



Early Childhood Homelessness in the United States: 50-State Profile



June 2017



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES



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Introduction

Homelessness is a reality for many families with young children in our country. In 2015, a third of all people who stayed in a shelter were in families with children and nearly half of children served by HUD-funded emergency/transitional housing providers in 2015 were age five or younger (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2016). Furthermore, children under age 1 comprise less than six percent of the overall child population in the United States, but more than 10 percent of the child population served by HUD-funded shelters (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015; HUD, 2016).

Current research establishes a strong connection between a young child's early experiences and the developing of his or her brain structure. According to the Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University, the early years of life can provide a strong or weak foundation for all future learning, behavior and health.

Experiences of homelessness in early childhood are associated with poor early development and educational well-being. Experiences of homelessness during infancy and toddlerhood are 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 are homeless have access to known supports that are critical to improving the long-term educational outcomes of children nationwide.

Every day more and more Americans understand that high quality early childhood care and learning prepares children to succeed in the classroom and in life. The impact of homelessness on children, especially young children is extremely challenging and may lead to changes in brain architecture that can interfere with learning, social-emotional development, self-regulation and cognitive skills. In today's world, children who are healthy and receive the supports they need have a better chance of leading productive lives. Not every child, however, has that chance.

This 2017 release of the 50-state profile project 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 the year 2014-2015 from the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation and reports the following by state:

- Total population under age 6 in 2015
- Estimated number of children under age 6 experiencing homelessness in 2014-15
- Estimated percent of children under age 6 experiencing homelessness in 2014-15
- Estimated extent of homelessness (e.g. one in [X] children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2014-15)

- Estimated enrollment of children under age 6 in federally-funded early childhood programs for which data were available in 2014-2015 including Head Start and Local Education Agencies receiving McKinney-Vento subgrants in 2014-2015. Data were not available in 2014-2015 for the Child Care and Development Fund (subsidized child care) and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (evidence-based home visiting).

The 2017 release also includes two new related factors indicators; the percentage of families experiencing a high housing cost burden and the percentage of low-income working families with young children under age 6. These factors were included because of their relationship to homelessness and to spark dialogue about addressing homelessness for children under age 6. This data will also be available in future years.

While these data are not available for U.S. territories, this report does provide information about the number of children experiencing homelessness served by Head Start/Early Head Start in these areas.

Key national findings:

- 1,211,348, or 1-in-20, children under 6 years old experienced homelessness in 2014-2015.
- 100,874 children experiencing homelessness were enrolled in federally-funded Early Childhood Programs including Head Start and Early Head Start and programs funded with McKinney-Vento subgrants in 2015. In other words, about eight percent of children experiencing homelessness were served by these programs. 92 percent of children under 6 experiencing homelessness were not served by these programs. This rate does not include federally-funded programs for which data were not available or state and locally-funded Early Childhood Programs.
- Thirty-three percent of children under 18 lived in households with a high housing cost burden defined as spending 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing expenses.
- Twenty-six percent of children under 6 are in low-income working families in which at least one parent worked 50 weeks or more in the prior year and family income is below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Line

State Findings

States With the Highest Percentage of Low-income Working Families	
Arizona	31%
Arkansas	32%
California	45%
Florida	31%
Georgia	31%
Idaho	36%
Nevada	31%
New Mexico	31%
North Carolina	31%
Tennessee	31%
Texas	31%

States With the Highest Percentage of Children Under 18 Living in Households With a High Housing Cost Burden in 2015	
Arizona	34%
Connecticut	37%
District of Columbia	38%
Florida	40%
Hawaii	38%
Nevada	35%
New Jersey	42%
New York	42%
Rhode Island	35%

The Office of Early Childhood Development at ACF hopes these profiles, with 2014-2015 data, will provide information for local, statewide and federal conversations and planning toward the goal of ending family homelessness by 2020.

References:

Brumley, B., Fantuzzo, J., Perlman, S., & Zager, M. L. (2015). The unique relations between early homelessness and educational well-being: An empirical test of the continuum of risk hypothesis. *Children and Youth Services Review, 48*: 31-37.

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

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

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program. (2015). *Single year of age and sex population estimates: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015 - civilian*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2015/demo/popest/state-detail.html>.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2016). *2015 annual homeless assessment report, part II: Estimates of homelessness in the U.S.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Early Childhood Homelessness in the U.S.

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in the U.S.

24,139,090

children under age 6 live in the U.S.

1,211,348

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in the U.S.²

1 out of every 20

American children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

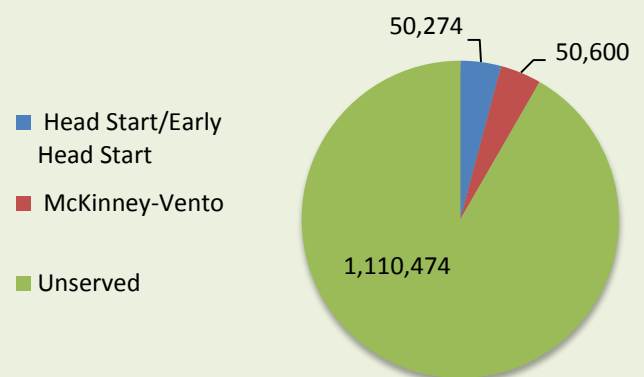
8%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

92%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



26% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

- McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
- Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in Alabama

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

352,754

children under age 6 live in Alabama

18,471

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Alabama²

1 out of every 19

Alabama children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

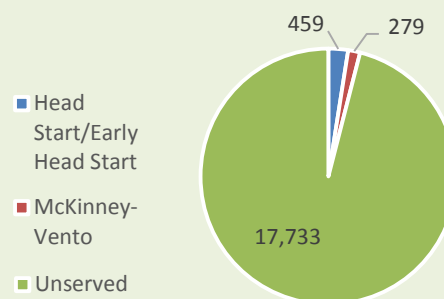
4%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

96%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



27% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

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

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

65,870

children under age 6 live in Alaska

3,865

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Alaska²

1 out of every 17

Alaska children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

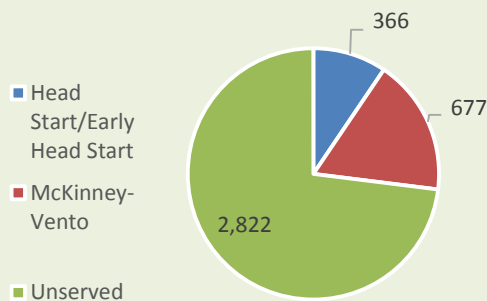
27%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

73%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



20% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Arizona

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

517,199

children under age 6 live in Arizona

28,420

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Arizona²

1 out of every 18

Arizona children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

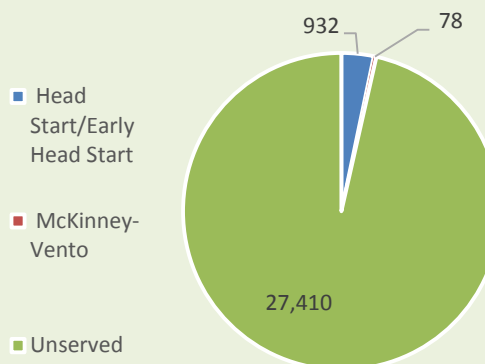
4%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

96%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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.



34% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



31% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
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3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in Arkansas

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

229,191

children under age 6 live in Arkansas

10,240

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Arkansas²

1 out of every 22

Arkansas children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

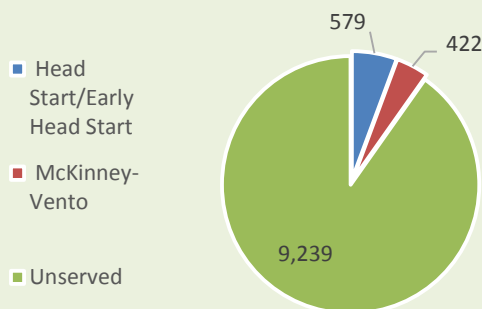
10%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

90%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
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3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



32% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in California

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

3,007,598

children under age 6 live in California

220,940

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in California²

1 out of every 14

California children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

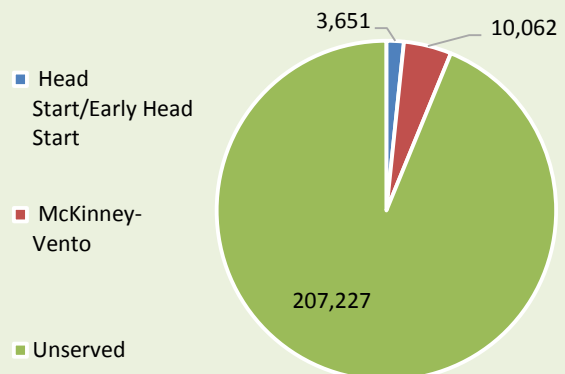
6%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

94%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

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4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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.



45% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



26% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Colorado

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

405,279

children under age 6 live in Colorado

22,124

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Colorado²

1 out of every 18

Colorado children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

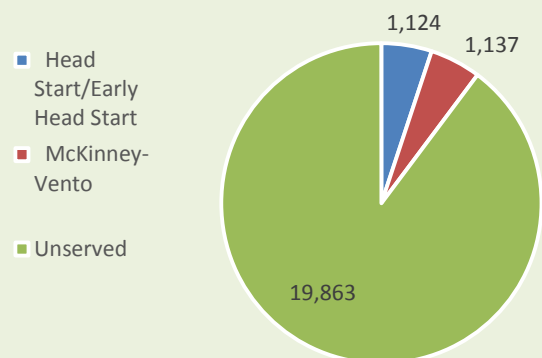
10%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

90%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

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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.



31% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



22% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Connecticut

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

226,945

children under age 6 live in Connecticut

2,982

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Connecticut²

1 out of every 77

Connecticut children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

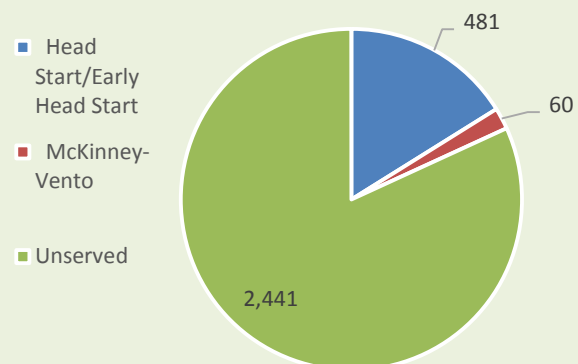
18%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

82%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

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4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Related Factors

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



37% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



17% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Delaware

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

67,099

children under age 6 live in Delaware

2,963

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Delaware²

1 out of every 23

Delaware children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

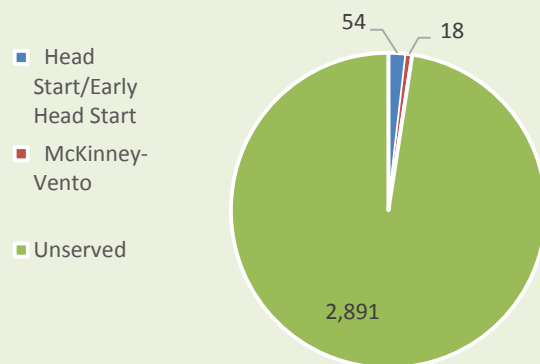
2%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

98%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



28% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

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Early Childhood Homelessness in District of Columbia

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

50,940

children under age 6 live in District of Columbia

2,710

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in District of Columbia²

1 out of every 19 District of Columbia children EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

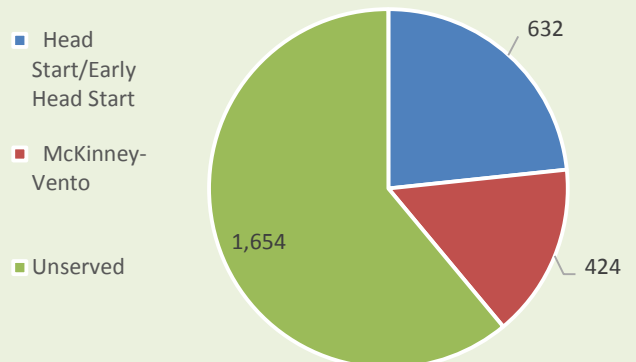
39%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

61%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



10% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Florida

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

1,320,662

children under age 6 live in Florida

69,325

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Florida²

1 out of every 19

Florida children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

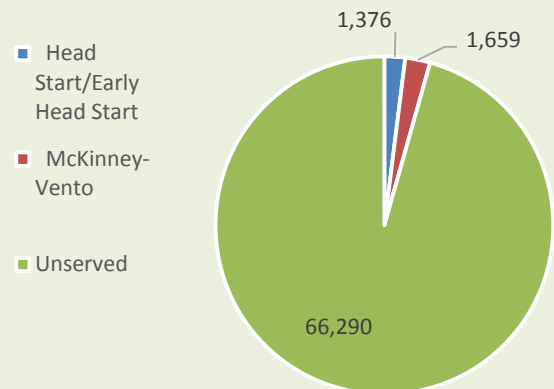
4%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

96%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



31% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Georgia

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

796,792

children under age 6 live in Georgia

37,097

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Georgia²

1 out of every 21

Georgia children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

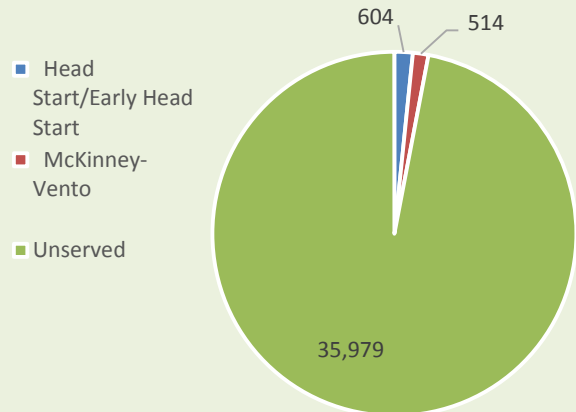
3%

of children experiencing homelessness **were served** by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

97%

of children experiencing homelessness **were unserved** by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

- McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
- Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



31% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Hawaii

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

109,833

children under age 6 live in Hawaii

3,362

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Hawaii²

1 out of every 32

Hawaii children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

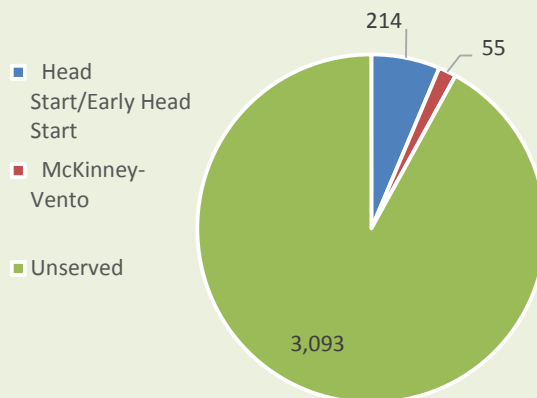
8%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

92%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



17% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Idaho

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

136,791

children under age 6 live in Idaho

6,892

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Idaho²

1 out of every 20

Idaho children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

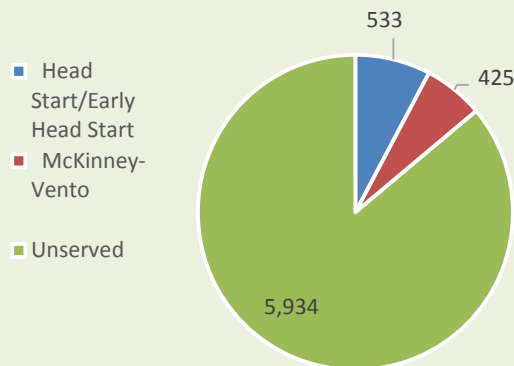
14%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

86%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education.(2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



36% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Illinois

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

944,173

children under age 6 live in Illinois

49,305

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Illinois²

1 out of every 19

Illinois children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

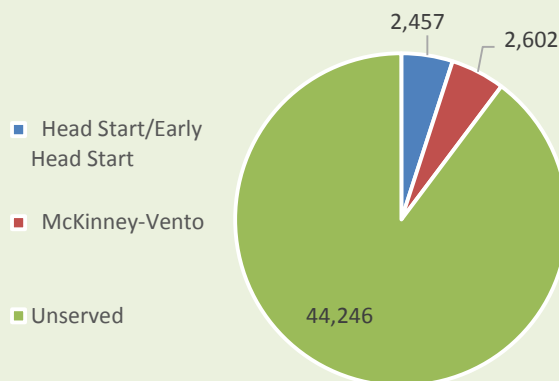
10%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

90%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



24% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Indiana

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

504,906

children under age 6 live in Indiana

18,386

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Indiana²

1 out of every 28

Indiana children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

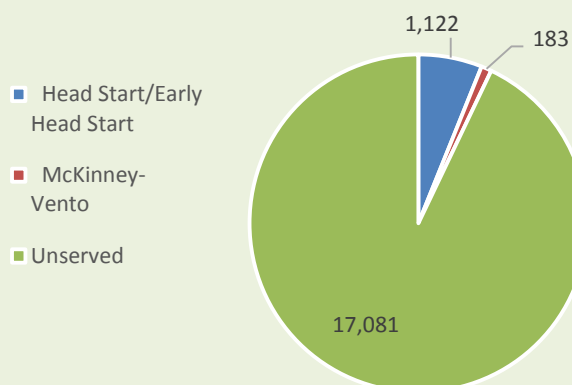
7%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

93%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



28% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Iowa

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

237,216

children under age 6 live in Iowa

6,740

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Iowa²

1 out of every 36

Iowa children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

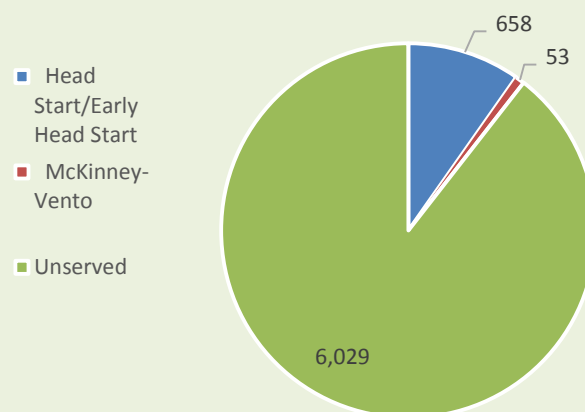
11%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

89%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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.



21% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



25% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Kansas

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

237,681

children under age 6 live in Kansas

9,131

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Kansas²

1 out of every 26

Kansas children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

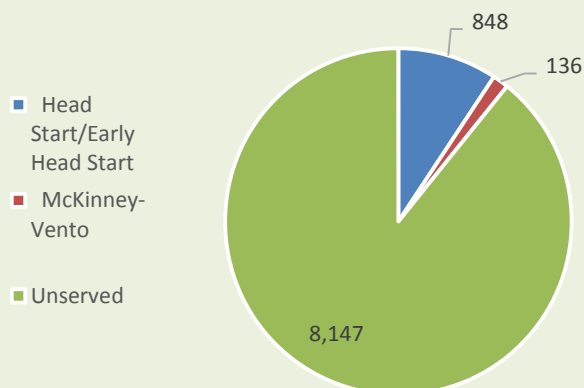
11%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

89%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
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3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



27% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Kentucky

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

332,293

children under age 6 live in Kentucky

27,967

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Kentucky²

1 out of every 12

Kentucky children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

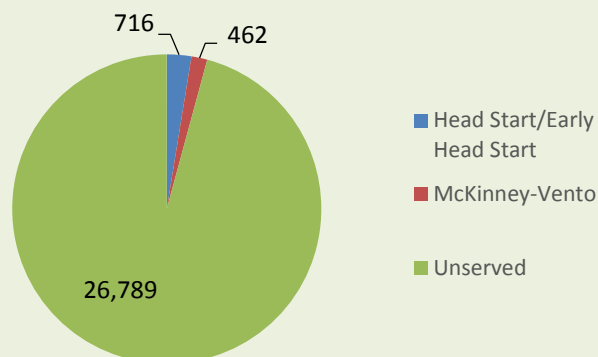
4%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

96%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



26% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Louisiana

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

371,687

children under age 6 live in Louisiana

18,839

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Louisiana²

1 out of every 20

Louisiana children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

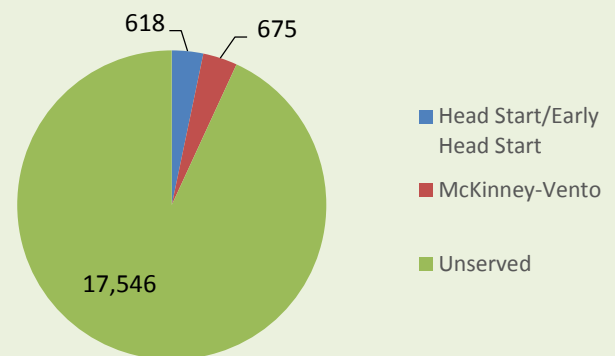
7%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

93%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



28% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in Maine

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

78,284

children under age 6 live in Maine

1,837

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Maine²

1 out of every 43

Maine children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

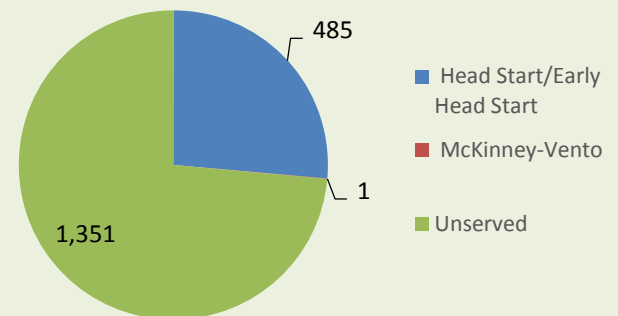
26%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

74%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



22% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Maryland

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

443,350

children under age 6 live in Maryland

15,113

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Maryland²

1 out of every 29

Maryland children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

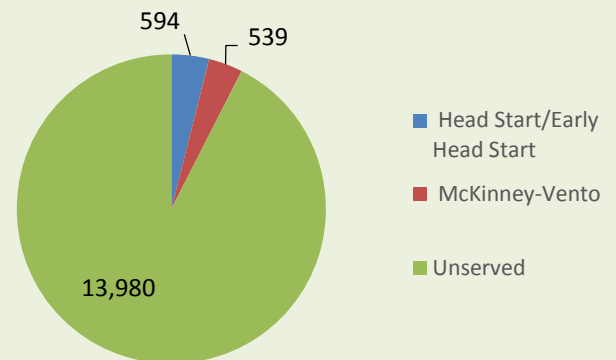
7%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

93%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

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.



34% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



18% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Notes:

- McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
- Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in Massachusetts

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

440,193

children under age 6 live in Massachusetts

18,283

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Massachusetts²

1 out of every 24
Massachusetts children
**EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015**

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

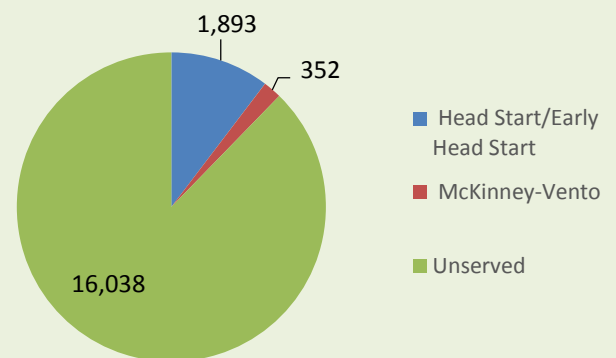
12%

of children experiencing homelessness **were served** by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

88%

of children experiencing homelessness **were unserved** by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

- McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
- Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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.



34% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



16% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Michigan

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

688,381

children under age 6 live in Michigan

41,276

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Michigan²

1 out of every 17

Michigan children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

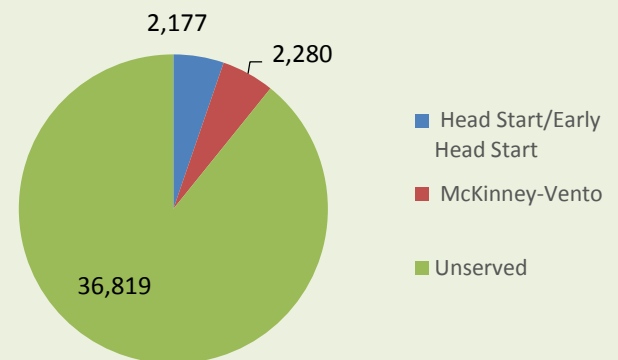
11%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

89%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



27% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

- McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
- Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in Minnesota

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

421,429

children under age 6 live in Minnesota

14,261

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Minnesota²

1 out of every 29

Minnesota children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

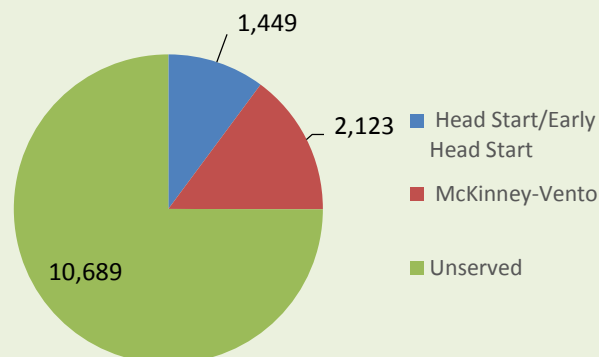
25%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

75%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



21% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Mississippi

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

231,834

children under age 6 live in Mississippi

9,923

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Mississippi²

1 out of every 23

Mississippi children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

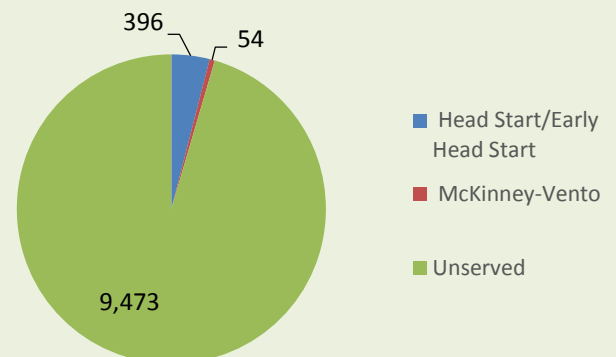
5%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

95%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



28% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

- McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
- Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in Missouri

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

450,128

children under age 6 live in Missouri

29,141

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Missouri²

1 out of every 15

Missouri children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

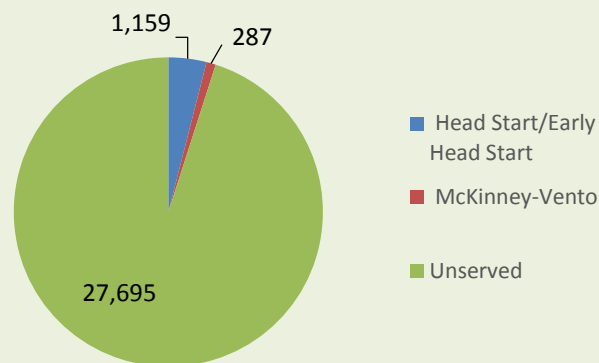
5%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

95%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



28% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in Montana

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

74,380

children under age 6 live in Montana

2,952

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Montana²

1 out of every 25

Montana children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

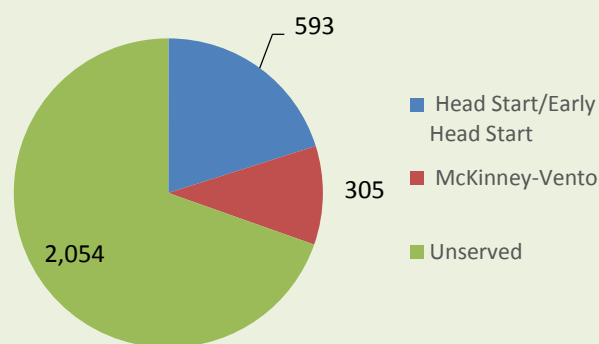
30%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

70%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

- McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



25% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Nebraska

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

157,127

children under age 6 live in Nebraska

3,123

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Nebraska²

1 out of every 50

Nebraska children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

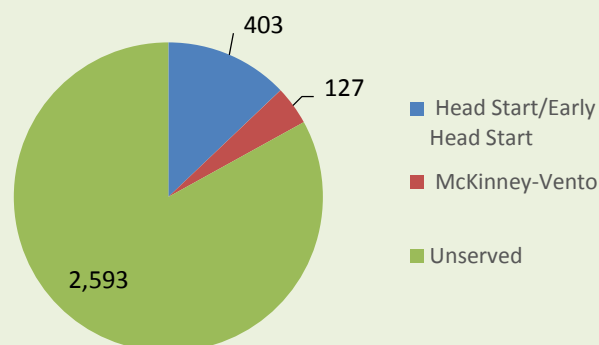
17%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

83%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



29% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Nevada

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

214,028

children under age 6 live in Nevada

16,068

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Nevada²

1 out of every 13

Nevada children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

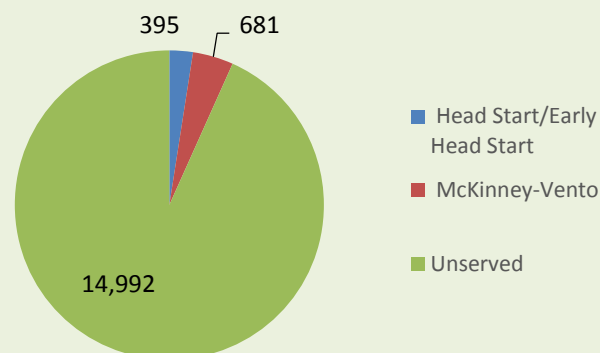
7%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

93%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
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4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



31% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in New Hampshire

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

77,992

children under age 6 live in New Hampshire

3,165

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in New Hampshire²

1 out of every 24
New Hampshire children
**EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015**

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

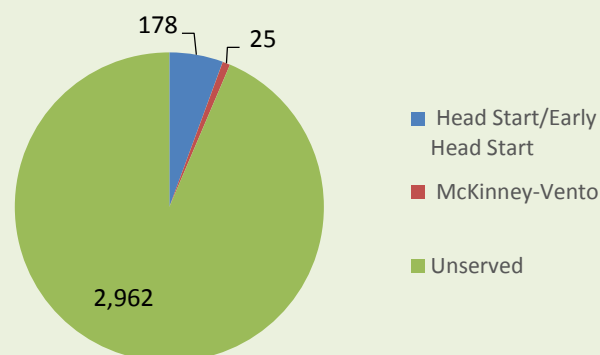
6%

of children experiencing homelessness **were served** by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

94%

of children experiencing homelessness **were unserved** by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



19% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in New Jersey

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

637,678

children under age 6 live in New Jersey

9,365

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in New Jersey²

1 out of every 67
New Jersey children
**EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015**

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

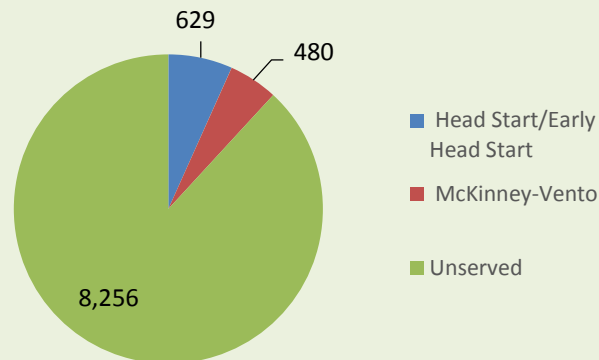
12%

of children experiencing homelessness **were served** by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

88%

of children experiencing homelessness **were unserved** by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

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- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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.



42% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



20% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in New Mexico

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

162,323

children under age 6 live in New Mexico

9,775

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in New Mexico²

1 out of every 17

New Mexico children

EXPERIENCED

HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

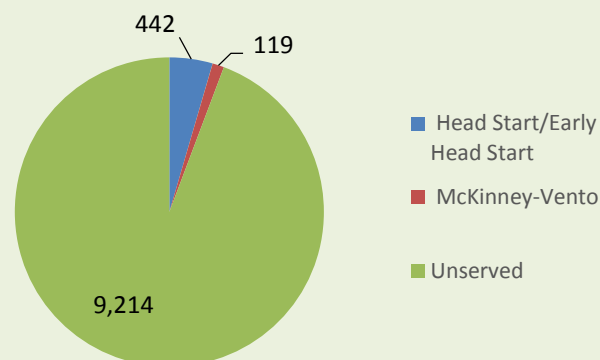
6%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

94%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



31% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in New York

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

1,414,384

children under age 6 live in New York

129,809

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in New York²

1 out of every 11

New York children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

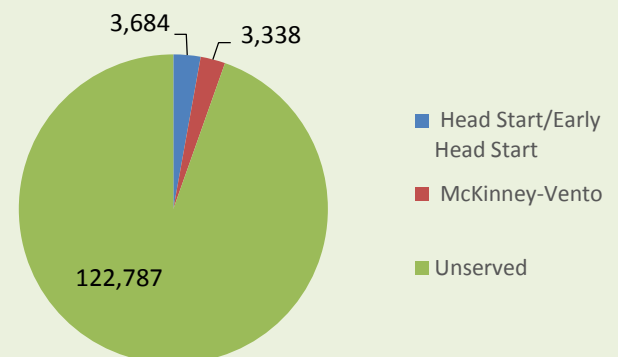
5%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

95%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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.



42% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



25% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

- McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
- Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in North Carolina

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

729,114

children under age 6 live in North Carolina

26,198

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in North Carolina²

1 out of every 28
North Carolina children
**EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS**
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

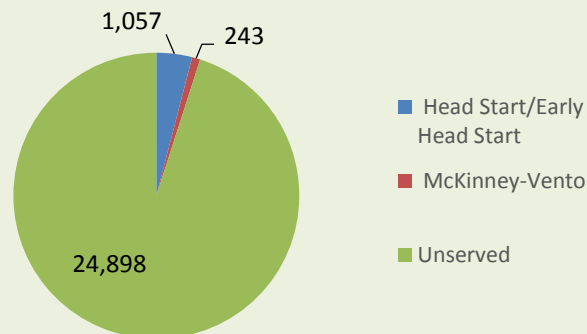
5%

of children experiencing homelessness **were served** by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

95%

of children experiencing homelessness **were unserved** by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



31% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in North Dakota

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

63,128

children under age 6 live in North Dakota

2,618

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in North Dakota²

1 out of every 24

North Dakota children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

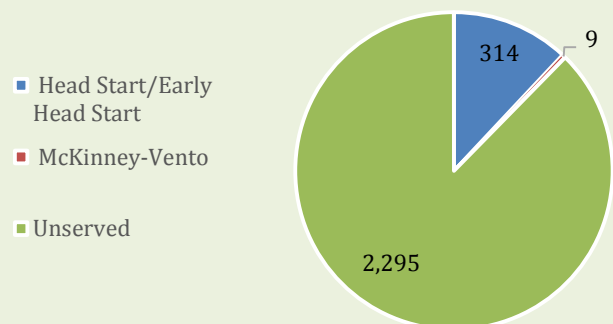
12%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

88%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

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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.



17% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



17% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Ohio

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

833,280

children under age 6 live in Ohio

26,630

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Ohio²

1 out of every 31

Ohio children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

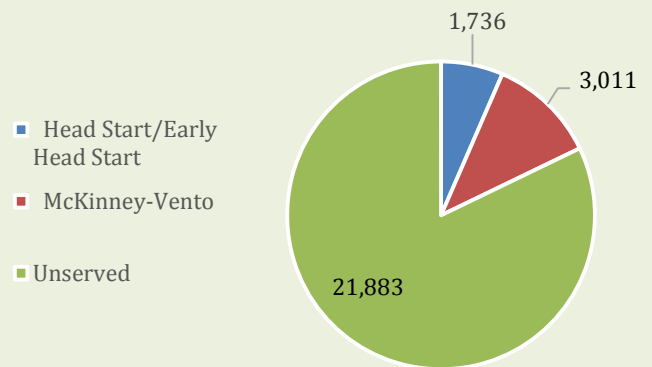
18%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

82%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

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 burden³



27% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Notes:

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Early Childhood Homelessness in Oklahoma

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

321,719

children under age 6 live in Oklahoma

24,591

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Oklahoma²

1 out of every 13

Oklahoma children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

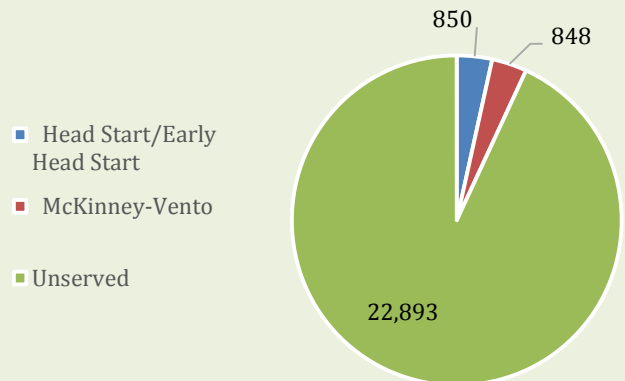
7%

of children experiencing homelessness **were served** by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

93%

of children experiencing homelessness **were unserved** by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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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 burden³



31% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Oregon

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

278,600

children under age 6 live in Oregon

20,586

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Oregon²

1 out of every 14

Oregon children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

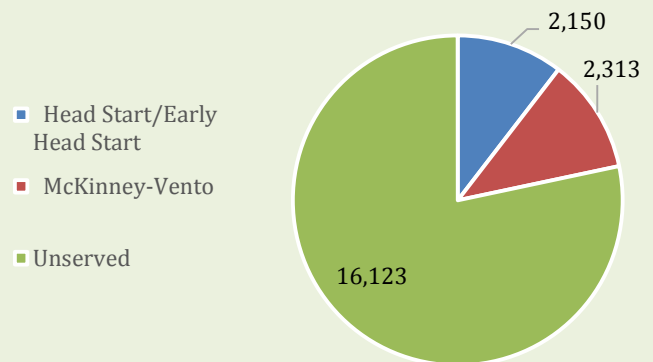
22%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

78%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
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4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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.



34% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



27% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Pennsylvania

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

859,114

children under age 6 live in Pennsylvania

21,301

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Pennsylvania²

1 out of every 40
Pennsylvania children
**EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015**

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

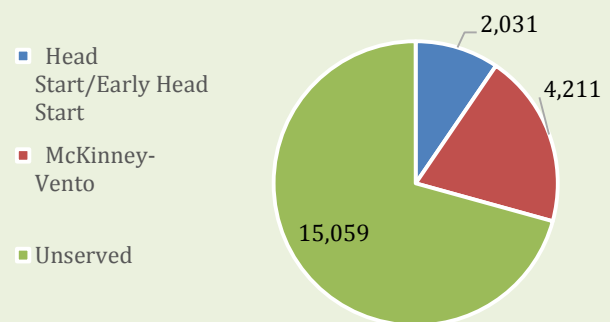
29%

of children experiencing homelessness **were served** by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

71%

of children experiencing homelessness **were unserved** by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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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 burden³



23% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Puerto Rico

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

213,651

children under age 6 live in Puerto Rico

3,493

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Puerto Rico²

1 out of every 62

Puerto Rico children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

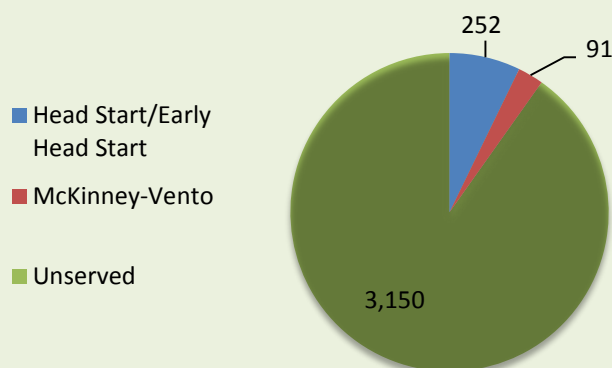
10%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

90%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

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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.



