5,349	24%	7,874	32%	8,787	30%
Puerto Rico	571	18%	343	10%	250	6%	283	6%	1,076	18%
Rhode Island	227	24%	203	21%	195	19%	204	17%	273	19%
South Carolina	1,241	10%	976	8%	1,357	10%	1,277	11%	1,303	11%
South Dakota	705	40%	641	31%	782	41%	689	35%	940	48%
Tennessee	547	3%	603	5%	846	6%	901	6%	1,065	6%
Texas	8,226	8%	7,718	8%	11,296	10%	10,013	9%	12,902	6%
Utah	793	6%	758	5%	733	5%	641	4%	671	5%
Vermont	213	19%	309	30%	347	33%	243	23%	309	44%
Virginia	1,602	9%	2,082	12%	1,713	10%	1,664	8%	1,511	8%
Washington	3,025	10%	2,735	8%	2,923	8%	2,859	7%	3,011	8%
West Virginia	627	8%	586	8%	966	11%	1,096	13%	1,098	12%
Wisconsin	2,433	13%	2,207	13%	2,881	16%	2,224	12%	2,308	13%
Wyoming	321	23%	383	25%	339	22%	372	20%	277	17%
National	99,003	8%	100,874	8%	108,677	9%	115,055	9%	126,044	9%

Exhibit reads: In 2017-18, Alabama had 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.

Note: This table presents the number and percentage of children under age six experiencing homelessness who were served by Head Start/Early Head Start and/or by the McKinney-Vento program from 2013-14 to 2017-18.

Source: U.S. Department of Education. *Homeless children and youth served by McKinney-Vento subgrants—Ages birth through 2; and Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants - Ages 3 to 5: from 2013-14 to 2017-18.* [Data sets]. 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.

Exhibit 4. Percentage of children living in families with high housing cost burden (housing) and children under age six with no parent in the labor force (labor) from 2013 to 2017

Jurisdiction	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Housing	Labor	Housing	Labor	Housing	Labor	Housing	Labor	Housing	Labor
Alabama	31%	11%	31%	12%	29%	12%	27%	10%	24%	13%
Alaska	27%	7%	33%	8%	31%	7%	28%	9%	31%	8%
Arizona	35%	13%	34%	12%	34%	10%	32%	10%	32%	10%
Arkansas	30%	11%	28%	10%	29%	13%	26%	12%	24%	10%
California	48%	11%	47%	11%	45%	11%	44%	10%	43%	9%
Colorado	34%	7%	32%	7%	31%	7%	31%	5%	31%	6%
Connecticut	38%	8%	38%	7%	37%	7%	34%	6%	35%	7%
Delaware	35%	9%	32%	10%	32%	7%	32%	8%	29%	8%
District of Columbia	40%	13%	36%	11%	38%	15%	36%	11%	39%	14%
Florida	42%	11%	41%	11%	40%	10%	39%	9%	38%	10%
Georgia	36%	11%	35%	10%	33%	10%	32%	9%	30%	9%
Hawaii	43%	8%	41%	10%	38%	10%	40%	7%	36%	10%
Idaho	28%	6%	28%	7%	25%	7%	23%	8%	24%	7%
Illinois	36%	7%	34%	9%	32%	8%	31%	6%	30%	7%
Indiana	28%	8%	27%	9%	25%	9%	24%	8%	23%	8%
Iowa	22%	5%	22%	5%	21%	6%	20%	7%	19%	4%
Kansas	27%	7%	26%	8%	24%	8%	21%	4%	22%	6%
Kentucky	27%	10%	28%	12%	26%	12%	26%	10%	23%	9%
Louisiana	31%	14%	32%	14%	32%	12%	31%	13%	30%	13%
Maine	31%	9%	33%	11%	30%	11%	27%	10%	20%	7%
Maryland	35%	9%	36%	7%	34%	7%	33%	8%	32%	7%
Massachusetts	36%	9%	34%	7%	34%	7%	31%	8%	32%	8%
Michigan	32%	10%	30%	10%	28%	9%	26%	8%	25%	9%
Minnesota	26%	5%	25%	6%	24%	5%	22%	5%	22%	4%
Mississippi	33%	14%	31%	12%	31%	15%	28%	12%	26%	12%
Missouri	30%	9%	28%	9%	26%	8%	24%	7%	24%	8%
Montana	26%	8%	27%	9%	26%	11%	24%	6%	22%	7%
Nebraska	26%	6%	23%	5%	22%	6%	22%	4%	22%	5%
Nevada	39%	8%	37%	9%	35%	8%	34%	8%	33%	9%
New Hampshire	35%	7%	33%	7%	26%	5%	25%	5%	26%	6%
New Jersey	44%	8%	42%	7%	42%	7%	39%	7%	37%	6%
New Mexico	33%	13%	31%	12%	31%	14%	32%	13%	28%	14%
New York	44%	10%	44%	10%	42%	10%	40%	10%	40%	9%
North Carolina	33%	9%	32%	9%	32%	9%	28%	9%	27%	9%
North Dakota	19%	8%	17%	9%	17%	6%	19%	6%	18%	5%
Ohio	30%	10%	29%	10%	27%	8%	25%	9%	25%	8%
Oklahoma	28%	11%	27%	10%	26%	9%	26%	10%	26%	9%
Oregon	39%	8%	38%	11%	34%	7%	32%	7%	32%	7%
Pennsylvania	32%	9%	32%	9%	30%	9%	29%	9%	27%	9%
Puerto Rico	34%	11%	33%	9%	31%	8%	27%	11%	29%	6%
Rhode Island	43%	28%	42%	27%	35%	28%	32%	28%	33%	30%
South Carolina	32%	11%	32%	10%	29%	9%	28%	9%	28%	10%
South Dakota	20%	7%	21%	7%	21%	7%	20%	8%	18%	7%
Tennessee	32%	12%	33%	11%	30%	11%	28%	10%	27%	9%
Texas	32%	10%	33%	11%	32%	10%	31%	10%	31%	9%
Utah	30%	5%	28%	5%	26%	5%	24%	4%	24%	5%
Vermont	32%	12%	32%	7%	30%	7%	30%	11%	31%	6%
Virginia	34%	8%	33%	7%	32%	7%	30%	7%	29%	6%
Washington	36%	9%	34%	8%	33%	7%	31%	7%	31%	7%
West Virginia	25%	16%	24%	15%	22%	14%	23%	16%	22%	17%
Wisconsin	30%	6%	29%	7%	25%	6%	25%	6%	23%	6%
Wyoming	20%	5%	22%	6%	22%	6%	20%	4%	22%	6%
National	36%	10%	35%	10%	33%	9%	32%	9%	31%	8%

Exhibit reads: In 2017, Alabama had 24 percent of children under age 18 living in families spending 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.

Note: This table presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in families spending 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing expenses (housing) and the percentage of children under age six whose resident parents were not in the civilian labor force (labor).

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>.

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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 address some of these negative effects.¹ Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs currently serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. With better awareness, training, practices, and collaboration to leverage existing resources, stakeholders can take actions to understand the impacts of early childhood homelessness to ensure all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

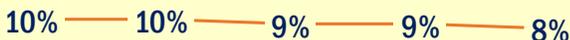


Related Factors⁴

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.



Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

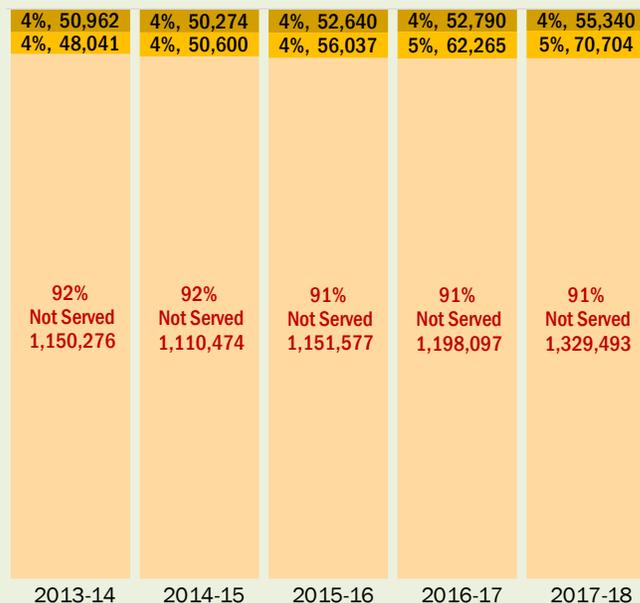
Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



National

■ Head Start/Early Head Start ■ McKinney-Vento ■ Not Served



For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see full report, *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles: 2013-14 to 2017-18*, Appendix III.

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2012). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. Data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2013-14 to 2017-18 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 and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting



Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help address some of these negative effects.¹ Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs currently serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. With better awareness, training, practices, and collaboration to leverage existing resources, stakeholders can take actions to understand the impacts of early childhood homelessness to ensure all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

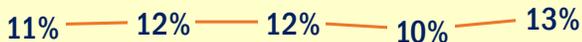


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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



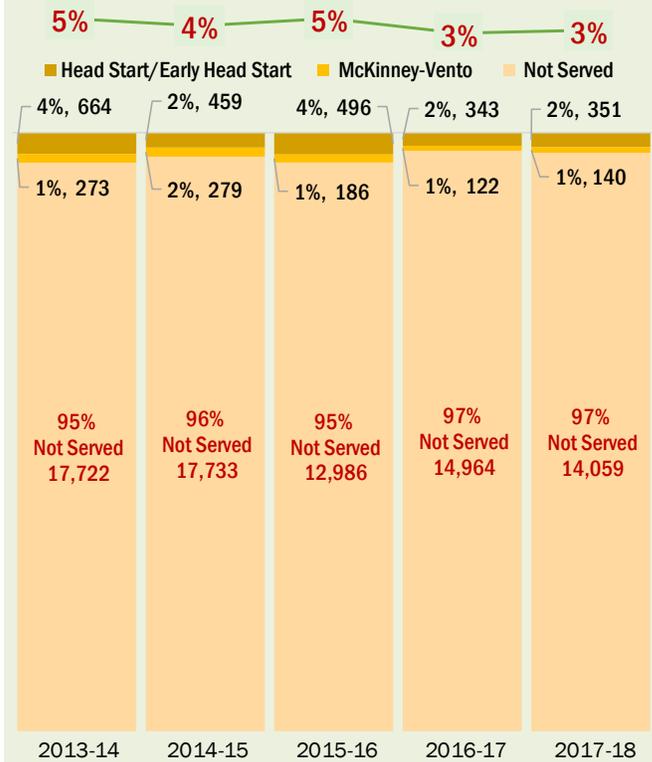
Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



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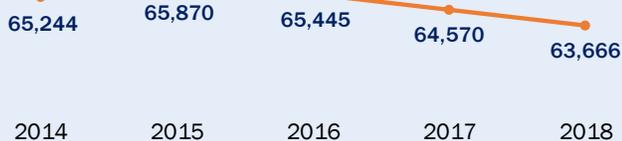
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

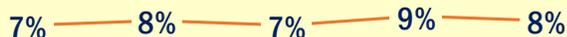


Related Factors⁴

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.



Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



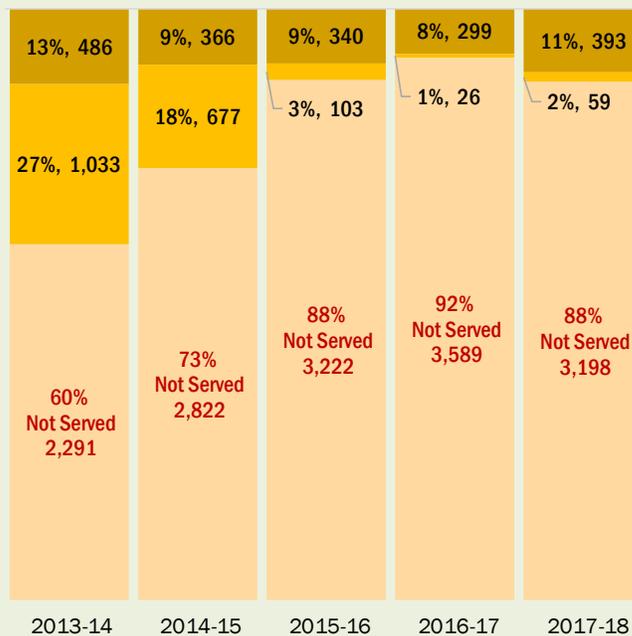
Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

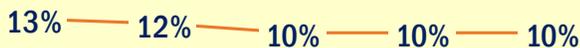


Related Factors⁴

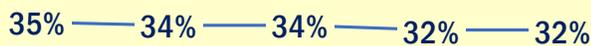
Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



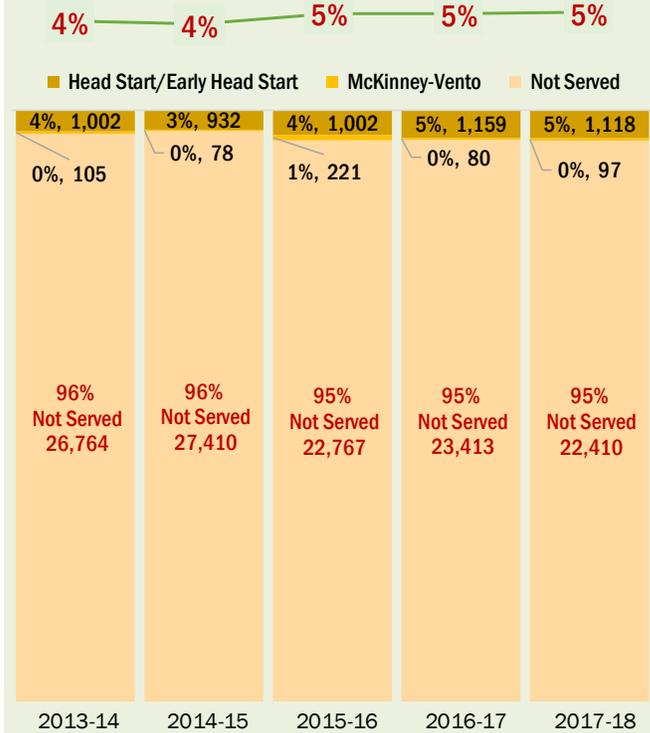
Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see full report, *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles: 2013-14 to 2017-18*, Appendix III.

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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

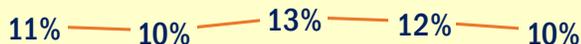


Related Factors⁴

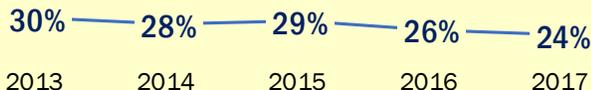
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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



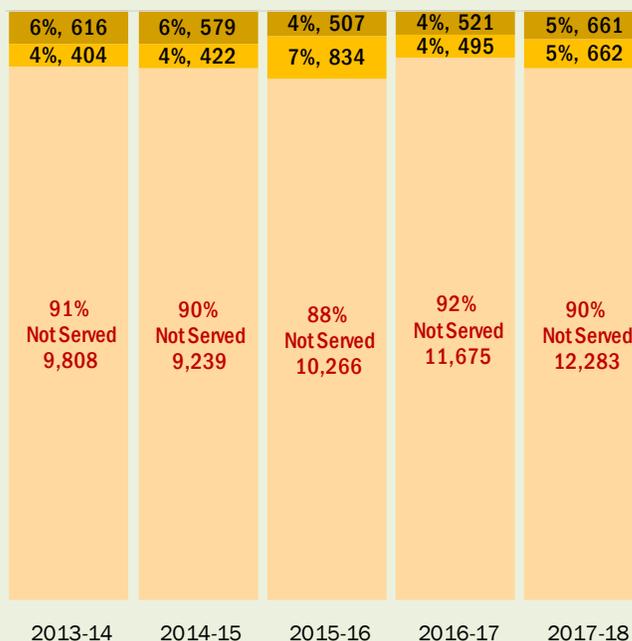
Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



■ Head Start/Early Head Start ■ McKinney-Vento ■ Not Served



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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 address some of these negative effects.¹ Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs currently serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. With better awareness, training, practices, and collaboration to leverage existing resources, stakeholders can take actions to understand the impacts of early childhood homelessness to ensure all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

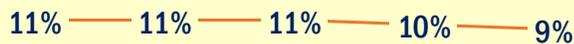


Related Factors⁴

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.



Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



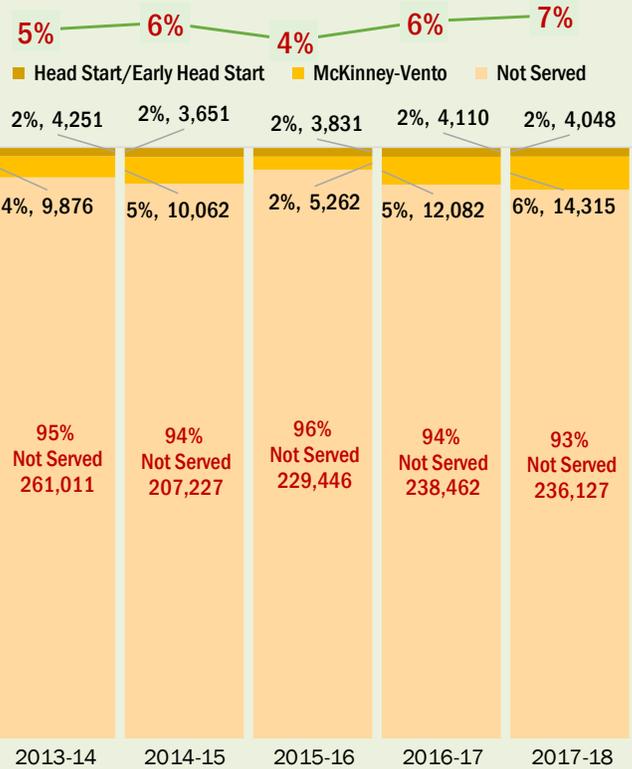
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Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

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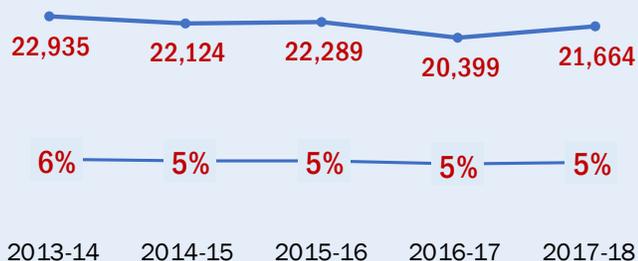
Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

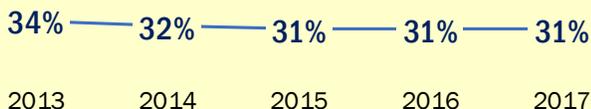
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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



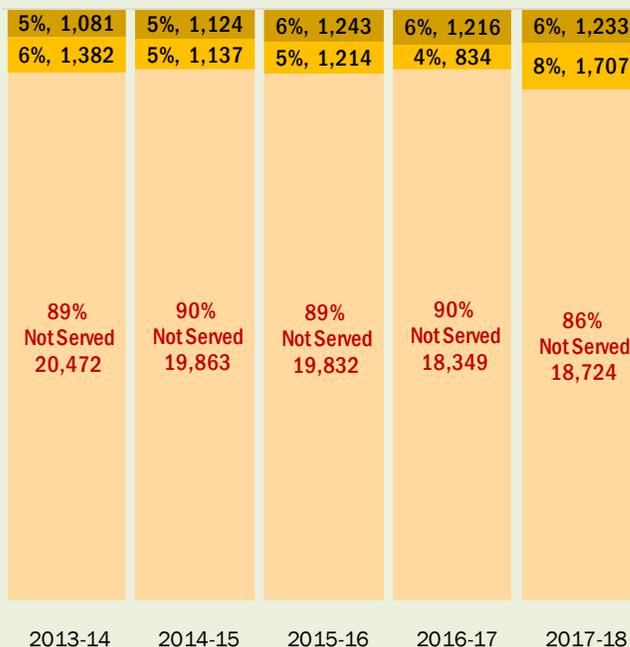
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



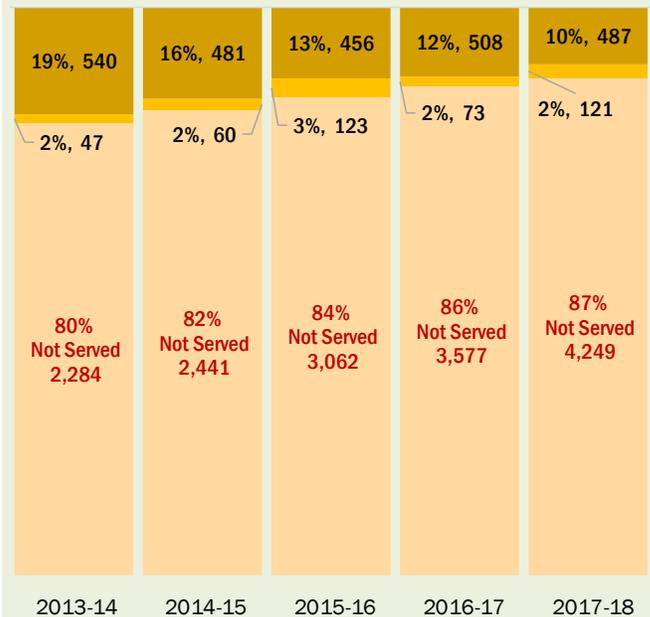
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

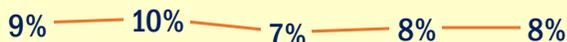


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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



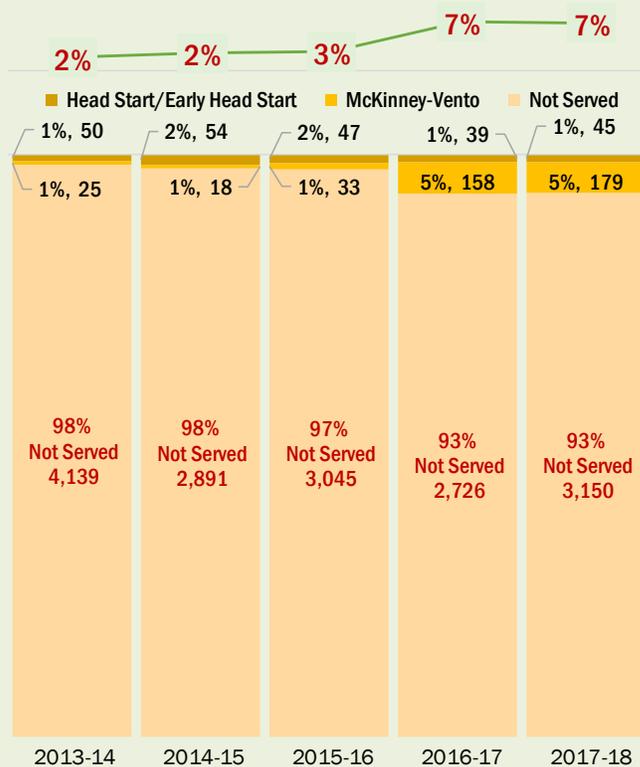
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Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

