Early Childhood Homelessness
State Profiles

Data Collected in 2017-2018
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State Profiles

Data Collected in 2017-2018

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

Prepared by:
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U.S. Department of Education

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U.S. Department of Education
Betsy DeVos
Secretary

Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development
James Blew
Assistant Secretary

February 2020


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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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1 Data from U.S. Departments of Education and Health and Human Services are reported by school year (i.e., 2016–2017). Data from the KIDS COUNT Data Center and the U.S. Census Bureau are reported for the calendar, rather than school, year.
This report updates ED’s annual *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles*² and provides a snapshot of early childhood data available for children who are experiencing homelessness in each state, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. It includes publicly available data for 2017–2018 from the U.S. Census Bureau (Census), ED, HUD, HHS, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation and reports the following by state:

- Total population under age six in 2018
- Estimated number of children under age six experiencing homelessness in 2017–2018
- Estimated extent of homelessness (e.g., one-in-[X] children under age six experienced homelessness in 2017–2018)
- Estimated enrollment of children under age six in Federally funded early childhood programs (i.e., Head Start³ and school districts receiving *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (McKinney-Vento Act)*⁴ subgrants) in 2017–2018

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

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

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

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

National Level

- In 2017-2018, there were 1,455,537, or one-in-16, children under six years old who experienced homelessness. Six percent of children under age six were experiencing homelessness.

- In 2018, about nine percent of children under age six experiencing homelessness (127,227 children) were enrolled in Head Start, Early Head Start, or programs funded with McKinney-Vento subgrants. This rate does not include state and locally funded early childhood programs.

- In 2017, 31 percent of families with children under 18 had a high housing cost burden (defined as spending 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing expenses).

- In 2017, eight percent of children under age six had no resident parent in the labor force in the United States.

State Level

- More than 100,000 children under age six experienced homelessness in each of California, New York, and Texas, and more than 35,000 young children experienced homelessness in each of Florida, Georgia, Illinois, and Washington (See Exhibit 1.).

- In 10 states or jurisdictions (California, District of Columbia, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Texas, and West Virginia), at least eight percent of children under age six experienced homelessness (See Exhibit 1.).

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


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

11 Source: U.S. Department of Education. Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants - Total: 2017–2018.
More than 5,000 children under age six experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start and McKinney-Vento in each of California, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas (See Exhibit 2.).

In five states or jurisdictions (Montana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont), more than 20 percent of children under age six experiencing homelessness were served by Federally funded early childhood education programs (See Exhibit 2.).

Seven states or jurisdictions (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, New Jersey, and New York) had one-third or more families with children under age 18 who experienced a high housing cost burden (See Exhibit 3.).

Eight states or jurisdictions (Alabama, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and West Virginia) had more than 10 percent of children under age six whose resident parents were not in the civilian labor force (See Exhibit 3.).

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<td>1,455,537</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>High Housing Cost Burden</th>
<th>No Resident Parent in U.S. Labor Force</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>High Housing Cost Burden</th>
<th>No Resident Parent in U.S. Labor Force</th>
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<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

References


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

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

- **Total population**
  - 23,977,152

- **Estimated number experiencing homelessness**
  - 1,455,537
  - or 1 in 16 children

### Related Factors

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

- **31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education

#### for Children Experiencing Homelessness

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

#### National

- **1,329,493**, 91%
- **55,340**, 4%
- **70,704**, 5%

**Head Start/Early Head Start**

**McKinney-Vento**

**Unserved**

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

**Total population:** 351,424

**Estimated number experiencing homelessness:** 14,550

or **1 in 24** children

### Related Factors

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

- **24%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **13%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

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

**Alabama**

- **351, 2%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **140, 1%** served by McKinney-Vento
- **14,059, 97%** unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>63,666</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number experiencing homelessness</td>
<td>3,650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>1 in 17 children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

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

#### Alaska

- 393, 11% served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- 59, 1% served by McKinney-Vento
- 3,198, 88% unserved

### Related Factors

- **31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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

**Notes:**
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population^2</th>
<th>525,522</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number experiencing homelessness^3</td>
<td>23,625</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 1 in 22 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

- **Arizona**
  - 5% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018^5

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

**Notes:**
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Childhood Homelessness</th>
<th>Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children under age 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Children under age 6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td><strong>10% served by Head Start/Early Head Start</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228,324</td>
<td>or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
<td><strong>13,606</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,606</td>
<td><strong>1 in 17 children</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related Factors</strong></td>
<td><strong>Arkansas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td><strong>Head Start/Early Head Start</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden</strong></td>
<td><strong>McKinney-Vento</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force</strong></td>
<td><strong>Unserved</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Notes:
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

