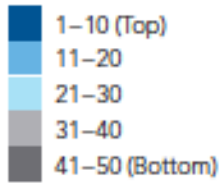


Table 1
State Family Homelessness Rankings



The State Family Homelessness Rankings compare each state across ten indicators, which are analyzed and grouped thematically, creating two separate rankings: the State Education Ranking and the State Policy Ranking.⁴

States are graded from 1 to 50 (top to bottom) on the two rankings, with 1 representing the highest-scoring state on a given measure and 50 representing the lowest. By ranking states, ICPH hopes to not simply differentiate between those with robust and weak policies but also to encourage state and local leaders to discover what other states are doing well—and how they are doing it. While what is working in one state may not work in another, states atop the rankings provide examples of promising practices (Table 1).

| State | State Education Ranking | State Policy Ranking |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Alabama (AL) | 27 | 25 |
| Alaska (AK) | 1 | 42 |
| Arizona (AZ) | 40 | 41 |
| Arkansas (AR) | 29 | 17 |
| California (CA) | 36 | 24 |
| Colorado (CO) | 3 | 32 |
| Connecticut (CT) | 49 | 45 |
| Delaware (DE) | 22 | 22 |
| Florida (FL) | 42 | 35 |
| Georgia (GA) | 43 | 46 |
| Hawaii (HI) | 50 | 50 |
| Idaho (ID) | 4 | 31 |
| Illinois (IL) | 17 | 36 |
| Indiana (IN) | 38 | 30 |
| Iowa (IA) | 25 | 21 |
| Kansas (KS) | 14 | 40 |
| Kentucky (KY) | 20 | 3 |
| Louisiana (LA) | 30 | 47 |
| Maine (ME) | 13 | 23 |
| Maryland (MD) | 24 | 33 |
| Massachusetts (MA) | 34 | 1 |
| Michigan (MI) | 32 | 49 |
| Minnesota (MN) | 31 | 19 |
| Mississippi (MS) | 41 | 29 |
| Missouri (MO) | 16 | 39 |
| Montana (MT) | 10 | 6 |
| Nebraska (NE) | 28 | 13 |
| Nevada (NV) | 12 | 44 |
| New Hampshire (NH) | 6 | 27 |
| New Jersey (NJ) | 46 | 43 |
| New Mexico (NM) | 21 | 37 |
| New York (NY) | 26 | 7 |
| North Carolina (NC) | 37 | 18 |
| North Dakota (ND) | 11 | 5 |
| Ohio (OH) | 45 | 11 |
| Oklahoma (OK) | 9 | 15 |
| Oregon (OR) | 2 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania (PA) | 47 | 12 |
| Rhode Island (RI) | 48 | 9 |
| South Carolina (SC) | 39 | 26 |
| South Dakota (SD) | 15 | 10 |
| Tennessee (TN) | 44 | 38 |
| Texas (TX) | 23 | 28 |
| Utah (UT) | 8 | 14 |
| Vermont (VT) | 7 | 20 |
| Virginia (VA) | 35 | 34 |
| Washington (WA) | 18 | 2 |
| West Virginia (WV) | 19 | 4 |
| Wisconsin (WI) | 5 | 16 |
| Wyoming (WY) | 33 | 48 |

Table 2
National Averages on the State Education Indicators

| Age | Indicator | U.S. average |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| Birth–pre-K | Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ⁶ | 4.6% |
| | Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-kindergarten ⁷ | 3.9% |
| Grades K–12 | Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades kindergarten through 12 ⁸ | 27.1% |
| | Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child staying in a shelter ⁹ | 4.9 |
| College | Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ¹⁰ | 47.3% |

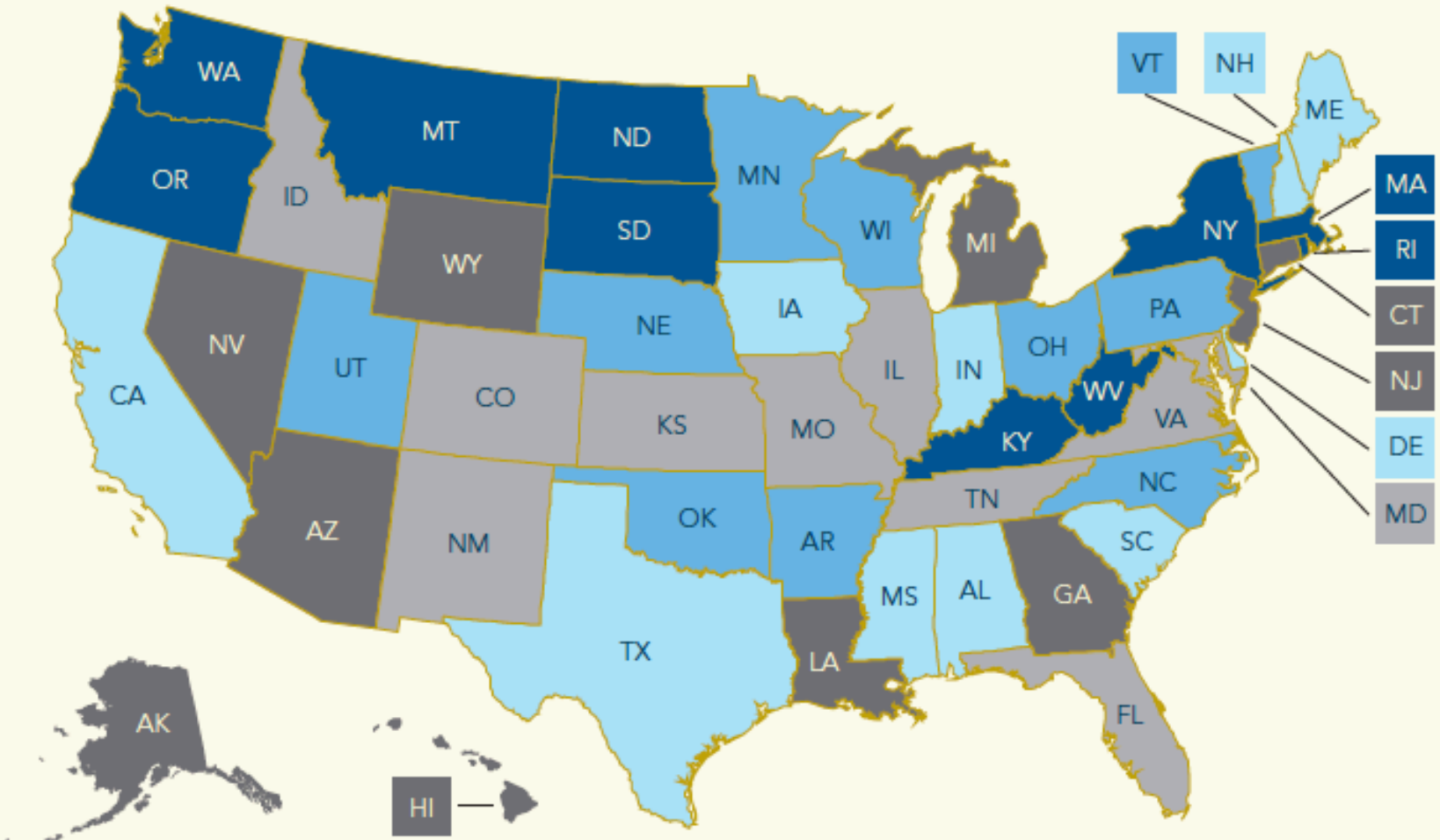
Table 3
State Education Ranking (by Indicator)*