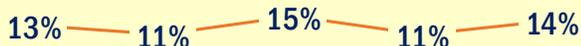


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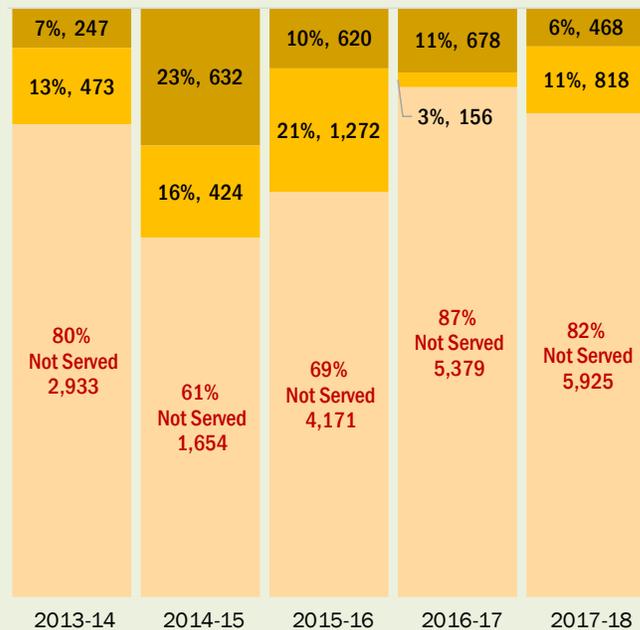
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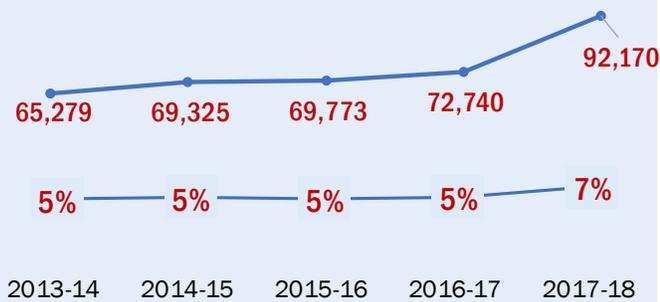
Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

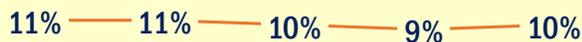


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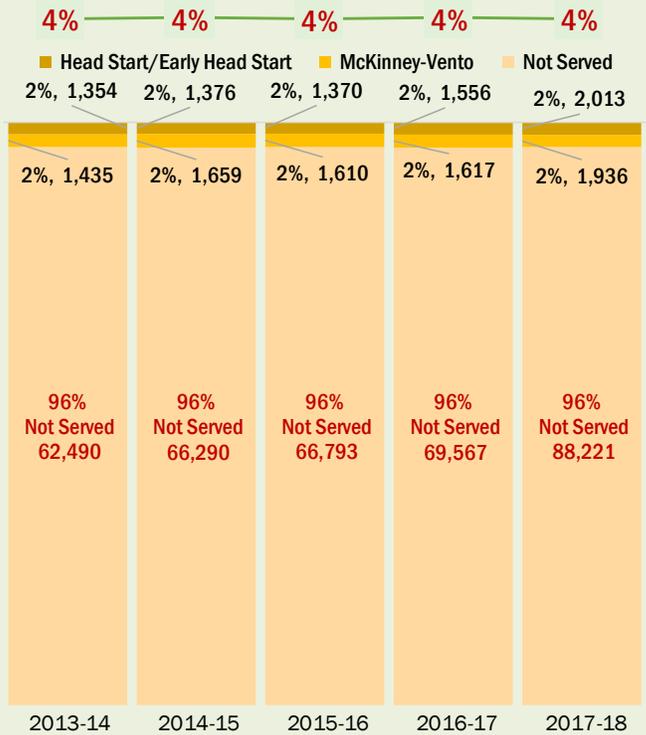
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

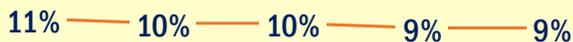


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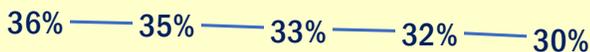
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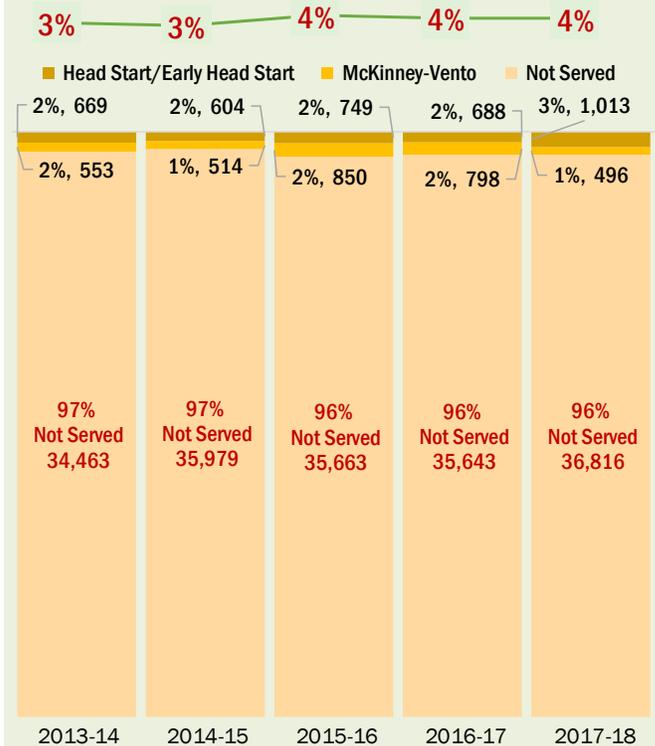
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

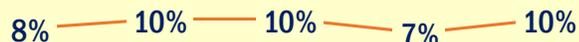


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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



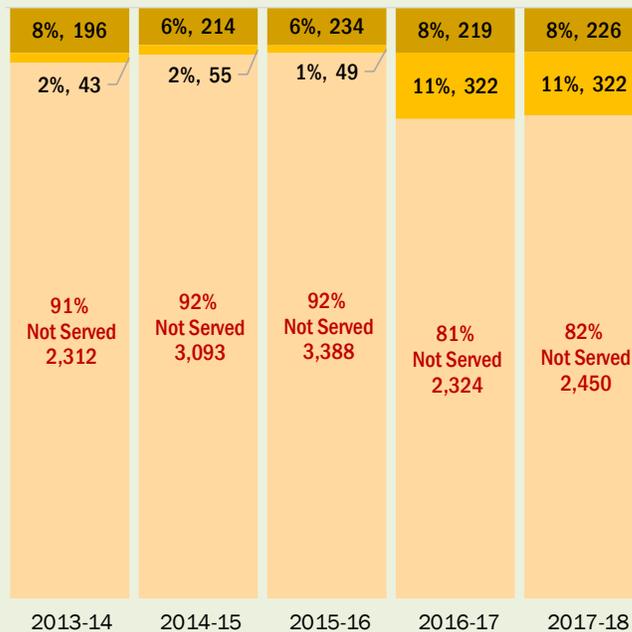
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

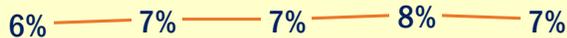


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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



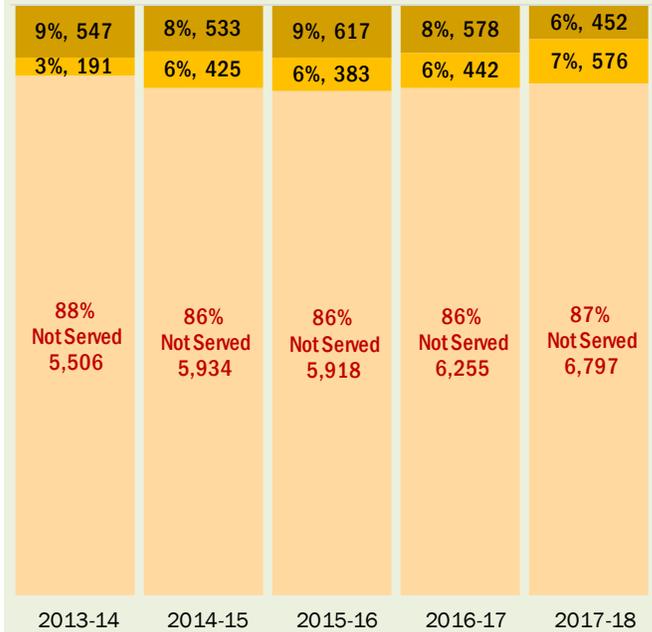
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

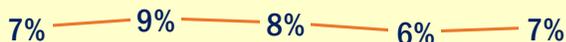


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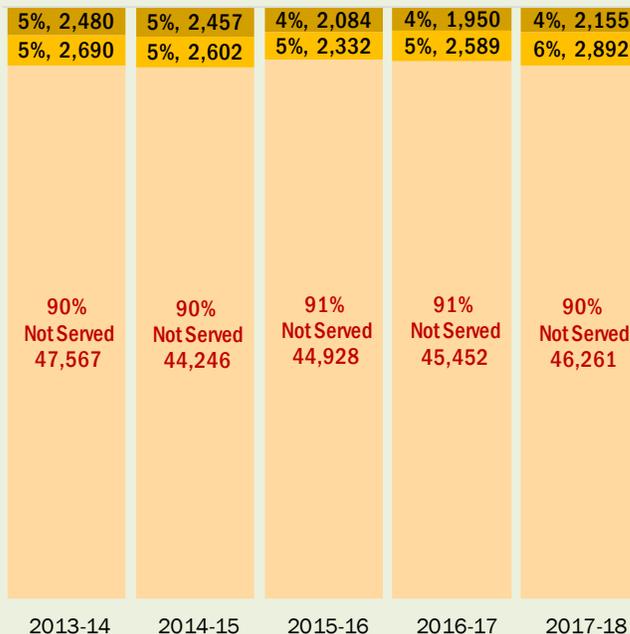
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



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All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

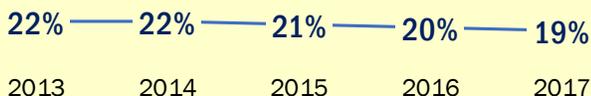
Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



■ Head Start/Early Head Start ■ McKinney-Vento ■ Not Served



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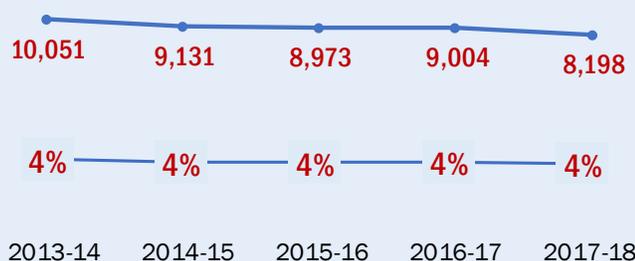
Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

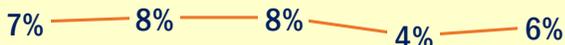


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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



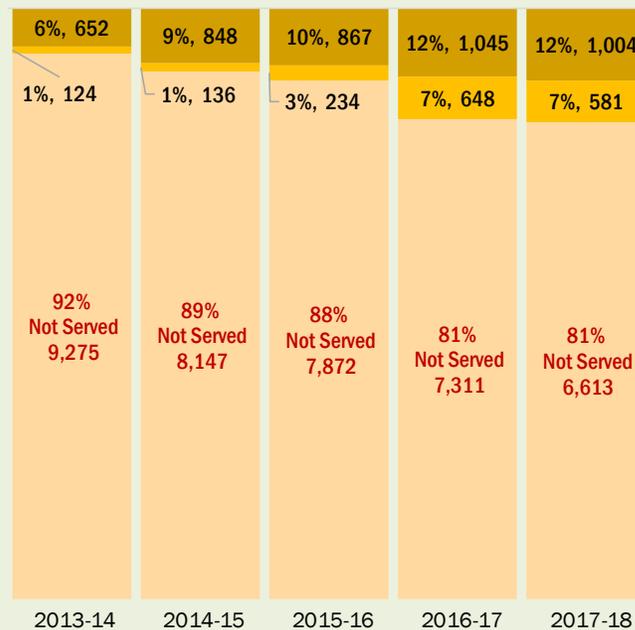
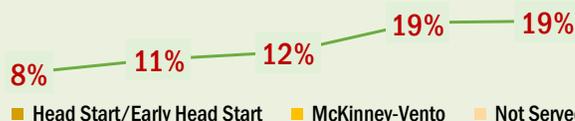
Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