**Total population**

2,938,209

**Estimated number experiencing homelessness**

254,490

or

1 in 12 children

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

7% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

California

- Head Start/Early Head Start: 4,048 (1%)
- McKinney-Vento: 14,315 (6%)
- Unserved: 236,127 (93%)

Related Factors

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

- 43% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- 9% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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

Notes:
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>404,522</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21,664</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 in 19</strong> children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Factors**

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

- **31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- **6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

**Early Childhood Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness¹⁴% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Colorado**

- **1,233** (6%) served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **1,707** (8%) served by McKinney-Vento
- **18,724** (86%) Unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number experiencing homelessness³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 1 in 46 children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Factors**

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

- **35%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- **7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

**Early Childhood Education**

for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Connecticut**

- **487, 10%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **121, 3%** served by McKinney-Vento
- **4,249, 87%** Unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

- **Total population**
  - 65,829

- **Estimated number experiencing homelessness**
  - 3,374

  or 1 in 20 children

### Related Factors

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

- **29%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

- **Children under age 6** experiencing homelessness
  - **7%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

### Delaware

- **3,150**, 94%
- **45, 1%**
- **179, 5%**

- Head Start/Early Head Start
- McKinney-Vento
- Unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54,099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated number experiencing homelessness³

| 7,211 |
| or    |
| 1 in 8 children |

### Related Factors

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

- 39% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- 14% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### District of Columbia

- 468, 7%
- 818, 11%

- Head Start/Early Head Start
- McKinney-Vento
- Unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>1,372,427</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Estimated number experiencing homelessness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>92,170</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

or

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 in 15 children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Related Factors

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

38% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden

10% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

4% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

Florida

- 2,013, 2%
- 1,936, 2%
- 88,221, 96%

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

**Notes:**


4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.

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

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>790,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 21 children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Factors**

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

- 30% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- 9% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Georgia**

| 36,816, 96% |
| Head Start/Early Head Start |
| 1,013, 3% |
| McKinney-Vento |
| 496, 1% |
| Unserved |

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

Notes:
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

**Total population**

105,815

**Estimated number experiencing homelessness**

2,998 or 1 in 35 children

### Related Factors

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

- **36%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **10%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

18% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

**Hawaii**

- **226**, 7% served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **322**, 11% served by McKinney-Vento
- **2,450**, 82% unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.1 Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 1 in 18 children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

- **13%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵

**Idaho**

- 452, 6%
- 576, 7%
- 6,797, 87%

### Related Factors

- **24%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- **7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

Total population\(^2\)

**913,456**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness\(^3\)

**51,308**

or

**1 in 18** children

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

10% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018\(^5\)

**Illinois**

- 2,155, 4%
- 2,892, 6%
- 46,261, 90%

- Head Start/Early Head Start
- McKinney-Vento
- Unserved

### Related Factors

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

- **30%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden\(^4\)
- **7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force\(^4\)

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
<td>504,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number experiencing homelessness³</td>
<td>18,019 (or 1 in 28 children)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

- **8%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵

### Related Factors

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

- **23%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴

- **8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

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

**Notes:**


4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.

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

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

**Total population**

**238,253**

**Estimated number experiencing homelessness**

**6,900**

or **1 in 35 children**

### Related Factors

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

**19%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden

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

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

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

**Iowa**

- **601**, **9%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **64**, **1%** served by McKinney-Vento
- **6,235**, **90%** unserved

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

**Notes:**


4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.

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

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Estimated number experiencing homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>228,400</td>
<td>8,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or 1 in 28 children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Related Factors

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

- **22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS</th>
<th>Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For children under age six experiencing homelessness:

- 19% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kansas</th>
<th></th>
<th>Head Start/Early Head Start</th>
<th>McKinney-Vento</th>
<th>Unserved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,004, 12%</td>
<td>581, 7%</td>
<td>6,613, 81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.\(^1\) Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

**Total population\(^2\)**

**331,163**

**Estimated number experiencing homelessness\(^3\)**

**23,199**

or **1 in 14 children**

### Related Factors

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

- **23%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden\(^4\)
- **9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force\(^4\)

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

5% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018\(^5\)

**Kentucky**

- **782, 3%** Head Start/Early Head Start
- **433, 2%** McKinney-Vento
- **21,984, 95%** Unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population²</th>
<th>367,501</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number experiencing homelessness³</td>
<td>17,743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 1 in 21 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

| Louisiana |
|------------------|------------------|
| Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness | 5% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵ |
| 751, 4% | 210, 1% |
| 16,782, 95% |