| State | State Education Ranking | Birth-pre-K | | | | Grades K-12 | | | | College | |
|-------|-------------------------|--|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| | | Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless | | Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K | | Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 | | Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child staying in a shelter | | Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program | |
| | | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator |
| AK | 1 | 2 | 11.9% | 8 | 7.2% | 1 | 69.4% | 40 | 2.5 | 4 | 66.0% |
| OR | 2 | 6 | 10.2% | 2 | 10.2% | 8 | 38.3% | 17 | 7.3 | 10 | 59.5% |
| CO | 3 | 16 | 7.7% | 3 | 9.4% | 6 | 43.3% | 25 | 5.9 | 8 | 59.8% |
| ID | 4 | 5 | 11.1% | 33 | 1.8% | 16 | 30.7% | 8 | 9.6 | 7 | 60.8% |
| WI | 5 | 20 | 6.3% | 1 | 17.3% | 20 | 27.0% | 27 | 5.4 | 26 | 50.3% |
| NH | 6 | 13 | 8.4% | 15 | 3.8% | 10 | 36.7% | 16 | 7.6 | 14 | 58.4% |
| VT | 7 | 4 | 11.1% | 19 | 3.0% | 35 | 19.8% | 18 | 7.2 | 9 | 59.7% |
| UT | 8 | 11 | 9.0% | 27 | 2.3% | 2 | 48.0% | 2 | 15.9 | 37 | 45.1% |
| OK | 9 | 32 | 4.7% | 7 | 8.5% | 11 | 36.0% | 24 | 6.3 | 16 | 57.9% |
| MT | 10 | 1 | 12.0% | 47 | 0.5% | 31 | 20.8% | 29 | 4.9 | 12 | 59.1% |
| ND | 11 | 9 | 9.6% | 48 | 0.3% | 7 | 38.5% | 31 | 4.1 | 17 | 57.1% |
| NV | 12 | 17 | 7.6% | 12 | 6.4% | 17 | 29.9% | 15 | 7.7 | 28 | 48.7% |
| ME | 13 | 3 | 11.7% | 41 | 1.2% | 38 | 18.0% | 41 | 2.5 | 1 | 67.9% |
| KS | 14 | 23 | 5.4% | 20 | 2.9% | 15 | 32.1% | 6 | 11.1 | 13 | 58.5% |
| SD | 15 | 14 | 8.2% | 22 | 2.6% | 40 | 17.5% | 33 | 3.7 | 3 | 67.6% |
| MO | 16 | 34 | 4.5% | 24 | 2.5% | 14 | 32.8% | 13 | 7.9 | 5 | 62.7% |
| IL | 17 | 31 | 4.8% | 13 | 5.5% | 21 | 26.9% | 12 | 8.1 | 15 | 58.4% |
| WA | 18 | 10 | 9.3% | 16 | 3.8% | 9 | 37.6% | 35 | 3.2 | 27 | 49.8% |
| WV | 19 | 27 | 5.4% | 11 | 6.8% | 18 | 27.5% | 39 | 2.7 | 6 | 62.4% |
| KY | 20 | 33 | 4.6% | 4 | 9.0% | 5 | 44.8% | 37 | 3.1 | 35 | 46.4% |
| NM | 21 | 40 | 3.9% | 6 | 8.6% | 26 | 23.1% | 7 | 10.8 | 33 | 47.3% |
| DE | 22 | 43 | 3.2% | 32 | 1.8% | 12 | 34.2% | 4 | 12.6 | 20 | 54.8% |
| TX | 23 | 45 | 3.1% | 10 | 7.2% | 33 | 20.5% | 19 | 7.1 | 22 | 54.0% |
| MD | 24 | 25 | 5.4% | 9 | 7.2% | 19 | 27.3% | 14 | 7.8 | 45 | 41.5% |
| IA | 25 | 18 | 6.8% | 23 | 2.6% | 32 | 20.7% | 34 | 3.3 | 11 | 59.3% |
| NY | 26 | 26 | 5.4% | 5 | 8.7% | 4 | 45.4% | 48 | 1.5 | 24 | 52.5% |
| AL | 27 | 42 | 3.3% | 17 | 3.7% | 13 | 33.3% | 9 | 9.4 | 36 | 46.0% |
| NE | 28 | 15 | 7.7% | 28 | 2.2% | 39 | 17.9% | 45 | 1.8 | 2 | 67.7% |
| AR | 29 | 30 | 4.9% | 37 | 1.6% | 34 | 19.8% | 21 | 6.7 | 23 | 52.7% |
| LA | 30 | 48 | 2.1% | 14 | 3.9% | 29 | 21.4% | 3 | 13.0 | 29 | 48.7% |
| MN | 31 | 12 | 8.6% | 21 | 2.9% | 23 | 24.2% | 47 | 1.6 | 19 | 56.6% |
| MI | 32 | 29 | 5.0% | 26 | 2.3% | 24 | 24.1% | 36 | 3.2 | 25 | 52.3% |
| WY | 33 | 8 | 9.7% | 50 | 0.0% | 30 | 20.8% | 44 | 1.9 | 21 | 54.7% |
| MA | 34 | 7 | 10.1% | 29 | 2.1% | 28 | 21.7% | 50 | 1.4 | 18 | 56.7% |
| VA | 35 | 24 | 5.4% | 18 | 3.1% | 27 | 22.5% | 28 | 5.2 | 44 | 41.8% |
| CA | 36 | 44 | 3.2% | 39 | 1.3% | 3 | 45.4% | 5 | 12.6 | 50 | 32.3% |
| NC | 37 | 37 | 4.4% | 43 | 1.0% | 42 | 16.5% | 11 | 8.3 | 34 | 46.6% |
| IN | 38 | 19 | 6.7% | 46 | 0.9% | 43 | 15.7% | 20 | 6.8 | 46 | 41.3% |
| SC | 39 | 41 | 3.3% | 30 | 2.1% | 44 | 13.3% | 23 | 6.4 | 38 | 44.4% |
| AZ | 40 | 35 | 4.5% | 38 | 1.5% | 25 | 23.7% | 38 | 2.7 | 32 | 47.3% |
| MS | 41 | 50 | 0.9% | 49 | 0.3% | 41 | 16.6% | 1 | 22.2 | 31 | 47.4% |
| FL | 42 | 46 | 3.0% | 25 | 2.5% | 22 | 24.7% | 26 | 5.5 | 48 | 38.3% |
| GA | 43 | 47 | 2.3% | 34 | 1.7% | 36 | 19.2% | 22 | 6.4 | 42 | 42.5% |
| TN | 44 | 49 | 2.0% | 44 | 1.0% | 46 | 13.1% | 10 | 9.0 | 40 | 43.7% |
| OH | 45 | 38 | 4.0% | 42 | 1.1% | 45 | 13.3% | 32 | 3.8 | 41 | 43.0% |
| NJ | 46 | 39 | 3.9% | 40 | 1.2% | 49 | 8.7% | 30 | 4.7 | 43 | 42.3% |
| PA | 47 | 36 | 4.4% | 35 | 1.7% | 47 | 12.9% | 42 | 2.0 | 30 | 48.2% |
| RI | 48 | 22 | 6.0% | 45 | 0.9% | 50 | 8.1% | 46 | 1.8 | 39 | 44.1% |
| CT | 49 | 21 | 6.1% | 36 | 1.6% | 48 | 8.9% | 43 | 2.0 | 47 | 38.6% |
| HI | 50 | 28 | 5.0% | 31 | 1.9% | 37 | 18.3% | 49 | 1.5 | 49 | 33.6% |

*Colors correspond to results by quintile and are the same for the overall State Education Ranking as for each of the five indicators.