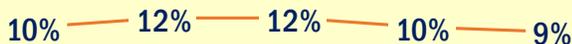


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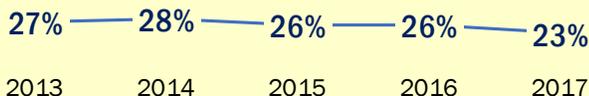
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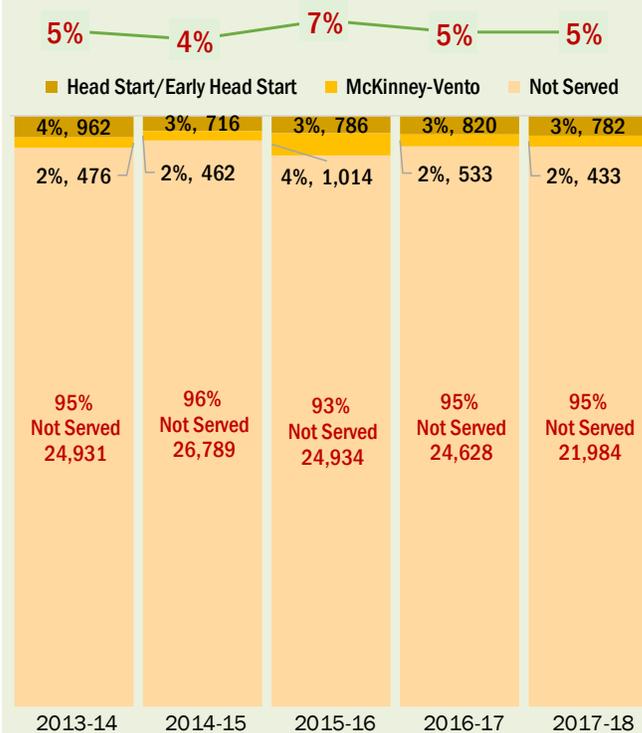
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

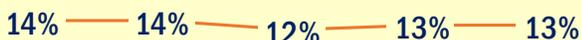


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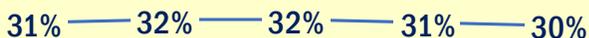
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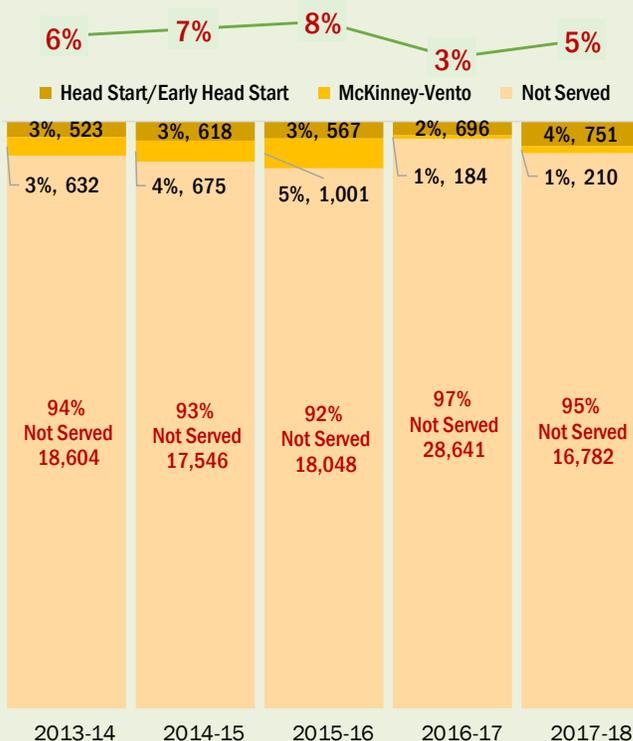
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

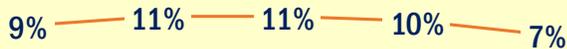


Related Factors⁴

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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



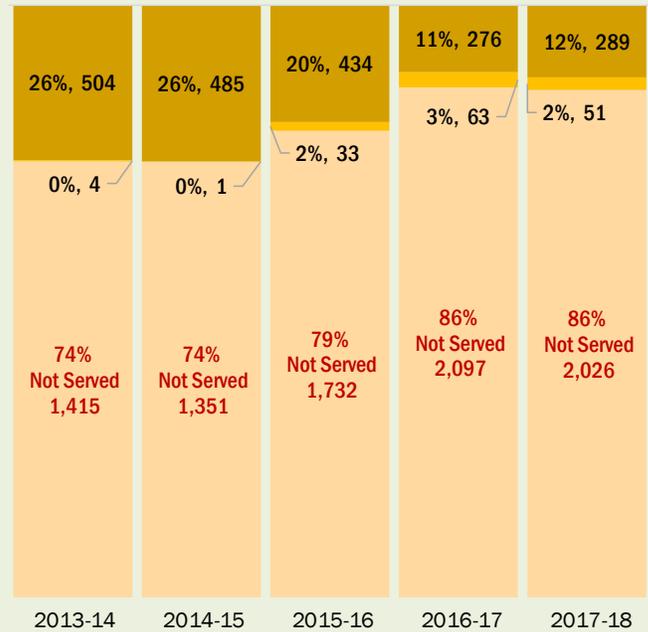
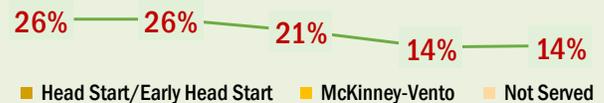
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Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

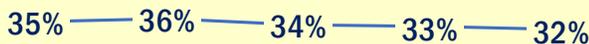
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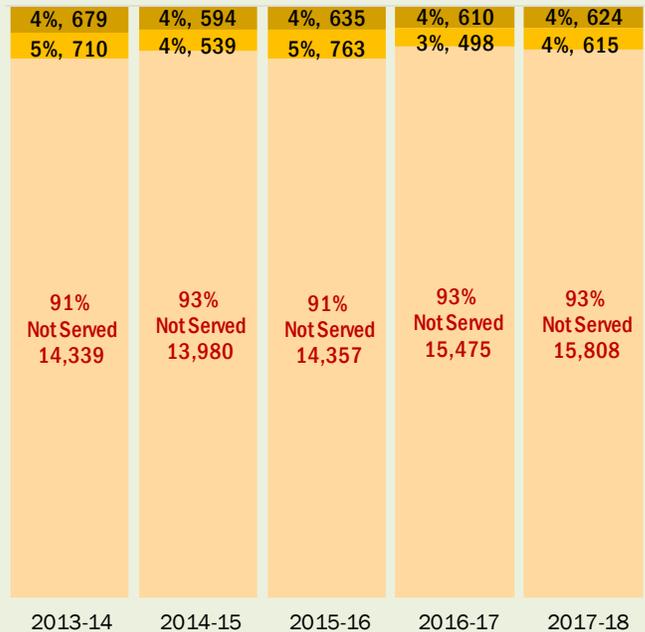
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

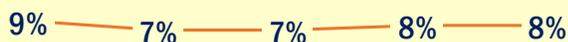


Related Factors⁴

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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



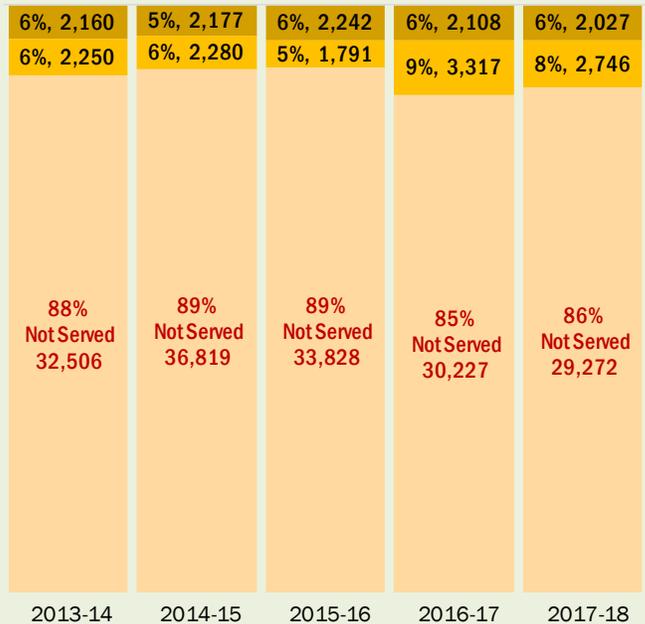
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



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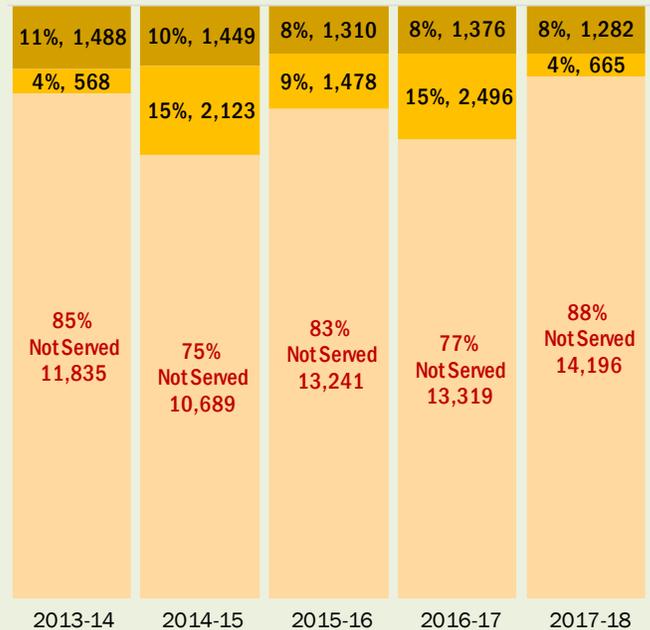
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

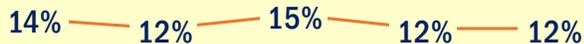


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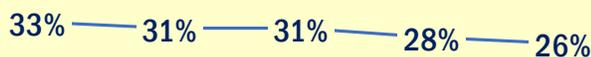
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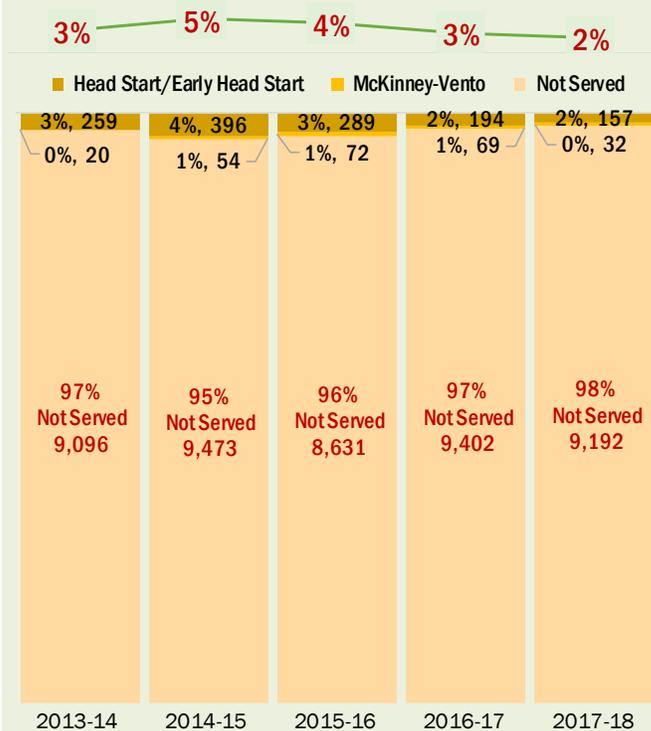
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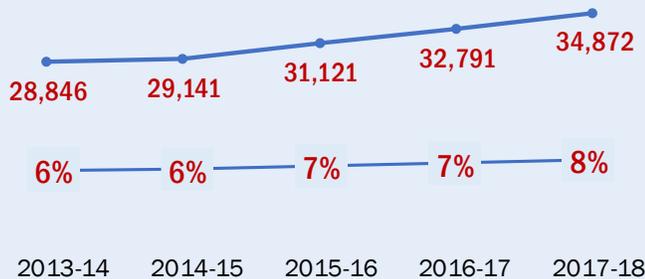
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Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