Unknown number of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



Unknown number of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Rhode Island

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

66,134

children under age 6 live in Rhode Island

978

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Rhode Island²

1 out of every 67

Rhode Island children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

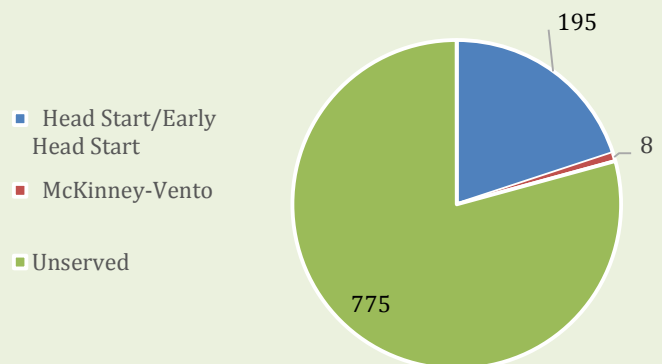
21%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

79%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
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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 burden³



20% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in South Carolina

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

350,107

children under age 6 live in South Carolina

12,835

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in South Carolina²

1 out of every 27

South Carolina children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

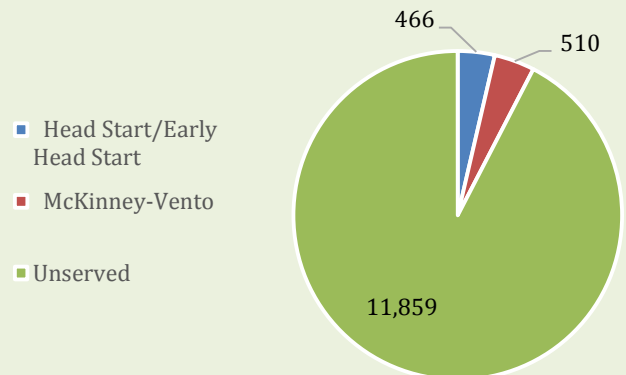
8%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

92%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

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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.



29% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



30% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in South Dakota

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

73,218

children under age 6 live in South Dakota

2,072

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in South Dakota²

1 out of every 36
South Dakota children
EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

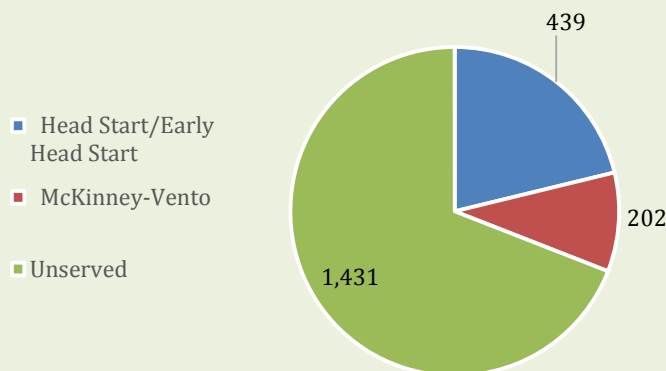
31%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

69%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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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.



21% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



25% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Tennessee

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

483,535

children under age 6 live in Tennessee

12,664

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Tennessee²

1 out of every 38
Tennessee children
**EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015**

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

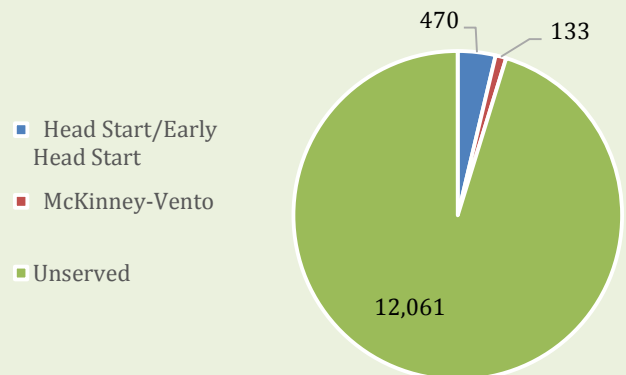
5%

of children experiencing homelessness **were served** by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

95%

of children experiencing homelessness **were unserved** by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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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.



30% of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden³



31% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Texas

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

2,384,563

children under age 6 live in Texas

101,590

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Texas²

1 out of every 23

Texas children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

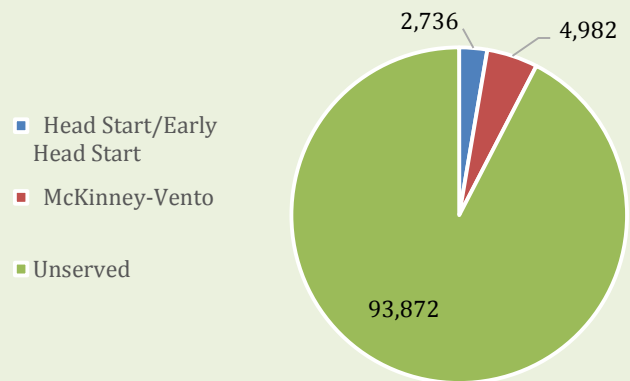
8%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

92%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

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 burden³



31% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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Early Childhood Homelessness in Utah

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

302,921

children under age 6 live in Utah

14,413

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Utah²

1 out of every 21

Utah children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

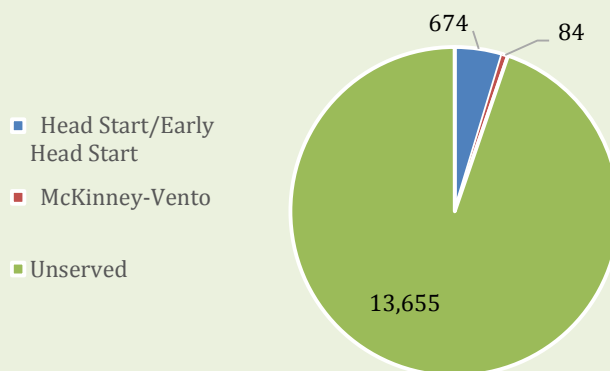
5%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

95%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

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2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



30% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Vermont

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

36,626

children under age 6 live in Vermont

1,018

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Vermont²

1 out of every 36

Vermont children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

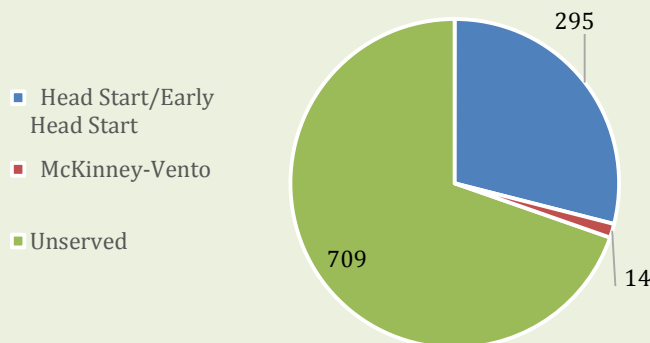
30%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

70%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

- McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
- Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



23% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Virginia

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

617,513

children under age 6 live in Virginia

17,266

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Virginia²

1 out of every 36

Virginia children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

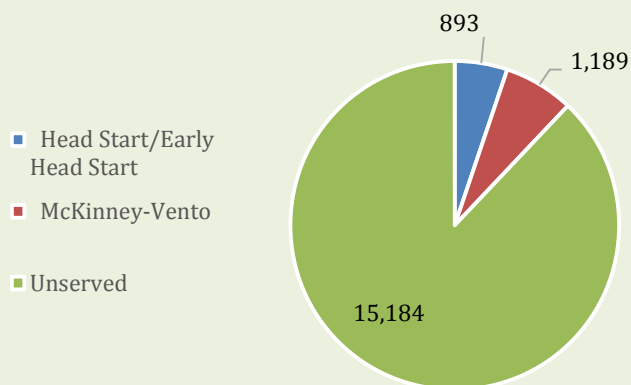
12%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