Figure 2
State Policy Ranking

- 1-10 (Top)
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-50 (Bottom)



Source: See endnotes 4 and 33-37.

Table 4
National Averages on the State Policy Ranking

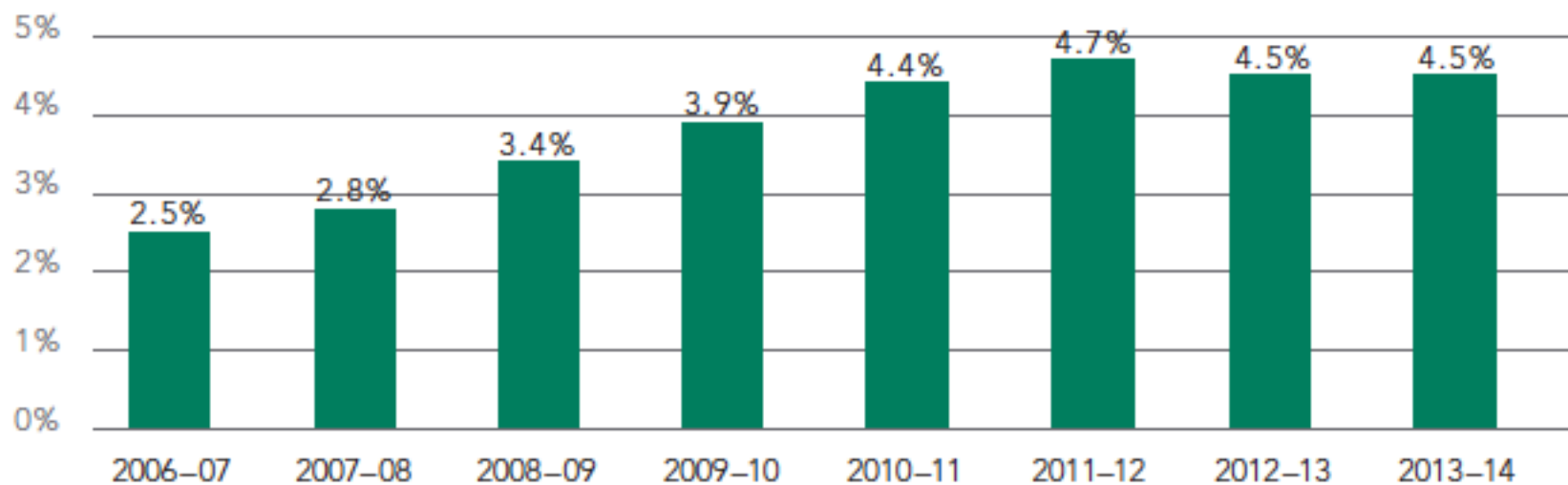
| Topic | Indicator | U.S. average |
|-------------------|---|--------------|
| Housing | Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ³³ | 31 |
| | Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rent ³⁴ | 38.6% |
| Child care | Number of policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ³⁵ | 7 total |
| Domestic violence | Number of laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ³⁶ | 16 total |
| Food insecurity | Number of policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ³⁷ | 3 total |

Table 5
State Policy Ranking (by Indicator)*

| State | State Policy Ranking | Housing | | | | Child care | | Domestic violence | | Food insecurity | |
|-------|----------------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| | | Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households | | Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rent | | Number of policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care | | Number of laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination | | Number of policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity | |
| | | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator |
| MA | 1 | 6 | 43 | 45 | 33.3% | 1 | 6 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 3.0 |
| WA | 2 | 40 | 28 | 23 | 49.5% | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 1.8 |
| KY | 3 | 9 | 40 | 3 | 57.0% | 4 | 4 | 33 | 2 | 15 | 1.8 |
| WV | 4 | 3 | 51 | 1 | 58.7% | 27 | 2 | 48 | 0 | 5 | 2.0 |
| ND | 5 | 2 | 52 | 9 | 55.0% | 27 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 32 | 1.0 |
| MT | 6 | 6 | 43 | 2 | 58.3% | 45 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 5 | 2.0 |
| NY | 7 | 28 | 33 | 49 | 28.7% | 2 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 3.0 |
| OR | 8 | 46 | 21 | 7 | 55.9% | 12 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 1.8 |
| RI | 9 | 4 | 46 | 35 | 42.6% | 12 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 5 | 2.0 |
| SD | 10 | 1 | 54 | 6 | 56.6% | 12 | 3 | 42 | 1 | 47 | 0.4 |
| OH | 11 | 24 | 35 | 4 | 56.9% | 4 | 4 | 33 | 2 | 29 | 1.2 |
| PA | 12 | 21 | 36 | 37 | 42.1% | 27 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 3.0 |
| NE | 13 | 13 | 38 | 19 | 51.8% | 12 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 15 | 1.8 |
| UT | 14 | 36 | 29 | 25 | 48.5% | 4 | 4 | 23 | 3 | 5 | 2.0 |
| OK | 15 | 13 | 38 | 10 | 55.0% | 27 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 25 | 1.6 |
| WI | 16 | 36 | 29 | 24 | 49.4% | 27 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 32 | 1.0 |
| AR | 17 | 31 | 32 | 5 | 56.8% | 12 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 46 | 0.6 |
| NC | 18 | 26 | 34 | 20 | 51.2% | 4 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 32 | 1.0 |
| MN | 19 | 9 | 40 | 32 | 45.1% | 12 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 32 | 1.0 |
| VT | 20 | 11 | 39 | 36 | 42.4% | 4 | 4 | 33 | 2 | 25 | 1.6 |
| IA | 21 | 13 | 38 | 8 | 55.9% | 27 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 39 | 0.8 |
| DE | 22 | 21 | 36 | 43 | 35.1% | 4 | 4 | 23 | 3 | 5 | 2.0 |
| ME | 23 | 24 | 35 | 30 | 46.0% | 12 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 25 | 1.6 |
| CA | 24 | 48 | 20 | 46 | 31.0% | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2.6 |
| AL | 25 | 4 | 46 | 12 | 54.3% | 27 | 2 | 42 | 1 | 39 | 0.8 |
| SC | 26 | 18 | 37 | 21 | 50.6% | 27 | 2 | 42 | 1 | 15 | 1.8 |
| NH | 27 | 13 | 38 | 42 | 35.4% | 12 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 15 | 1.8 |
| TX | 28 | 45 | 26 | 34 | 43.4% | 12 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 1.8 |
| MS | 29 | 8 | 41 | 13 | 54.1% | 27 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 47 | 0.4 |
| IN | 30 | 33 | 30 | 15 | 52.5% | 27 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 39 | 0.8 |
| ID | 31 | 36 | 29 | 11 | 54.8% | 45 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 15 | 1.8 |
| CO | 32 | 40 | 28 | 33 | 45.1% | 12 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 28 | 1.4 |
| MD | 33 | 18 | 37 | 47 | 29.6% | 12 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 15 | 1.8 |
| VA | 34 | 26 | 34 | 44 | 35.0% | 27 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 1.8 |
| FL | 35 | 46 | 21 | 39 | 40.7% | 12 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2.0 |
| IL | 36 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 48.5% | 27 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 39 | 0.8 |
| NM | 37 | 40 | 28 | 18 | 52.0% | 27 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 29 | 1.2 |
| TN | 38 | 28 | 33 | 16 | 52.4% | 27 | 2 | 48 | 0 | 29 | 1.2 |
| MO | 39 | 31 | 32 | 17 | 52.2% | 27 | 2 | 33 | 2 | 39 | 0.8 |
| KS | 40 | 21 | 36 | 14 | 53.0% | 12 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 50 | 0.0 |
| AZ | 41 | 48 | 20 | 31 | 45.4% | 27 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 5 | 2.0 |
| AK | 42 | 11 | 39 | 40 | 36.3% | 45 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 5 | 2.0 |
| NJ | 43 | 33 | 30 | 48 | 29.2% | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 32 | 1.0 |
| NV | 44 | 50 | 15 | 38 | 41.9% | 27 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2.0 |
| CT | 45 | 18 | 37 | 41 | 35.5% | 27 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 32 | 1.0 |
| GA | 46 | 40 | 28 | 29 | 47.4% | 12 | 3 | 42 | 1 | 39 | 0.8 |
| LA | 47 | 28 | 33 | 28 | 47.5% | 45 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 39 | 0.8 |
| WY | 48 | 13 | 38 | 27 | 47.9% | 45 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 47 | 0.4 |
| MI | 49 | 36 | 29 | 22 | 50.1% | 45 | 1 | 48 | 0 | 32 | 1.0 |
| HI | 50 | 44 | 27 | 50 | 22.6% | 12 | 3 | 42 | 1 | 5 | 2.0 |