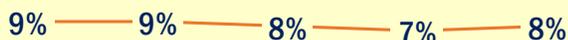


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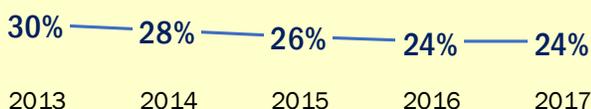
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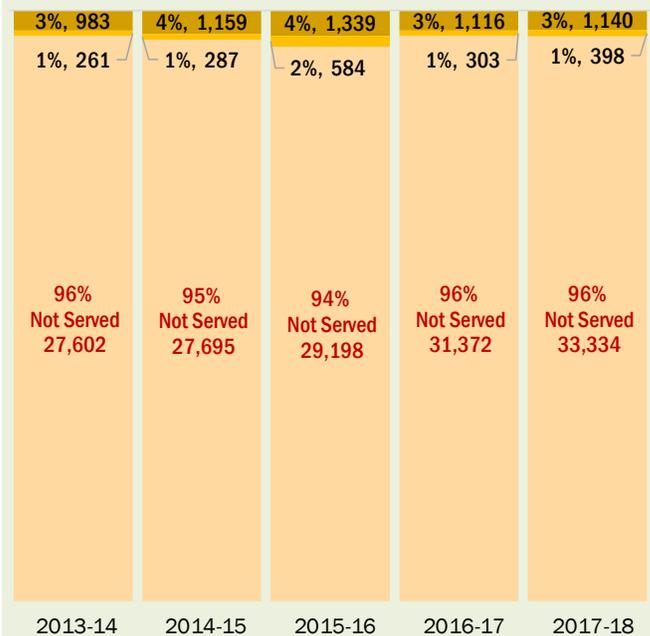
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

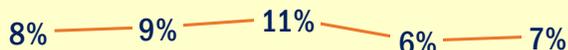


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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



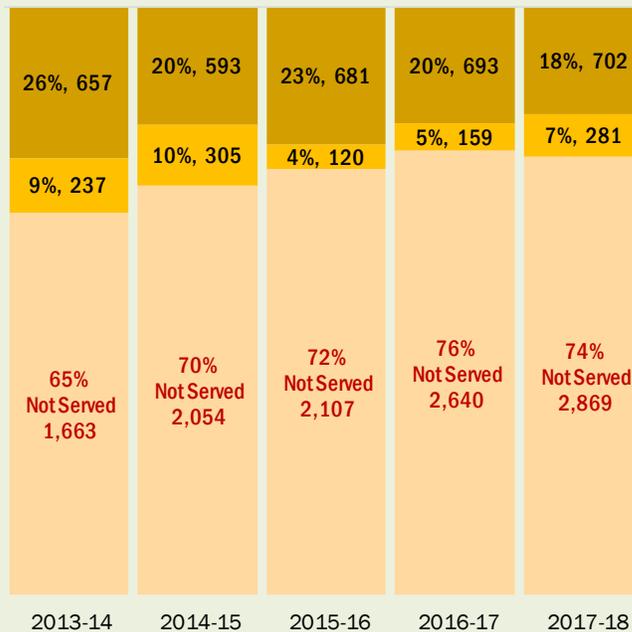
Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



■ Head Start/Early Head Start ■ McKinney-Vento ■ Not Served



For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see full report, *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles: 2013-14 to 2017-18*, Appendix III.

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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

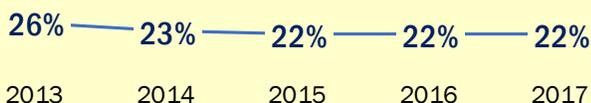
Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



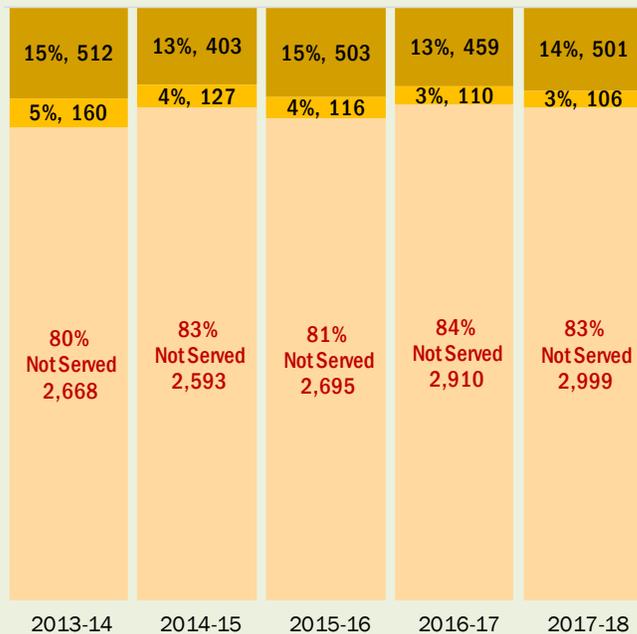
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

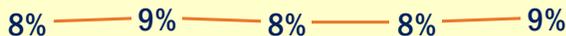


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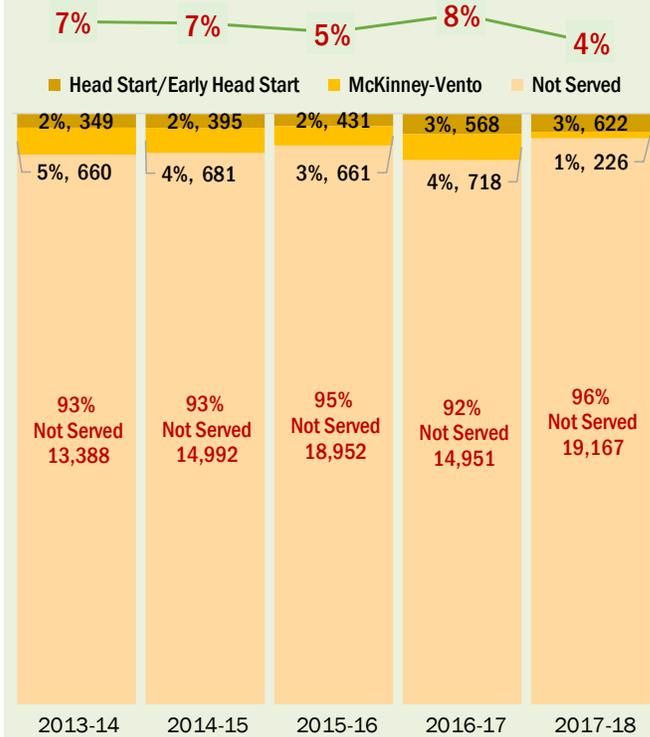
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

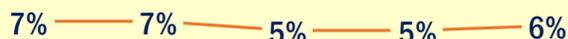


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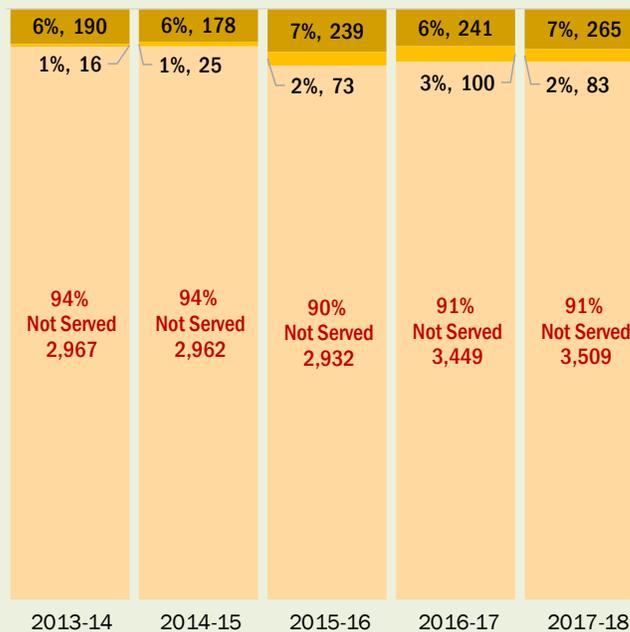
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

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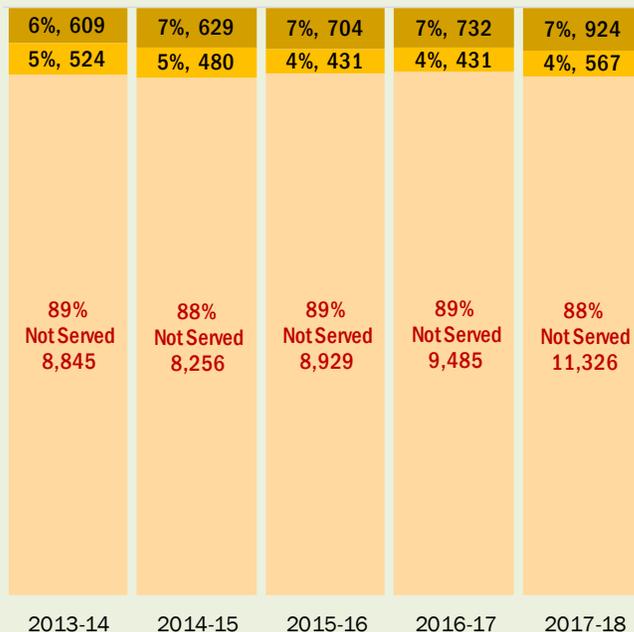
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

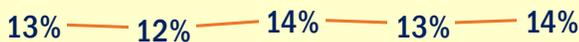


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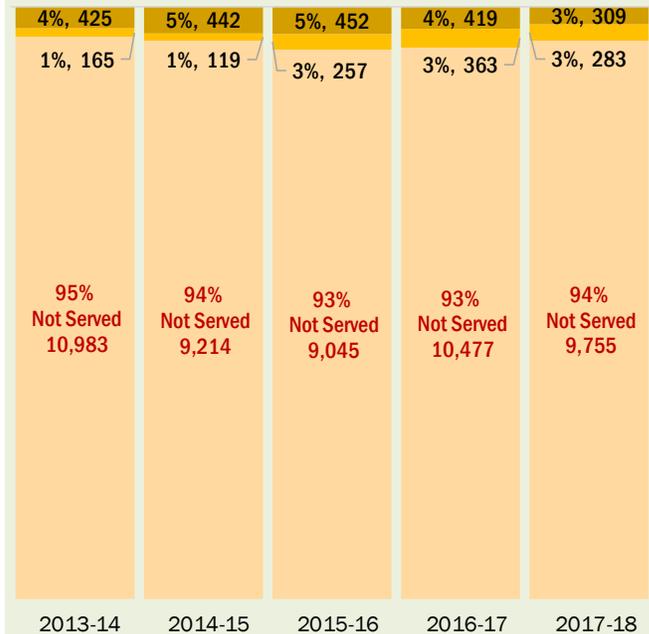
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

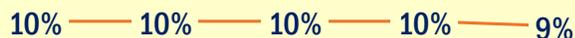


Related Factors⁴

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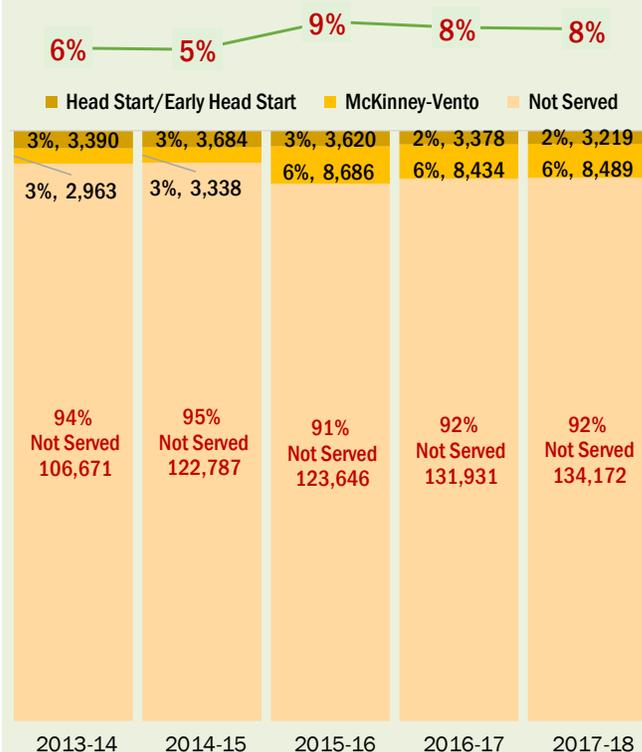
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Early Childhood Homelessness