88%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



21% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Washington

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

538,979

children under age 6 live in Washington

33,736

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Washington²

1 out of every 16

Washington children

EXPERIENCED

HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

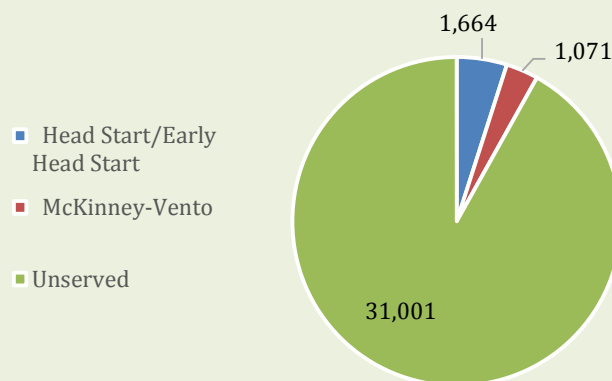
8%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

92%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



24% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in West Virginia

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

123,682

children under age 6 live in West Virginia

7,353

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in West Virginia²

1 out of every 17
West Virginia children
**EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS
in 2015**

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

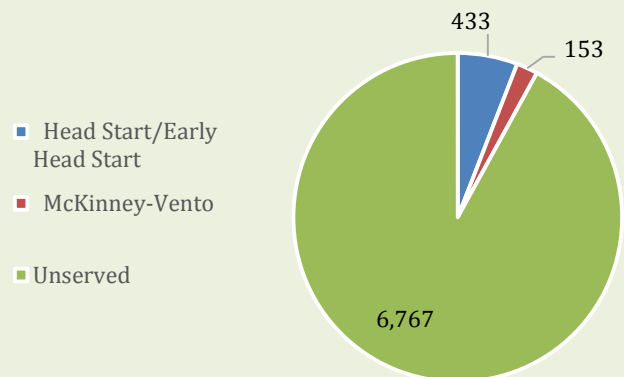
8%

of children experiencing homelessness **were served** by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

92%

of children experiencing homelessness **were unserved** by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



25% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in Wisconsin

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

410,394

children under age 6 live in Wisconsin

16,629

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Wisconsin²

1 out of every 24

Wisconsin children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

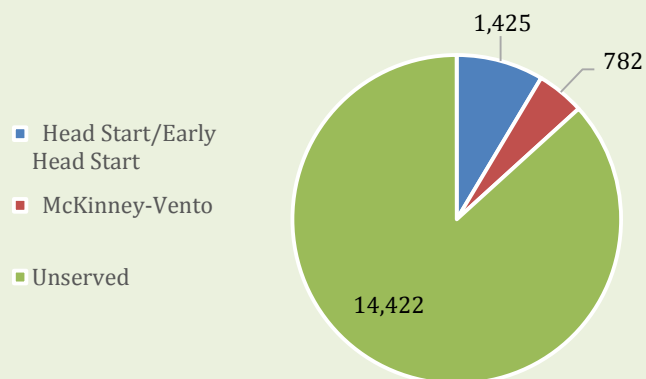
13%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

87%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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 burden³



24% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

Early Childhood Homelessness in Wyoming

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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 in My State

46,392

children under age 6 live in Wyoming

1,527

children under age 6 experienced homelessness in 2015 in Wyoming²

1 out of every 30

Wyoming children

EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS

in 2015

Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness

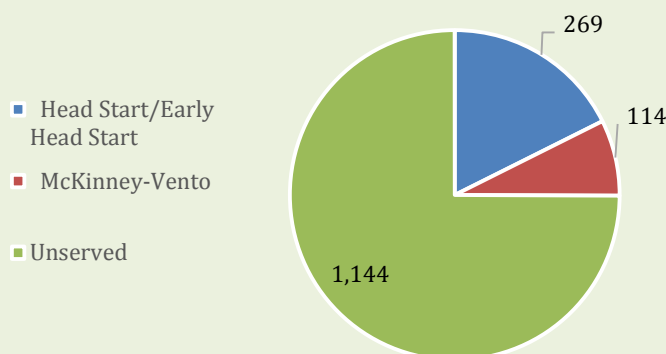
25%

of children experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or McKinney-Vento-funded ECE programs

75%

of children experiencing homelessness were unserved by federally-funded ECE programs

Number of children under 6 served by federally-funded education programs for which data was available in 2015⁴



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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. Early Childhood Highlights, 3.
2. Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2015 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
4. Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through federally funded child care & home visiting programs will be collected for the first time in 2017.

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 burden³



22% of families with children under age 6 are working, but remain low income³

Early Childhood Homelessness in U.S. Territories

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long-lasting impacts on a child's well-being, but access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ However, federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs only 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.

Most data reported in the 50-state profiles are not available for U.S. territories. However, the Administration for Children and Families does report the number of children experiencing homelessness served by Head Start/Early Head Start in these areas.

Territory	Number of children experiencing homelessness served by Head Start/Early Head Start
American Samoa	0
Guam	11
Northern Mariana Islands	0
Palau	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	13

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

Notes:

1. McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2013). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, 3.
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2015). *Program Information Reports*.



Appendix I: Data Sources and Methodology

The 50-state profile compiles data from multiple sources to provide policymakers and practitioners 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. Ultimately, the purpose of the profile is to inform decisions about access to high-quality early care and education for young children experiencing homelessness in the states and territories.

Data Sources

All data contained in this report are publicly available. Unless otherwise noted in the *Methodology* section below, data are from 2014-15¹ and refer specifically to children under the age of 6. Data for the profiles were drawn from the following sources:

- The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. (2015). *Children living in households with a high housing cost burden* [Data set]. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>.
- The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT data center. (2015). *Children in low-income working families by age group*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>.
- U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program. (2015). *Single year of age and sex population estimates: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015 - civilian*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2015/demo/popest/state-detail.html>.
- U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Homeless children and youth served by McKinney-Vento subgrants-- Ages birth through 2*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <https://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/consolidated/sy14-15part1/index.html>.
- U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants - Total: 2014-15*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <https://eddataexpress.ed.gov/>.
- U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Total number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with or without McKinney-Vento subgrants - Ages 3 to 5: 2014-15*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <https://eddataexpress.ed.gov/>.
- U.S. Department of Education. (2015). *Total number of homeless students served by McKinney-Vento subgrants - Ages 3 to 5: 2014-15* [Data set]. Retrieved from <https://eddataexpress.ed.gov/>.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Association for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2016). *Program information report: Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <https://hses.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/pir/>.

¹ Data from the KIDS COUNT Data Center and the U.S. Census Bureau are reported for the calendar, rather than school, year.

Methodology

This report is an update of *Early Childhood Homelessness in the United States: 50-State Profile* (January 2016) 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 in My State”

The number of children under age 6 in each state was calculated using single year of age population estimates from the United States Census Bureau, Population Estimate Program.

There are few existing estimates of the number of children under age 6 experiencing homelessness in the United States and existing estimates significantly underestimate the extent of the problem, in large part due to data limitations. Data from the Department of Education’s (ED) 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 due to state and local education agency requirements to assess the number of children who are experiencing homelessness in their service areas. However, this data does not include children under age 3, and most commonly refers to children in the public school district-administered early childhood programs. These numbers significantly underestimate the prevalence of homelessness during the early childhood period.

To better estimate the total population of children under age 6 who experience homelessness, the 50-state profile adopts 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). 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 has indicated that about half (49.2%) of all children experiencing sheltered homelessness in 2015 were under age 6 (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2016).² Based on this figure, it is assumed that ED’s count of children in grades K-12 experiencing homelessness represents 50.8% of the overall population of children experiencing homelessness. This proportion is used to estimate the number of children under age 6 experiencing homelessness nationally and in each state.