*Colors correspond to results by quintile and are the same for the overall State Policy Ranking as for each of the five indicators.

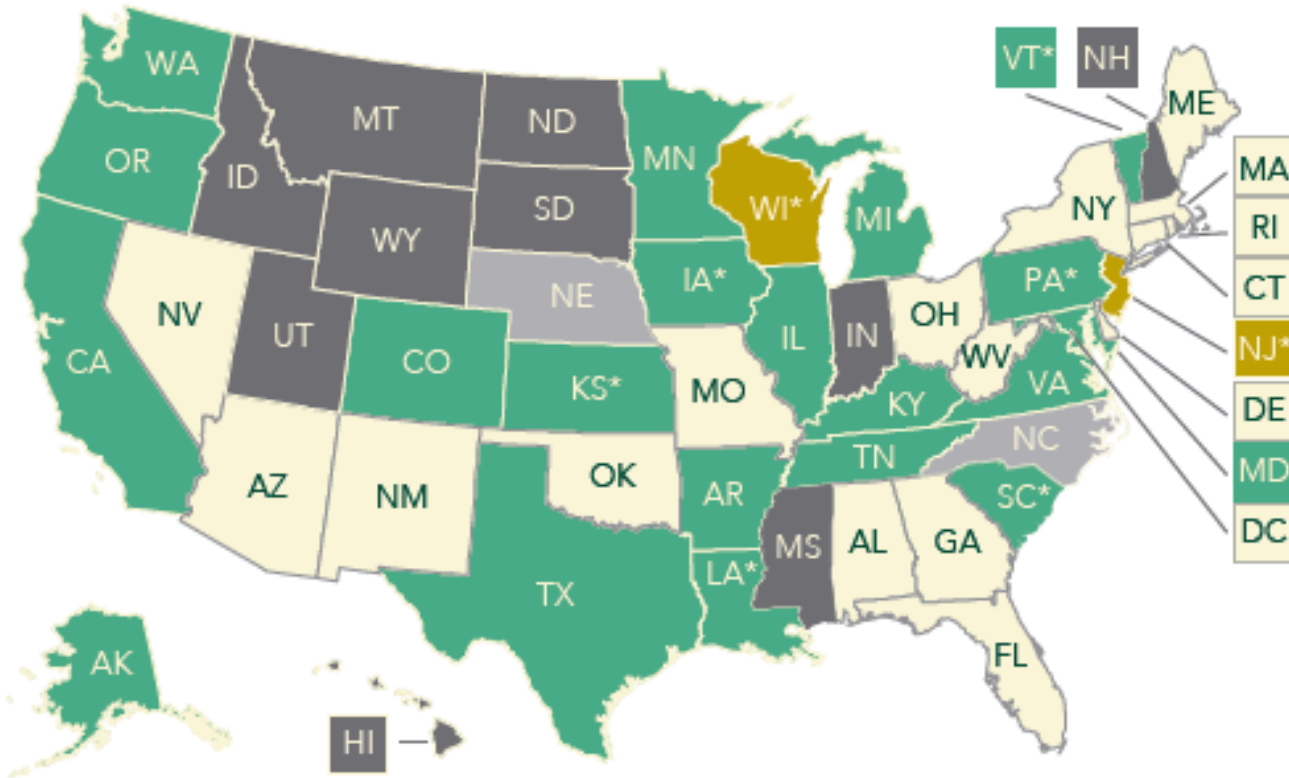
Figure 1
Percent of Children Served by Early Head Start and Head Start Who Are Homeless
(by program year)



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Head Start Program Information Report, Survey Summary Report—National Level, 2007-14*.

Figure 2
Risk Factors Used to Determine Eligibility for State Pre-K Programs

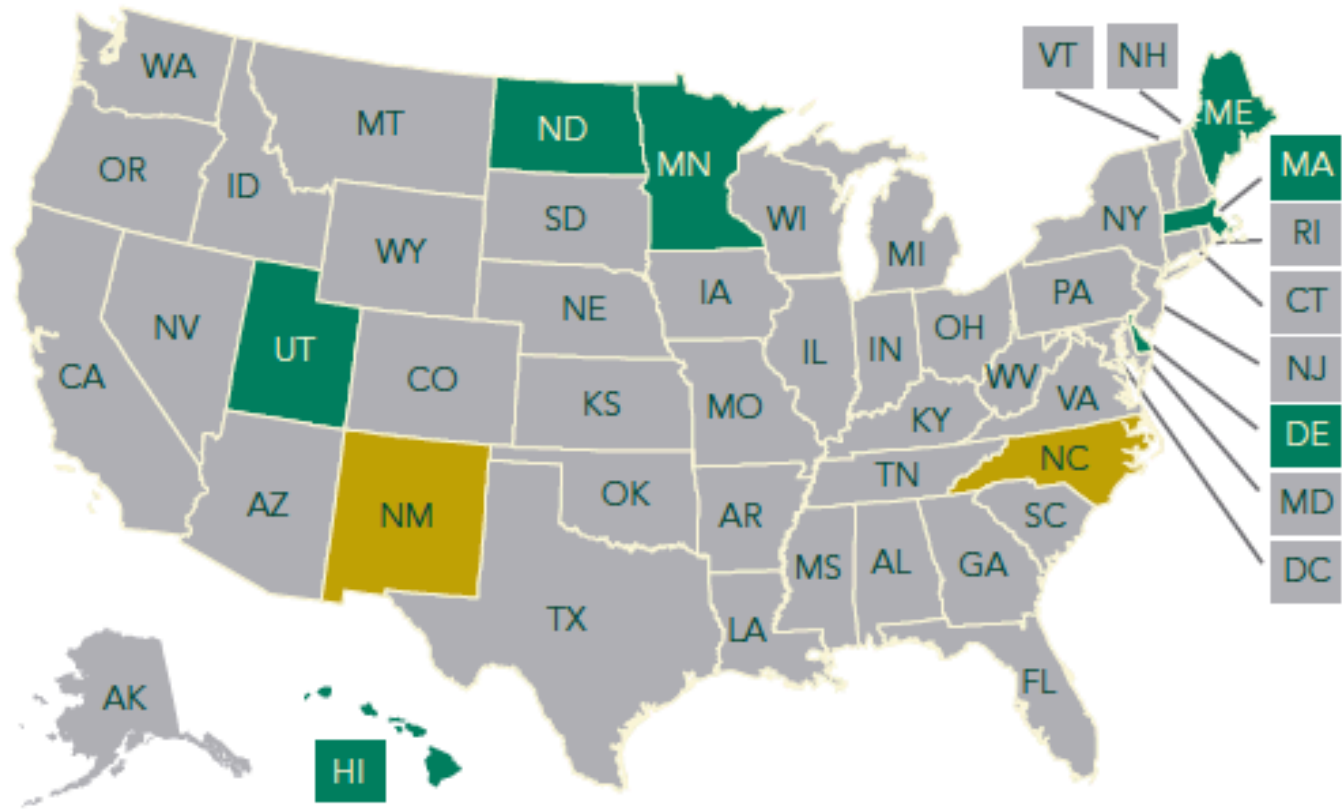
- Risk factors include homelessness or unstable housing
- Risk factors exclude homelessness or unstable housing
- Risk factors determined locally
- N/A— all age-eligible children may enroll or must meet an income requirement
- No state pre-K program