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Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



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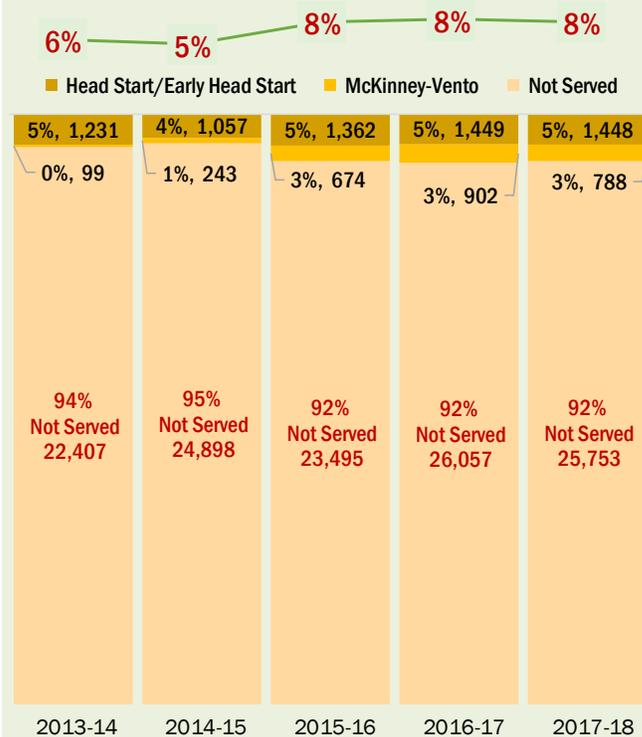
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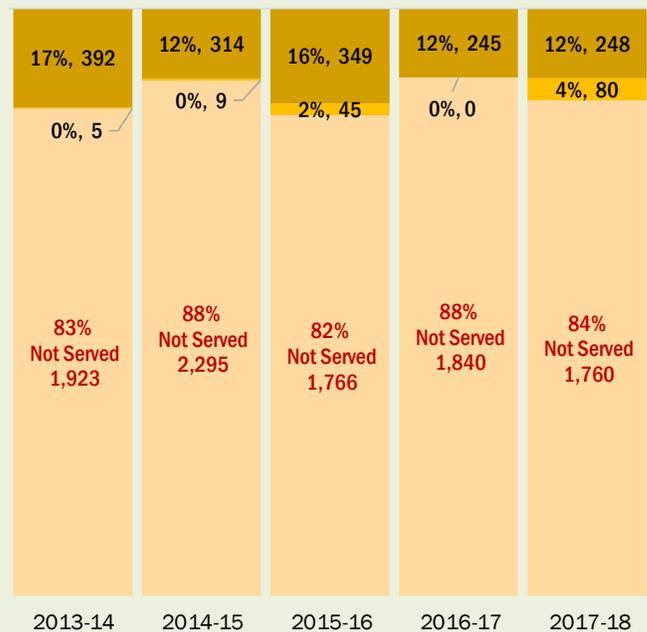
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



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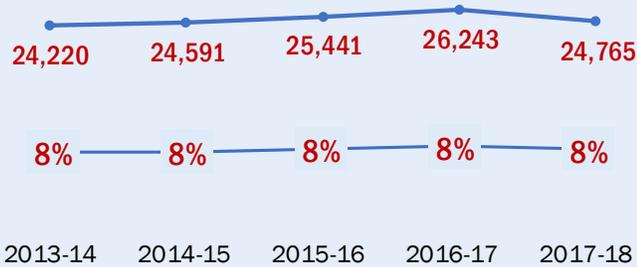
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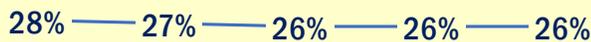
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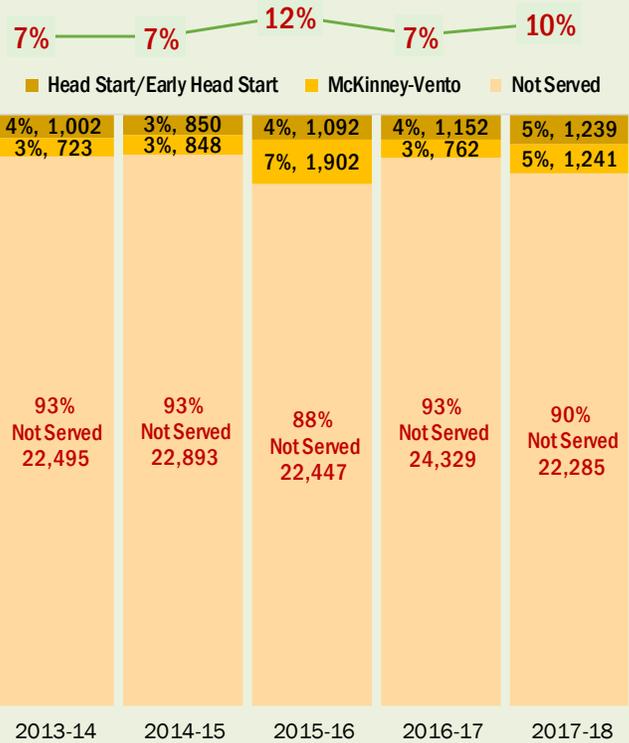
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All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



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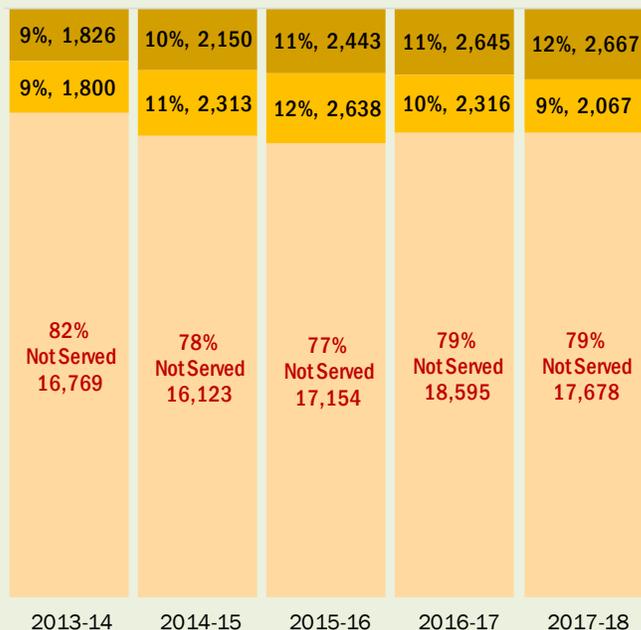
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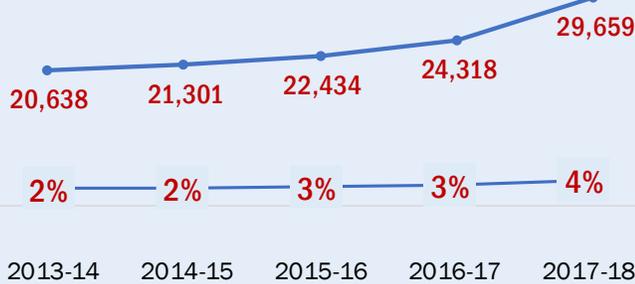
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Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

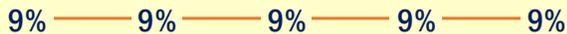


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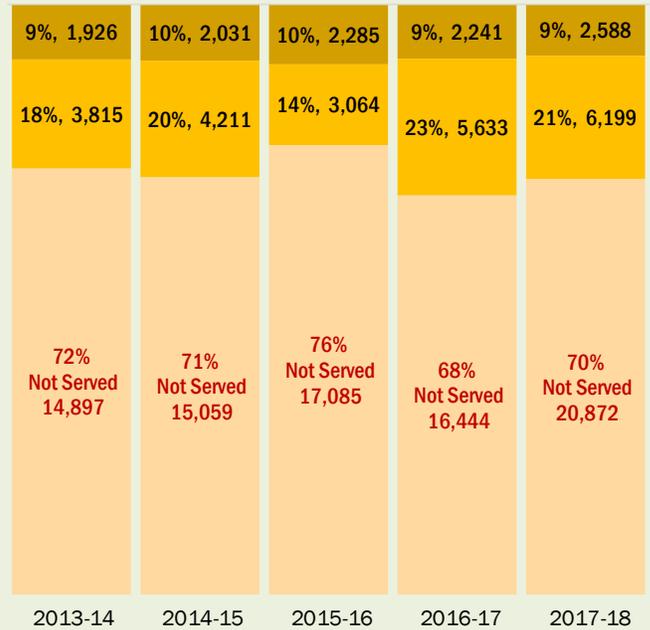
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Legend: ■ Head Start/Early Head Start ■ McKinney-Vento ■ Not Served



For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see full report, *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles: 2013-14 to 2017-18*, Appendix III.

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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

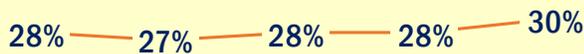


Related Factors⁴

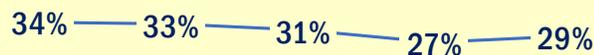
Families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. By understanding these related challenges, states can create sustainable and proactive policy solutions that better address homelessness in their communities.



Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



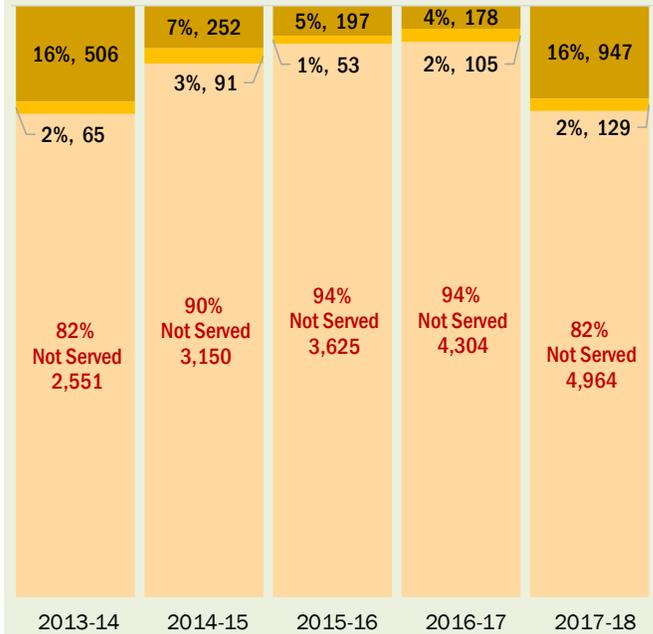
Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



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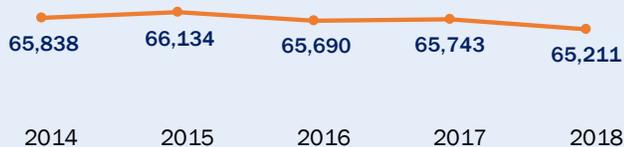
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

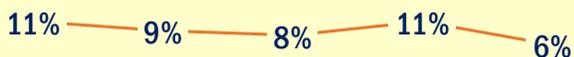


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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