For example, ED’s data indicates that 1,247,134 children in grades K-12 experienced homelessness nationwide in 2014-15. This figure does not include children ages 3-5 who are enrolled in public school, but 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:

$$1,247,134 / .508 = 2,454,988$$

² The previous edition of the 50-state profile estimated that 51% of all children experiencing homelessness are under age 6 based on data from earlier research. For this reason, figures contained in this year’s profile should not be directly compared to figures from the January 2016 report.

This estimate of the total number of children experiencing homelessness is multiplied by .492 to approximate the number of children under age 6 experiencing homelessness nationwide in 2014-15: 2,454,988*.492=1,207,854

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

To calculate the portion of children under age 6 experiencing homelessness in each state, the estimated number of children experiencing homelessness is divided by the total population of children under 6 in each state.

“Early Childhood Education for Children Experiencing Homelessness”

The number of young children and families experiencing homelessness enrolled in Head Start, including the Early Head Start, Migrant, and American Indian and Alaska Native program options, is reported each year to the Office of Head Start directly by Head Start grantees. These figures are available online through the *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 local education agencies is available through the *Consolidated State Performance Report, Part I*.³ Data on the number of children served by a McKinney-Vento subgrant are submitted by local education agencies and include children from under age 6 (not enrolled in kindergarten). Estimates of the number of children served are likely conservative because some states do not require local education agencies to report data on the number of children under age 3 who are served by McKinney-Vento subgrants.

To calculate the portion of children under 6 experiencing homelessness that are served by federally funded ECE programs, the number served by Head Start programs and McKinney-Vento subgrants were added and then divided by the estimated number of children under 6 experiencing homelessness, rounding to the nearest percentage point. The proportion of children served was used 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 duplicates are expected to be relatively few because local education agencies 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 (subsidized child care) and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (evidence-based home visiting) because this data is not currently available. It is expected that these programs will begin collecting data on the number of young children experiencing

³ Data sets also available through the U.S. Department of Education’s ED Data Express database.

homelessness served in future years; integrating this 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 was 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 spending 30 percent or more of monthly income on housing costs.

The percentage of low-income working families with young children is specific to families with a child under age 6. A low-income working family is defined as a family that earns less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level and has at least one adult who worked 50 or more weeks the previous year.

References

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

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2016). *2015 annual homeless assessment report, part II: Estimates of homelessness in the U.S.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Appendix II: Federal Definitions of Homelessness

Homelessness is defined in a number of different ways at the federal level. Below are federal definitions and key terms that are used when talking about homeless children and youth.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Definition

Several major federal statutes use the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition of homelessness to determine services for children, including:

- the Elementary and Secondary Education Act
- the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA), and
- the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act.

Programs authorized by these statutes are in turn implemented by the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which rely on the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness.

Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act officially defines homeless as follows: The term "homeless children and youths"—

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

B. includes—

- i. children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;
- ii. children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C) of this title);
- iii. children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- iv. migratory children (as such term is defined in section 6399 of title 20) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2)

HEARTH Act Definition

The 2009 HEARTH (Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing) Act modified the definition of homelessness used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The current definition of homelessness used by the Department, as outlined in federal regulations, is:

(1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

- (i)** An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;

(ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, [state](#), or local government programs for low-income individuals); or

(iii) An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;

(2) An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:

(i) The primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for [homeless](#) assistance;

(ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and

(iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing;

(3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as [homeless](#) under this definition, but who:

(i) Are defined as [homeless](#) under section 387 of the Runaway and [Homeless Youth Act \(42 U.S.C. 5732a\)](#), section 637 of the Head Start [Act \(42 U.S.C. 9832\)](#), section 41403 of the Violence Against Women [Act of 1994 \(42 U.S.C. 14043e-2\)](#), section 330(h) of the Public Health Service [Act \(42 U.S.C. 254b\(h\)\)](#), section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 ([7 U.S.C. 2012](#)), section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition [Act of 1966 \(42 U.S.C. 1786\(b\)\)](#), or section 725 of the McKinney-Vento [Homeless Assistance Act \(42 U.S.C. 11434a\)](#);

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

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

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

(4) Any individual or family who:

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

(ii) Has no other residence; and

(iii) Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

24 CFR § 583.5

Appendix III: Federally-Funded Early Childhood Programs Featured in the Profiles

Head Start

Head Start, administered by 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 5, 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. The children of families experiencing homelessness can apply, enroll and attend while documents are collected in a reasonable time frame.

Head Start directly serves children experiencing homelessness from birth to 5 years-old and provides children and their families with services related to nutrition, development, 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.

For more information, see: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ohs/about/head-start>.

Child Care Development Fund

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), administered by the Office of Child Care (OCC) at the Administration for Children and Families, is a Federal and State partnership that promotes family economic self-sufficiency and helps children succeed in school and life through affordable, high-quality early care and afterschool programs. Subsidized child care services are available to eligible families through certificates (vouchers), or grants and contracts with providers. Nearly 1.4 million children receive a child care 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, Congress passed the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014, which authorizes the Child Care and Development Fund. The law, which was passed with strong bipartisan support, reauthorized the child care program for the first time since 1996 and represents an historic re-envisioning of the CCDF program. This reauthorization of CCDF includes significant changes in defining health and safety requirements for child care 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 is requiring States to report whether children receiving assistance are children experiencing homelessness. Collecting this data will be important for tracking performance on serving children and families who are experiencing homelessness.

For more information, see: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/ccdf-reauthorization>.

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program supports voluntary home visiting programs for families with young children living in areas of concentrated poverty, or with other risk factors. 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 2014-15, MIECHV supported home visits for 145,500 families nationwide. Data on the number of children experiencing homelessness served by MIECHV is not currently available, but will be collected in future years.

MIECHV is administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration in partnership with the Administration for Children and Families. In 2016-17, the program received \$372.4 million in funding. Grantees must invest 75 percent of funds received in evidence-based models of home visiting, though the remaining funds may be spent to support the implementation and evaluation of promising approaches.

For more information, see: <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/maternal-child-health-initiatives/home-visiting-overview>.

McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Act

The McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Act (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.

In 2015-16, the Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program received \$70 million in federal funding. Each year, the U.S. Department of Education 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 of its grant to local education agencies to facilitate educational success for children and youth experiencing homelessness through a competitive subgrant process. Local education agencies 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.

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

Appendix IV: About the Research Team

This report was updated with data from 2014-15 by Abigail Cohen, Madelyn Gardner, and Jennifer McDowell, fellows in the Washington DC Education Policy Fellowship Program (EPFP). EPFP seeks to develop a diverse and collaborative community of strategic leaders for effective public policy by engaging fellows in a year-long professional development program focused on policy, leadership, and networking.

In addition to being an EPFP fellow, **Abigail Cohen is a Senior Associate at the Data Quality Campaign (DQC)**, which works to empower educators, students, parents, and policymakers with the information they need to make the best decisions to improve student outcomes. At DQC, Abigail works primarily on projects related to teacher preparation, out-of-school time programs, and the organization's research initiatives. She received a Master's of Public Policy from Duke University and a B.A. in International Studies from the University of Richmond.

Madelyn Gardner is a Research and Policy Associate at Learning Policy Institute (LPI), which conducts independent, high-quality education-related research and works with policymakers to bridge research and policy in ways that advance equitable learning for each and every child. At LPI, Madelyn works primarily on projects related to early childhood education. She received an M.A. in International Education Policy from Stanford University and a B.A. with honors in Anthropology and Global Development Studies from Grinnell College.

Jennifer McDowell serves as the Director of Community Schools for Child First Authority, Inc in Baltimore, MD. Child First's mission is to strengthen and reform schools by offering high quality after school programs and community schools programming. Jennifer's work includes coordinating resources to ensure family stability, building partnerships to strengthen academic support, and creating the conditions for family and community engagement in partner schools. She received an M.S. Ed in Educational Studies with a focus on School, Family, and Community Collaboration from Johns Hopkins University and a B.A. in Comparative World Literature from California State University, Long Beach.



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