### Related Factors

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

- 30% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- 13% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

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

**Notes:**
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

Total population

77,535

Estimated number experiencing homelessness

2,366

or

1 in 33 children

### Related Factors

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

- **20%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

14% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

**Maine**

- 289, 12%
- 51, 2%
- 2,026, 86%

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

**Total population**

437,720

**Estimated number experiencing homelessness**

17,047

or **1 in 26 children**

### Related Factors

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

- **32%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

7% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

**Maryland**

- 624, 4%
- 615, 3%
- 15,808, 93%

**Unserved**

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 19 children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Factors

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

- **32%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **8%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Massachusetts**

- **1,518**, 7% served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **2,752**, 12% served by McKinney-Vento
- **18,564**, 81% unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood homelessness has long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>688,327</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
<td>experiencing homelessness</td>
<td>34,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 1 in 20 children</td>
<td>1 in 20 children</td>
<td>1 in 20 children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Factors

- 25% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- 9% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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

Notes:
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Estimated number experiencing homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>427,480</td>
<td>16,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or

1 in 26 children

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

- **12%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018
- **14,196**, 88%
- **1,282**, 8%
- **665**, 4%

### Related Factors

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

- **22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **4%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population(^2)</th>
<th>222,830</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number experiencing homelessness(^3)</td>
<td>9,381</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>1 in 24 children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mississippi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness</th>
<th>2% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018(^5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9,192</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Factors**

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

- **26%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden\(^4\)
- **12%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force\(^4\)

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Estimated number experiencing homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>447,782</td>
<td>34,872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or 1 in 13 children

### Related Factors

- 24% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- 8% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

- 4% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

### Missouri

- 1,140 served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- 398 served by McKinney-Vento
- 33,334 or 96% unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

- Total population: 75,154

- Estimated number experiencing homelessness: 3,852

  or 1 in 20 children

### Related Factors

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

- 22% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- 7% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

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

  **Montana**

  - 702, 18% served by Head Start/Early Head Start
  - 281, 7% served by McKinney-Vento
  - 2,869, 75% unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 44 children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Factors

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

- **22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- **5%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Nebraska

- **501, 14%** Head Start/Early Head Start
- **106, 3%** McKinney-Vento
- **2,999, 83%** Unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

**Total population**

224,164

**Estimated number experiencing homelessness**

20,015

or

1 in 11 children

---

**Related Factors**

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

- 33% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- 9% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

4% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

**Nevada**

- Head Start/Early Head Start: 622, 3%
- McKinney-Vento: 226, 1%
- Unserved: 19,167, 96%

---

Notes:

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.

For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

Total population

77,791

Estimated number experiencing homelessness

3,857

or 1 in 20 children

### Related Factors

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

- **26%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

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

**New Hampshire**

- **265**, 7%
- **83**, 2%
- **3,509**, 91%

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.

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

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>623,905</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12,817</strong> or <strong>1 in 49</strong> children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Factors

- **37%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- **6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12%</strong> served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### New Jersey

- **11,326**, 88%
- **567**, 5%
- **924**, 7%
- **Unserved**

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>150,579</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
<td>experiencing homelessness</td>
<td>10,347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or

1 in 15 children

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>experiencing homelessness</th>
<th>6% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

309 , 3% Head Start/Early Head Start

283 , 3% McKinney-Vento

9,755 , 94% Unserved

### Related Factors

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

28% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden

14% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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

Notes:
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

- **Total population**: 1,367,038
- **Estimated number experiencing homelessness**: 145,880
  - or
  - **1 in 9 children**

### Related Factors

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

- **40%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden.
- **9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force.

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

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

**New York**

- **3,219**, 2%
- **8,489**, 6%
- **134,172**, 92%

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

**Total population**

732,927

**Estimated number experiencing homelessness**

27,989 or 1 in 26 children

### Related Factors

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

- **27%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

8% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

**North Carolina**

- Head Start/Early Head Start: 1,448 (5%)
- McKinney-Vento: 788 (3%)
- Unserved: 25,753 (92%)

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

- **Total population:** 65,112
- **Estimated number experiencing homelessness:** 2,088 or 1 in 31 children

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

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

### North Dakota

- **248** served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **80** served by McKinney-Vento
- **1,760** or 84% unserved

### Related Factors

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

- **18%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **5%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population

836,906

Estimated number experiencing homelessness

33,086

or 1 in 25 children

**Related Factors**

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

25% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden

8% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

**Early Childhood Education**

for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

15% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

Ohio

1,925, 6%

3,088, 9%

28,073, 85%

Head Start/Early Head Start

McKinney-Vento

Unserved

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

**Notes:**


4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.