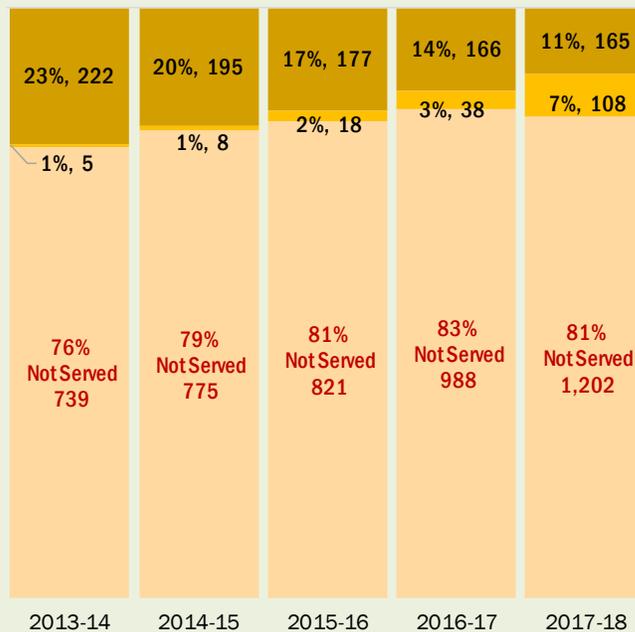
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



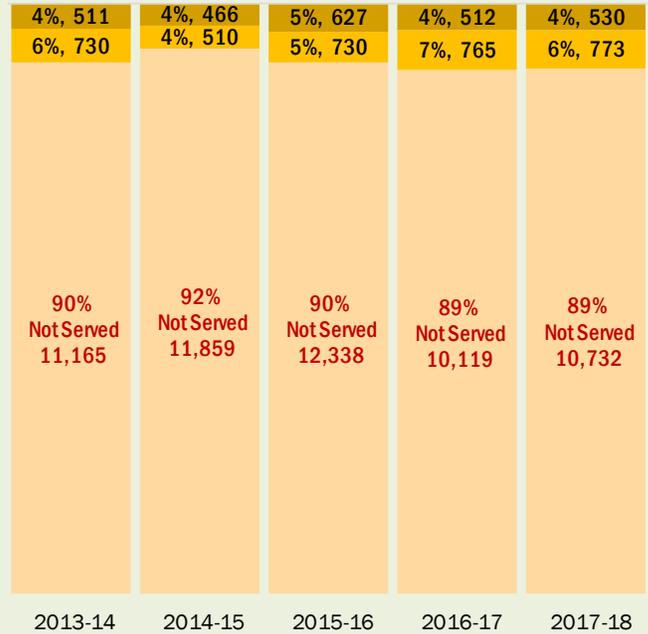
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

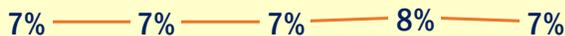


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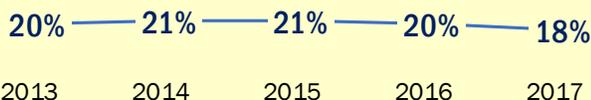
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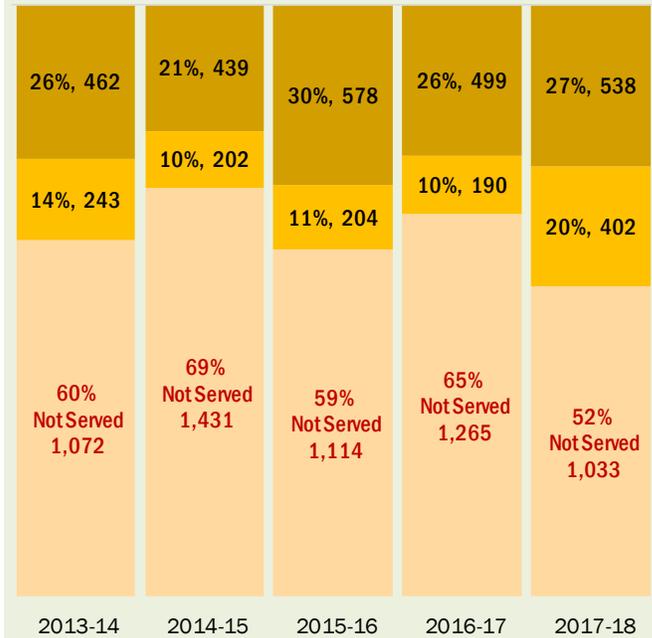
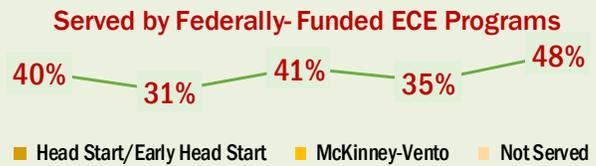


Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵



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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

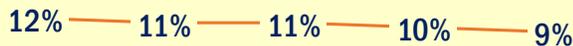


Related Factors⁴

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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



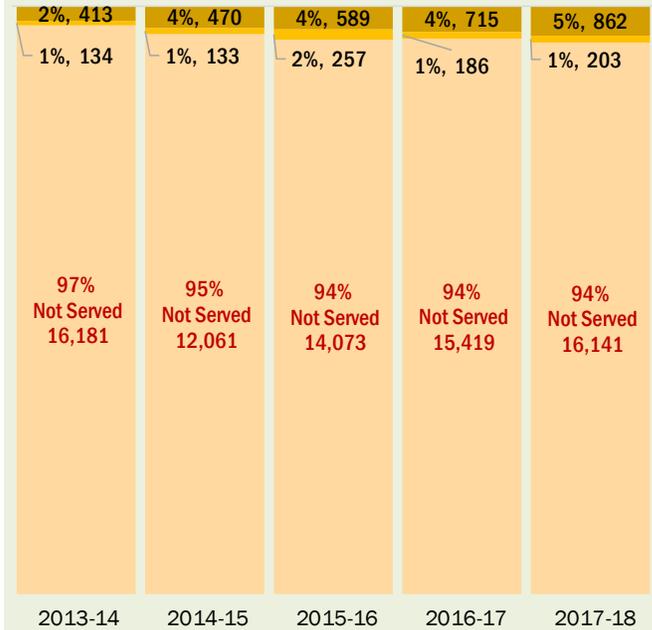
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Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



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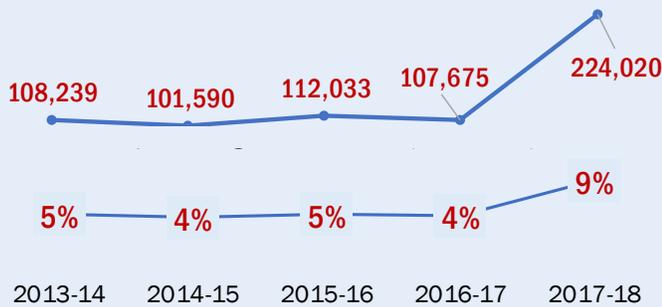
Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

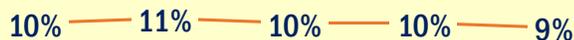


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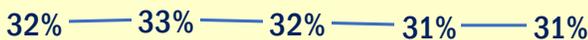
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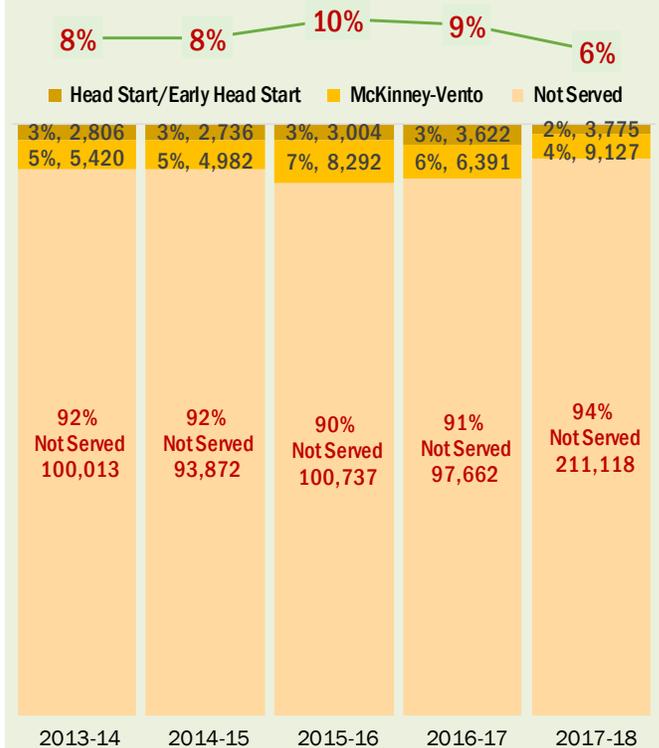
Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

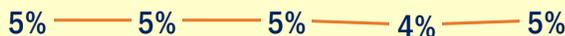


Related Factors⁴

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Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



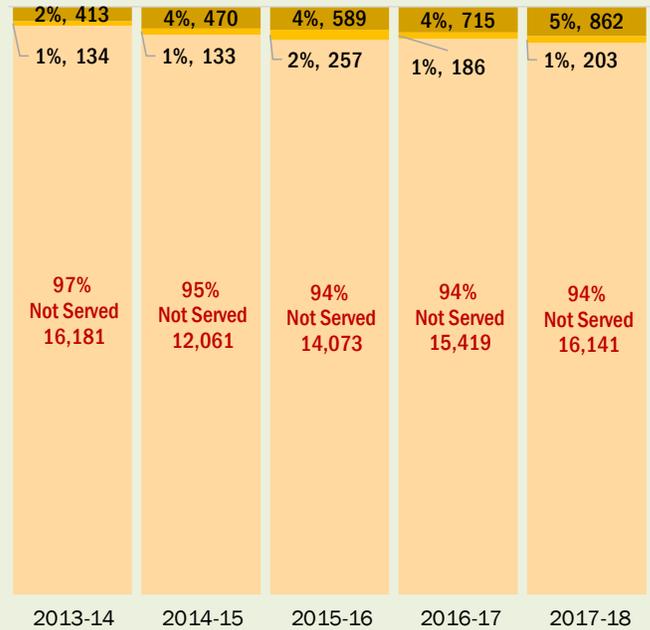
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

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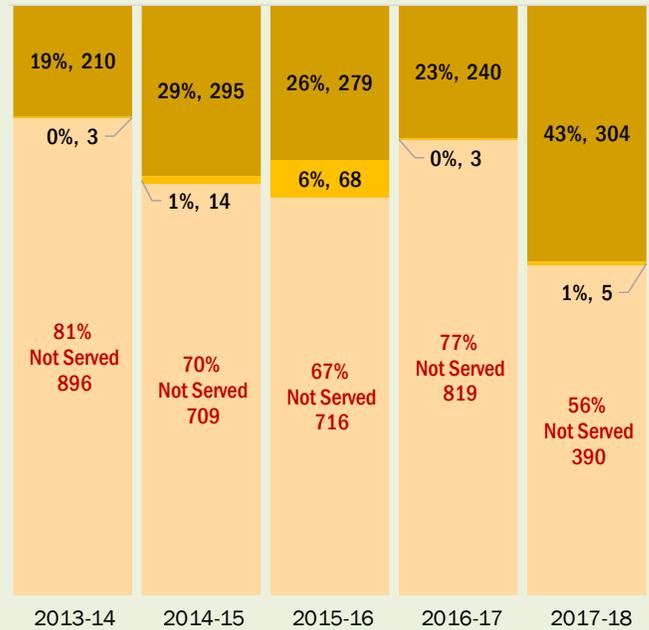
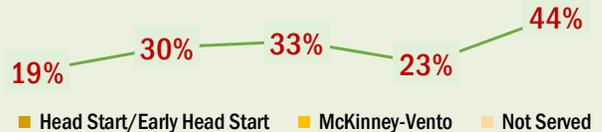
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

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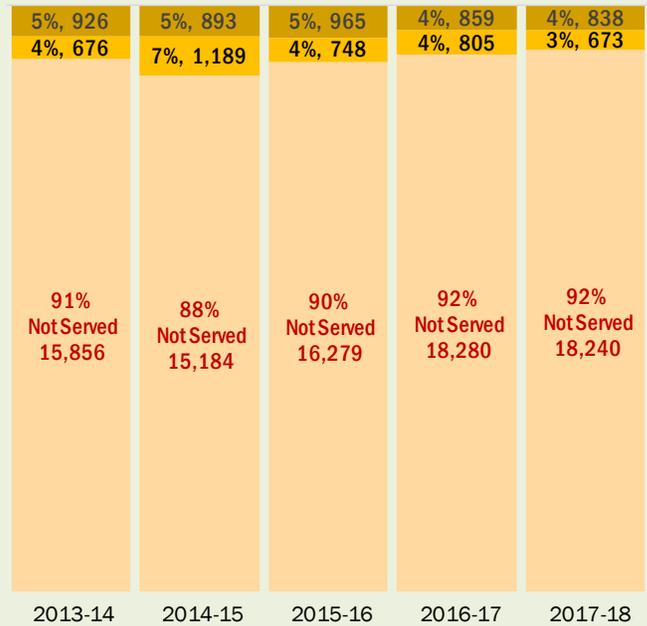
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