* State operates more than one pre-K program. All age-eligible children may enroll in additional programs in Iowa, Louisiana, New Jersey, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Not exceeding an income threshold is a requirement for a third program in Louisiana. Kansas' second program uses risk factors other than homelessness to determine eligibility. Both of South Carolina's programs consider homelessness as a risk factor. Of the four programs in Pennsylvania, two use homelessness as a risk factor and two use risk factors determined locally.
 Source: National Institute for Early Education Research, *The State of Preschool 2014*.

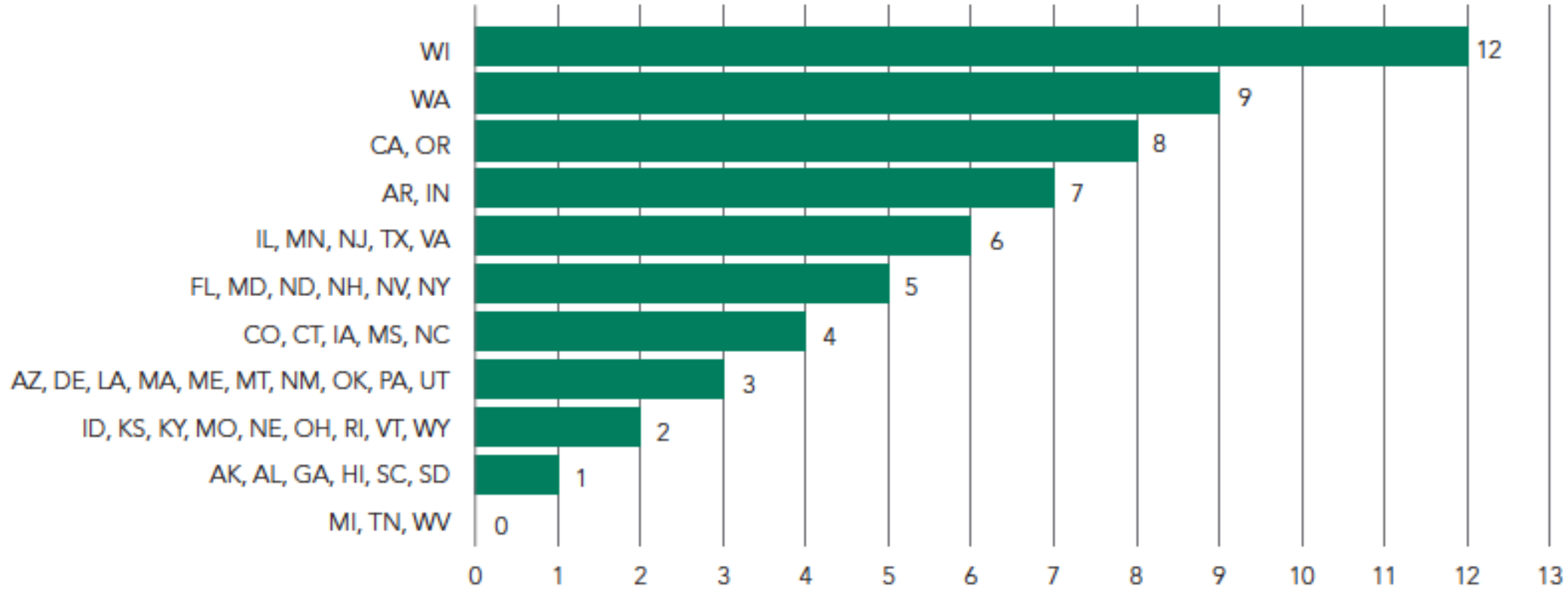
Figure 3
States that Prioritize Homeless Children for Child Care Assistance

- Includes as a priority population
- Includes under other priority rules
- Does not include



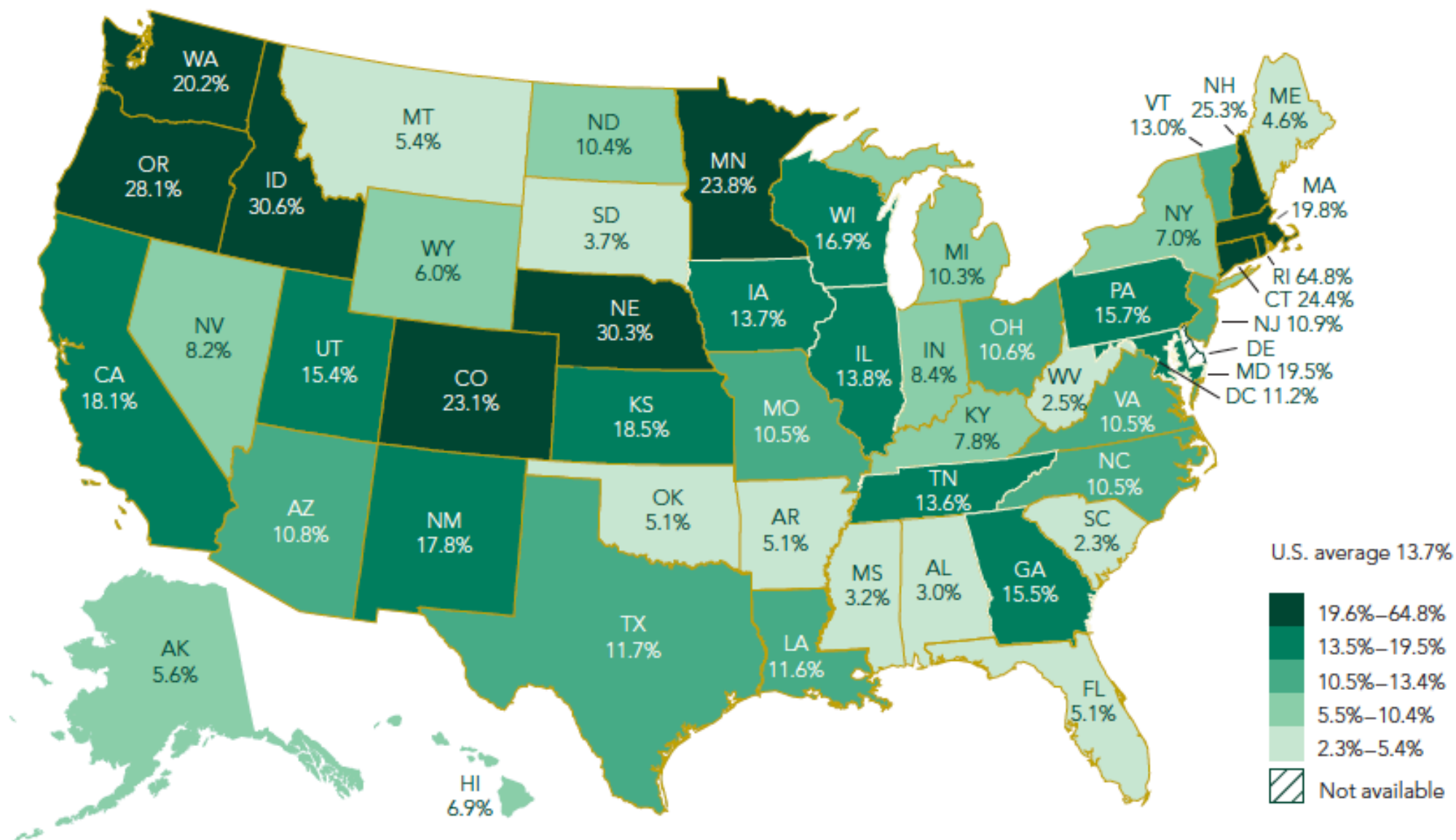
Source: Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, *Meeting the Child Care Needs of Homeless Families: How Do States Stack Up?*, July 2014.