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

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

- **Total population**
  - 314,101

- **Estimated number experiencing homelessness**
  - 24,765
  - **or**
  - 1 in 13 children

### Related Factors

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

- **26%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

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

**Oklahoma**

- **1,239**, 5%
  - Head Start/Early Head Start
- **1,241**, 5%
  - McKinney-Vento
- **22,285**, 90%
  - Unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

Total population

**282,001**

Estimated number experiencing homelessness

**22,412**

or

1 in 13 children

**Related Factors**

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

32% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden

7% of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

21% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

Oregon

- **2,667**, 12% served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **2,067**, 9% served by McKinney-Vento
- **17,678**, 79% Unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

![Early Childhood Homelessness](image1)

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

**Children under age 6**

- **Total population**: 847,012
- **Estimated number experiencing homelessness**: 29,659
  - or **1 in 29** children

![Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness](image2)

**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

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

![Pennsylvania](image3)

**Pennsylvania**

- **2,588**, 9% served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **6,199**, 21% served by McKinney-Vento
- **20,872**, 70% unserved

**Related Factors**

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

- **27%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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

**Notes:**
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population²</th>
<th>65,211</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number experiencing homelessness³</td>
<td>6,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or <strong>1 in 11</strong> children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

- **18%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵

**Puerto Rico**

- **947**, 16% served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **129**, 2% served by McKinney-Vento
- **4,964**, 82% served by other programs
- **Unserved**

### Related Factors

- **29%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- **30%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population(^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>156,759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated number experiencing homelessness(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or 1 in 106 children

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018(^5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rhode Island

| 1,202 , 82% |
| Head Start/Early Head Start |
| 165 , 11% |
| McKinney-Vento |
| 108 , 7% |
| Unserved |

### Related Factors

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

- **33%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden\(^4\)
- **6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force\(^4\)

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood homelessness can have long-lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

### Children under age 6

**Total population**

352,063

**Estimated number experiencing homelessness**

12,035

or

1 in 29 children

**Related Factors**

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

- **28%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **10%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

### Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

11% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

**South Carolina**

- **530**, 4% served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- **773**, 7% served by McKinney-Vento
- **10,732**, 89% unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.1 Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
<td>74,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number experiencing homelessness³</td>
<td>1,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 1 in 38 children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### South Dakota

- Head Start/Early Head Start: 538, 27%
- McKinney-Vento: 1,033, 52%
- Unserved: 402, 21%

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

Notes:
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>488,658</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17,206</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 in 28</strong> children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Factors**

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

- **27%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- **9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tennessee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6%</strong> served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unserved**

- Head Start/Early Head Start: 862, 5%
- McKinney-Vento: 203, 1%
- Unserved: 16,141, 94%

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

- **Total population**: 2,431,014
- **Estimated number experiencing homelessness**: 224,020
  - or 1 in 11 children

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

- 6% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

### Related Factors

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

- **31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **9%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood homelessness has long-lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Estimated number experiencing homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>304,884</td>
<td>13,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td>1 in 23 children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Utah**

- 671 served by Head Start/Early Head Start
- 0 served by McKinney-Vento
- 12,731 served in total

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

**Notes:**
4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood homeless experiences have long-lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population²</th>
<th><strong>35,769</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number experiencing homelessness³</td>
<td><strong>699</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td><strong>1 in 51</strong> children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Factors

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

- **31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- **6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness**

- **44%** served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵

**Vermont**

- **304, 43%** Head Start/Early Head Start
- **390, 56%** McKinney-Vento
- **5, 1%** Unserved

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

**Early Childhood Homelessness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number experiencing homelessness³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Factors**

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

- **29%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden⁴
- **6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force⁴

**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Virginia

- 838 Head Start/Early Head Start
- 673 McKinney-Vento
- Unserved 18,240

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

#### Children under age 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Estimated number experiencing homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>556,098</td>
<td>38,849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or 1 in 14 children

### Related Factors

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

- **31%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **7%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

#### Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness

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

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 12 children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>experiencing homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### West Virginia

- **Head Start/Early Head Start**: 610, 7%
- **McKinney-Vento**: 488, 5%
- **Unserved**: 8,312, 88%

### Related Factors

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

- **22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **17%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood homelessness has long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Estimated number experiencing homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>402,925</td>
<td>18,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or 1 in 22 children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Factors

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

- **23%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under age 6 experiencing homelessness</th>
<th>served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.