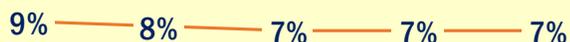


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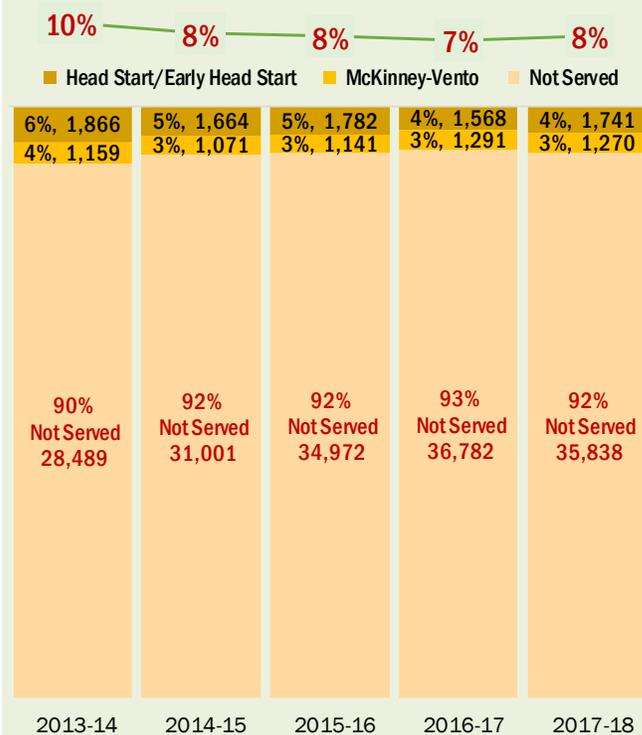
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Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

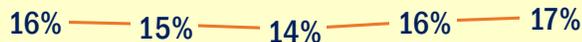


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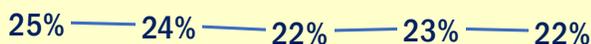
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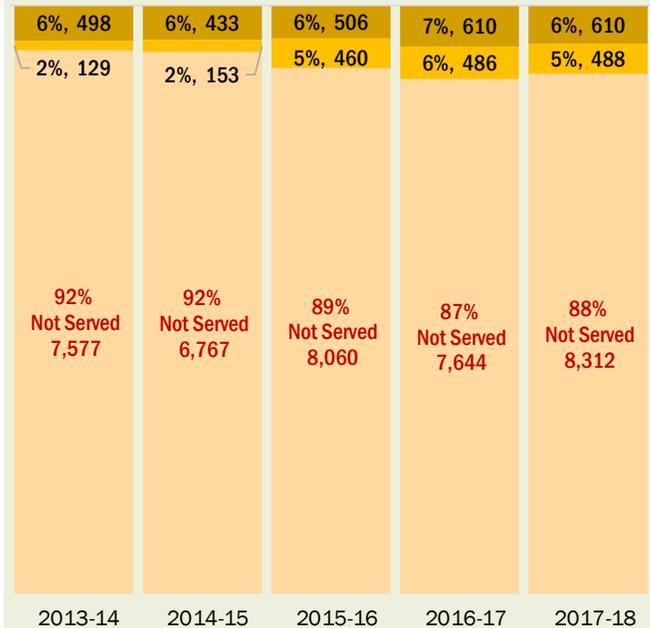
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- Data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
- Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2013-14 to 2017-18 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 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 address some of these negative effects.¹ Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs currently serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. With better awareness, training, practices, and collaboration to leverage existing resources, stakeholders can take actions to understand the impacts of early childhood homelessness to ensure all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent



Related Factors⁴

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.



Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



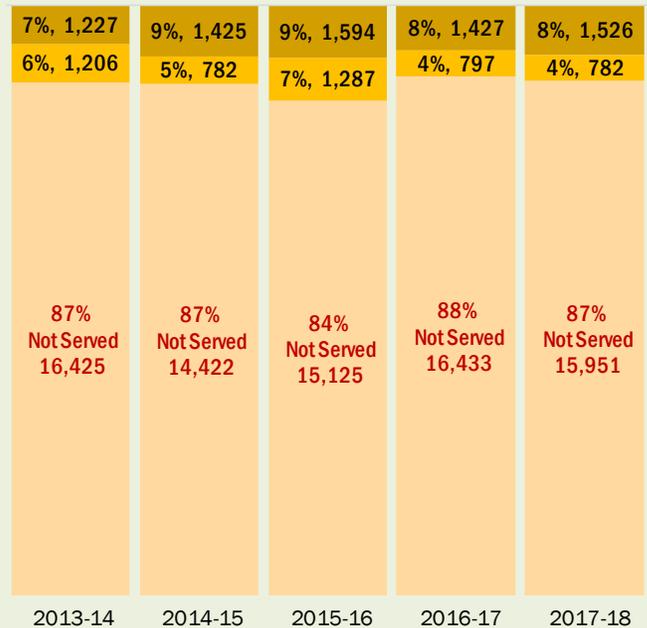
Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



■ Head Start/Early Head Start ■ McKinney-Vento ■ Not Served



For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see full report, *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles: 2013-14 to 2017-18*, Appendix III.

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2012). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. Data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
3. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2013-14 to 2017-18 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 and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 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 address some of these negative effects.¹ Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs currently serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. With better awareness, training, practices, and collaboration to leverage existing resources, stakeholders can take actions to understand the impacts of early childhood homelessness to ensure all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

Early Childhood Homelessness

All Children Under Age Six²



Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness³

Estimated Number and Percent

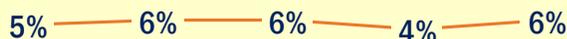


Related Factors⁴

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.



Children Under Age Six With No Parent in the Labor Force in the United States



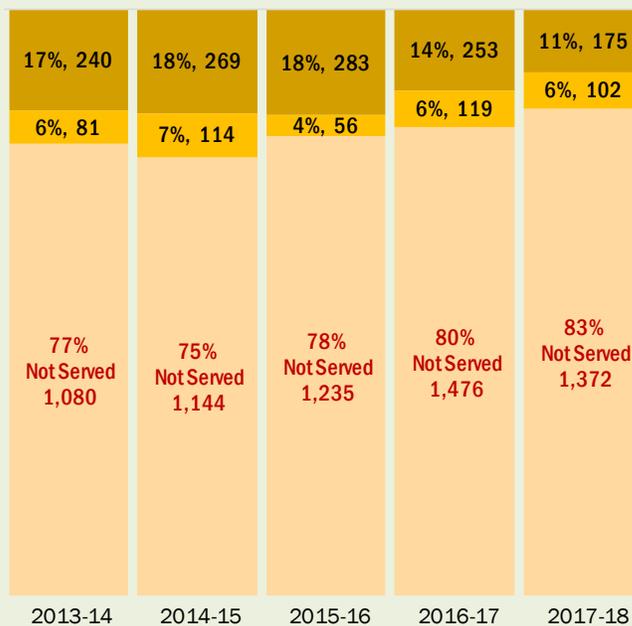
Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden in the United States



Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Children Under Age Six Served or Not Served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney Vento ECE Programs⁵

Served by Federally-Funded ECE Programs



For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see full report, *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles: 2013-14 to 2017-18*, Appendix III.

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2012). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
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4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
5. Data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 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: 2013-14 to 2017-18 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 2013-14 to 2017-18²⁰ 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. *Children living in households with a high housing cost burden*. Retrieved national data from <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7244-children-living-in-households-with-a-high-housing-cost-burden#detailed/1/any/false/37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38/any/14287,14288>, state data from <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7244-children-living-in-households-with-a-high-housing-cost-burden#detailed/2/2-53/false/37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38/any/14287,14288>

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. *Children under age six with no resident parent in the labor force in the United States*. Retrieved national data from <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5056-children-under-age-6-with-no-parent-in-the-labor-force?loc=1&loct=1#detailed/1/any/false/37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38/any/11470,11471>, state data from <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5056-children-under-age-6-with-no-parent-in-the-labor-force?loc=1&loct=1#detailed/2/2-53/false/37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38/any/11470,11471>

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. 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. Retrieved from <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: from 2013-14 to 2017-18*. To request data files, contact EDFacts Support: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/edfacts/eden/contacts.html>

²⁰ Data from the KIDS COUNT Data Center and the U.S. Census Bureau are reported for the calendar year rather than for the school year.

U.S. Department of Education. *Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants – Total: from 2013-14 to 2017-18.* To request data files, contact EDFacts Support: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/edfacts/eden/contacts.html>

U.S. Department of Education. *Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants – Ages 3 to 5: from 2013-14 to 2017-18.* To request data files, contact EDFacts Support: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/edfacts/eden/contacts.html>

U.S. Department of Education. *Total number of homeless students served by McKinney-Vento subgrants – Ages 3 to 5: from 2013-14 to 2017-18.* To request data files, contact EDFacts Support: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/edfacts/eden/contacts.html>

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.* To request data files, contact the Office of Head Start: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ohs>

Methodology

This report is a summary of five previous volumes of the *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles* prepared by HHS (January 2016²¹ & June 2017,²²) and by ED (December 2018,²³ June 2019,²⁴ & February 2020²⁵). In each volume, reported data was 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.

²¹ 2016 Report: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ece/homelessness_profile_package_blanks_final.pdf

²² 2017 Report: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ece/epfp_50_state_profiles_6_15_17_508.pdf

²³ 2018 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles.pdf>

²⁴ 2019 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2019.pdf>

²⁵ 2020 Report: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2020.pdf>

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.²⁶

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.

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*²⁷ (Bassuk et al., 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. This research estimated that about half (49.2 percent) of all children experiencing sheltered homelessness in 2017 were under age six (HUD, 2018).²⁸ 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, for 2017-18, ED's data demonstrate that **1,502,872** children in grades K-12 experienced homelessness nationwide in 2017-18. This figure does not include children ages three to five who are enrolled in public preschool, but who are not yet in kindergarten.

²⁶ 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>

²⁷ <https://www.air.org/sites/default/files/downloads/report/Americas-Youngest-Outcasts-Child-Homelessness-Nov2014.pdf>

²⁸ 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.

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 2017-18:

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

While data calculated in this fashion comes 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 is 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 represents children who are enrolled in public schools.

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. 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 served through Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF, subsidized child care) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part C, and IDEA's 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 the 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. Retrieved from: <https://www.air.org/sites/default/files/downloads/report/Americas-Youngest-Outcasts-Child-Homelessness-Nov2014.pdf>

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2018). *2017 annual homeless assessment report, part 2: Estimates of homelessness in the U.S.* Retrieved from <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2017-AHAR-Part-2.pdf>

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”**

Federal programs operated under these laws use the *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act* definition of “homeless children and youths” found in section 725(2) 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(2) 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 the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act); 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;²⁹
 - 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 the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act);

²⁹ “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.

- iii. children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- 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 (ACF), 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 ACF, 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 CCDF. 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.³⁰ 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 ACF, 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 three percent 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

³⁰ 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 section 725(2) of the Act (42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2))), the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) regulations also require its Lead Agencies to use the McKinney-Vento definition.

evidence-based home visiting models with up to 25 percent of funding available to support the implementation and evaluation of promising approaches.

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 and 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 2017-18, 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 percent³¹ 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.³²

³¹ Under section 722(e)(1) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 11432(e)(1)), states funded at the minimum level must distribute not less than 50 percent in subgrants to LEAs.

³² For more information, see: <https://www2.ed.gov/programs/homeless/ehcyprogramprofile.pdf>.



www.ed.gov