Figure 4
Number of Laws that Protect Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence from Housing Discrimination



Note: Laws against domestic violence housing discrimination include, but are not limited to, defense against eviction; requirement of landlords to honor tenants' right to call law enforcement; requirement of landlords to release tenants from rental agreements; and the ability of domestic violence victims to change locks.
 Source: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, *There's No Place Like Home: State Laws that Protect Housing Rights for Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence*, 2013.

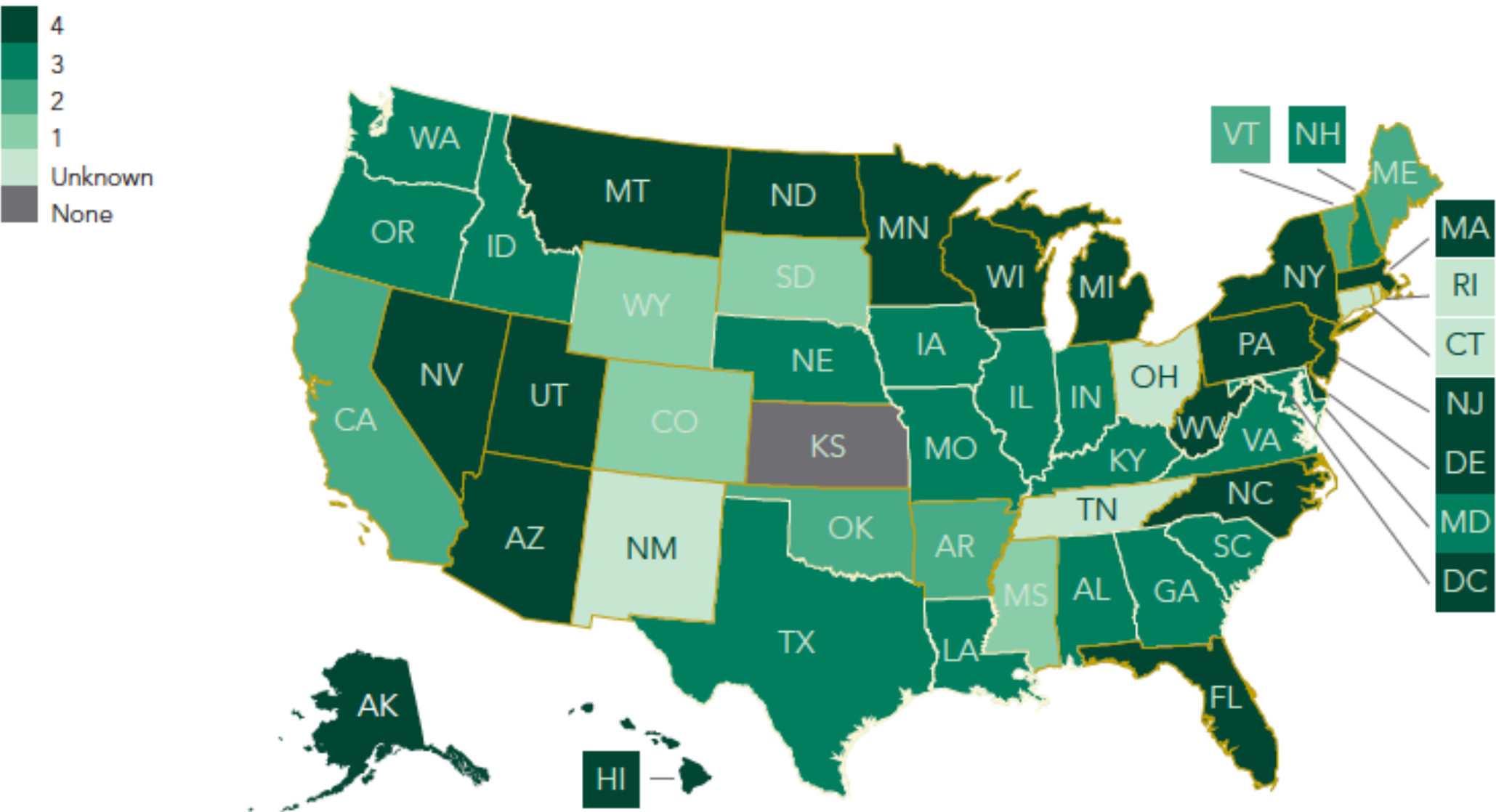
Figure 5
Percent of Unmet Domestic Violence Shelter Requests, 2013



Note: Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified by quintiles.

Source: National Network to End Domestic Violence, *Domestic Violence Counts 2013*.