### Early Childhood Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

- Total population: **43,274**
- Estimated number experiencing homelessness: **1,649**
  - or **1 in 26** children

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### Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

**Children under age 6**

- 17% served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento funded ECE programs in 2018

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### Related Factors

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

- **22%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden
- **6%** of children under age six had no resident parent in the U.S. labor force

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

**Notes:**

4. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
Appendix I: Data Sources and Methodology

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

Data Sources

All data contained in this report are publicly available. Unless otherwise noted in the Methodology section below, data are from 2017-201816 and refer specifically to children under the age of six. Data for the profiles were drawn from the following sources:


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16 Data from the KIDS COUNT Data Center and the U.S. Census Bureau are reported for the calendar year rather than school year.
Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles for Data Collected in 2017-18


Methodology

This report is an update of Early Childhood Homelessness in the United States: 50-State Profile (January 201617 June 2017,18 December 2018,19 June 201920) and follows a similar methodology. In each state profile, reported data on early childhood homelessness was either directly gathered from the data sources outlined above, or calculated using previously established strategies. The following sections provide additional detail about the methodology for each variable reported in the profiles.

Early Childhood Homelessness

The number of children under age six in each state was calculated using single year of age population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimate Program.21 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*[^22] (Bassuk, DeCandia, Beach, & Berman, 2014). Broadly speaking, this methodology leverages ED’s comprehensive data on the number of children in grades K-12 experiencing homelessness to estimate early childhood homelessness.

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

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

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

\[
1,502,872 / .508 = 2,958,409
\]

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

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

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


[^23]: The January 2016 edition of the state profiles estimated that 51 percent of all children experiencing homelessness are under age 6 based on data using different research. Thus, the data presented in the 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 editions of the state profiles should not be directly compared with data in the January 2016 report.
To calculate the portion of children under age six experiencing homelessness in each state, the estimated number of children under age six experiencing homelessness is divided by the total population of children under age six in each state.

**Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

References


Appendix II: Federal Definitions of Homelessness

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

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

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

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

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

A. means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a)(1) of this title); and

B. includes—

1. 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;

2. children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C) of this title);

3. children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and

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24 “Awaiting foster care placement” was deleted from the definition of “homeless children and youths” during reauthorization of the *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act* in 2015. For “covered” states (i.e., those that have a statutory law that defines or describes the phrase “awaiting foster care placement” for purposes of a program under Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act), the effective date for this change was December 10, 2017. For non-covered states, the effective date for this change was December 10, 2016.
iv. migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 ("HEARTH Act") Definition of "Homeless"

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

1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:
   i) An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
   ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by Federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals); or
   iii) An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;

2) An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:
   i) The primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;
   ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and
   iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing;

3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:
1786(b)), or section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a);

ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for homeless assistance;

iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the 60-day period immediately preceding the date of applying for homeless assistance; and

iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect), the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or two or more barriers to employment, which include the lack of a high school degree or General Education Development (GED), illiteracy, low English proficiency, a history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity, and a history of unstable employment; or

4) Any individual or family who:

i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence;

ii) Has no other residence; and

iii) Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.
Appendix III: Federally Funded Early Childhood Programs

Head Start
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ohs

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

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

Child Care and Development Fund
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ

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

On November 19, 2014, the President signed into law the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014, which reauthorized the Child Care and Development Fund. This reauthorization of CCDF included significant changes in defining health and safety requirements for childcare providers, outlining family-friendly eligibility policies, expanding quality improvement efforts, and ensuring parents and the public have transparent information about
the child care choices available to them. One of these changes required States to report whether children receiving CCDF assistance are children experiencing homelessness, using the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition of homelessness.\textsuperscript{25} 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**

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

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

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

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

\textsuperscript{25} While the *Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act* implemented by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services relies on the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition of “homeless children and youths” found in 42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2) of such Act, the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) regulations also require its Lead Agencies to use the McKinney-Vento definition.
The Education for Homeless Children and Youths program under the *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act*
https://www2.ed.gov/programs/homeless/index.html

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

In 2017–2018, the Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program received $85 million in Federal funding. Each year, ED allocates formula grants to states based on their share of Title I, Part A; the Bureau of Indian Affairs and outlying areas also receive funds. In turn, each state must distribute at least 75 percent\(^26\) 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.\(^27\)

\(^{26}\) Under 42 U.S.C. § 11432(e)(1), states funded at the minimum level must distribute not less than 50 percent in subgrants to LEAs.

\(^{27}\) For more information, see: https://www2.ed.gov/programs/homeless/ehcyprogramprofile.pdf.