Figure 7
Number of Special WIC Food Package Options Offered to Homeless Families

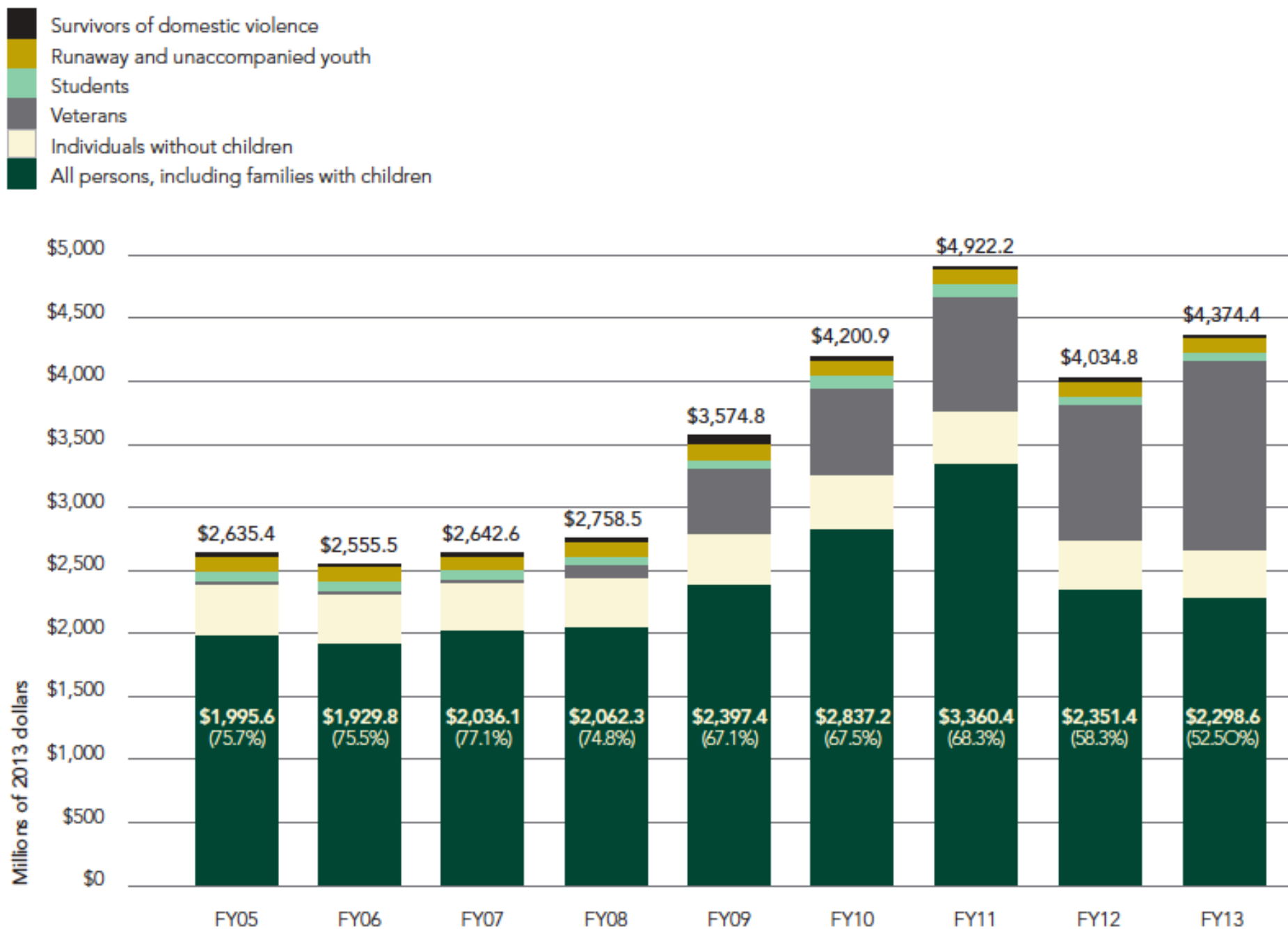


Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *WIC Food Packages Policy Options Study, Final Report*, June 2011.

Figure 8

Eligible Recipients of Federal Targeted Homelessness Programs

(by fiscal year)



Source: The Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, "Homeless Families Shortchanged in the Federal Budget," in *The American Almanac of Family Homelessness* (2013); U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "CPD Allocations and Awards," <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards>; U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, *Budget Fact Sheet: Homelessness Assistance, 2012–14*; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, 2012–14*.

Table 1

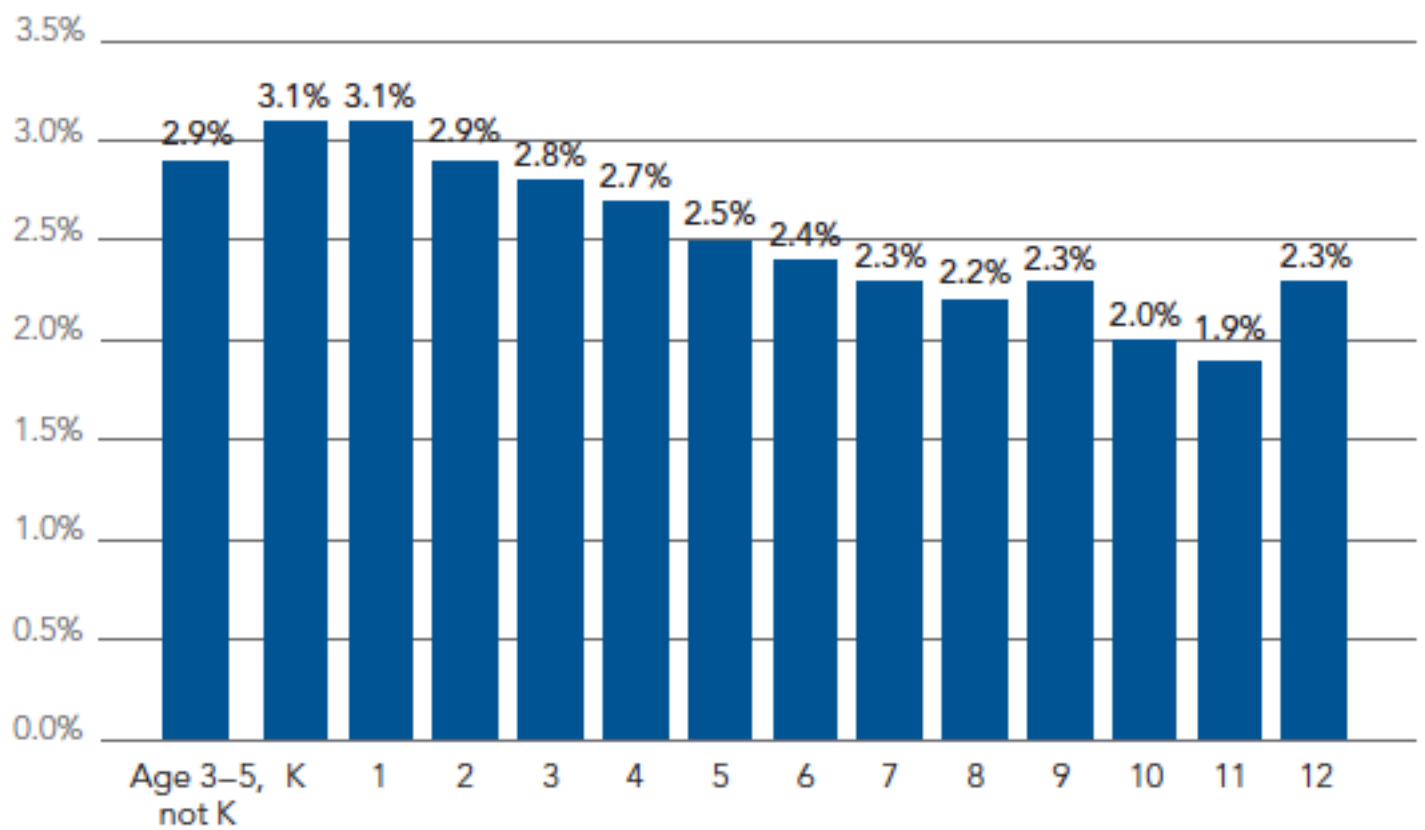
Budget Appropriations for Federal Targeted Homelessness Programs

(by fiscal year in millions of 2013 dollars)

| Program (Managing Agency) | FY05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Domestic Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault (Justice) | \$14.7 | \$17.1 | \$14.5 | \$15.3 | \$15.5 | \$16.4 | \$16.6 | \$21.5 | \$20.1 |
| Recovery Act | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | \$46.3 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | n/a | n/a |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (Health and Human Services (HHS)) | \$123.9 | \$118.8 | \$115.6 | \$122.6 | \$124.8 | \$123.6 | \$119.8 | \$116.9 | \$115.2 |
| Basic Center Program | [\$58.2] | [\$55.8] | [\$54.3] | [\$57.2] | [\$58.1] | [\$57.4] | [\$55.7] | [\$54.3] | [\$53.5] |
| Transitional Living Program | [\$47.6] | [\$45.7] | [\$44.4] | [\$46.8] | [\$47.5] | [\$47.0] | [\$45.6] | [\$44.4] | [\$43.8] |
| Street Outreach Program | [\$18.1] | [\$17.4] | [\$16.9] | [\$18.6] | [\$19.2] | [\$19.2] | [\$18.6] | [\$18.2] | [\$17.9] |
| Education for Homeless Children and Youth (Education) | \$74.5 | \$71.5 | \$69.5 | \$69.3 | \$71.0 | \$69.9 | \$67.6 | \$66.2 | \$65.2 |
| Recovery Act | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | \$37.0 | \$27.1 | \$9.3 | n/a |
| Veterans Affairs (VA) Homeless Programs | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | \$408.3 | \$570.5 | \$827.7 | \$952.3 | \$1,400.0 |
| Housing and Urban Development (HUD)–VA Supportive Housing | n/a | n/a | n/a | \$81.1 | \$81.4 | \$80.1 | \$51.8 | \$76.1 | \$60.0 |
| Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (Labor) | \$24.8 | \$25.2 | \$24.5 | \$25.6 | \$28.6 | \$38.8 | \$37.6 | \$38.8 | \$38.4 |
| Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HUD) | \$336.4 | \$330.5 | \$321.3 | \$324.6 | \$336.6 | \$357.9 | \$346.2 | \$336.6 | \$315.5 |
| Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (HHS) | \$65.4 | \$62.7 | \$61.0 | \$57.7 | \$64.8 | \$69.5 | \$67.4 | \$65.7 | \$61.4 |
| Continuum of Care Program (HUD) | \$1,409.5 | \$1,391.7 | \$1,491.6 | \$1,532.6 | \$1,692.6 | \$1,739.6 | \$1,734.0 | \$1,697.8 | \$1,702.3 |
| Supportive Housing Program | [\$1029.4] | [\$1017.6] | [\$1059.4] | [\$1090.5] | [\$1162.8] | [\$1179.6] | [\$1189.3] | n/a | n/a |
| Shelter Plus Care | [\$362.3] | [\$373.0] | [\$430.4] | [\$439.5] | [\$529.7] | [\$557.4] | [\$541.4] | n/a | n/a |
| Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Assistance for Single-room Occupancy Dwelling | [\$17.8] | [\$1.1] | [\$1.8] | [\$2.6] | [\$0.0] | [\$2.6] | [\$3.3] | n/a | n/a |
| Emergency Solutions Grant (HUD) | \$190.9 | \$185.0 | \$179.8 | \$173.0 | \$173.7 | \$170.9 | \$258.9 | \$290.2 | \$215.0 |
| Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HUD)–Recovery Act | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | \$516.0 | \$1,020.9 | n/a | n/a |
| Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program (Homeland Security) | \$215.3 | \$173.7 | \$174.8 | \$166.4 | \$219.8 | \$211.7 | \$123.0 | \$127.5 | \$132.8 |
| Recovery Act | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | \$108.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Health Care for the Homeless (HHS) | \$179.9 | \$179.4 | \$190.0 | \$190.3 | \$202.7 | \$199.0 | \$223.5 | \$235.9 | \$248.5 |
| Total | \$2,635.4 | \$2,555.5 | \$2,642.6 | \$2,758.5 | \$3,574.8 | \$4,200.9 | \$4,922.2 | \$4,025.5 | \$4,374.4 |

Source: see Figure B.

Figure 1
Percent of Students Experiencing Homelessness in School Year 2012–13
(by grade)



Source: U.S. Department of Education, *Consolidated State Performance Reports: School Year 2012–13*; U.S. Department of Education, *State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey 2012–13 v.1a*.

Figure 2
Number (Spring 2013) and Percent Change (Spring 2007–13) of Homeless Students

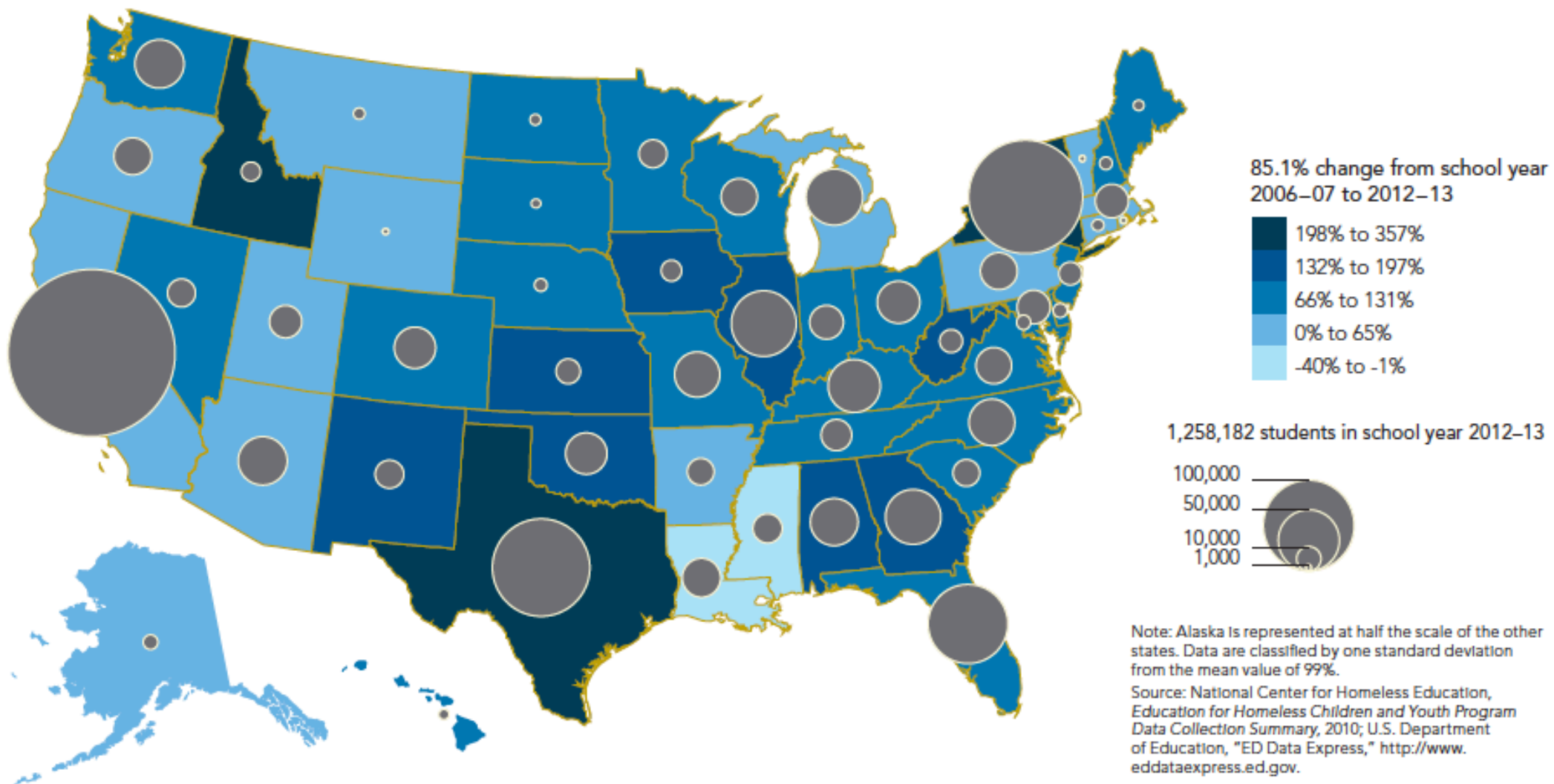
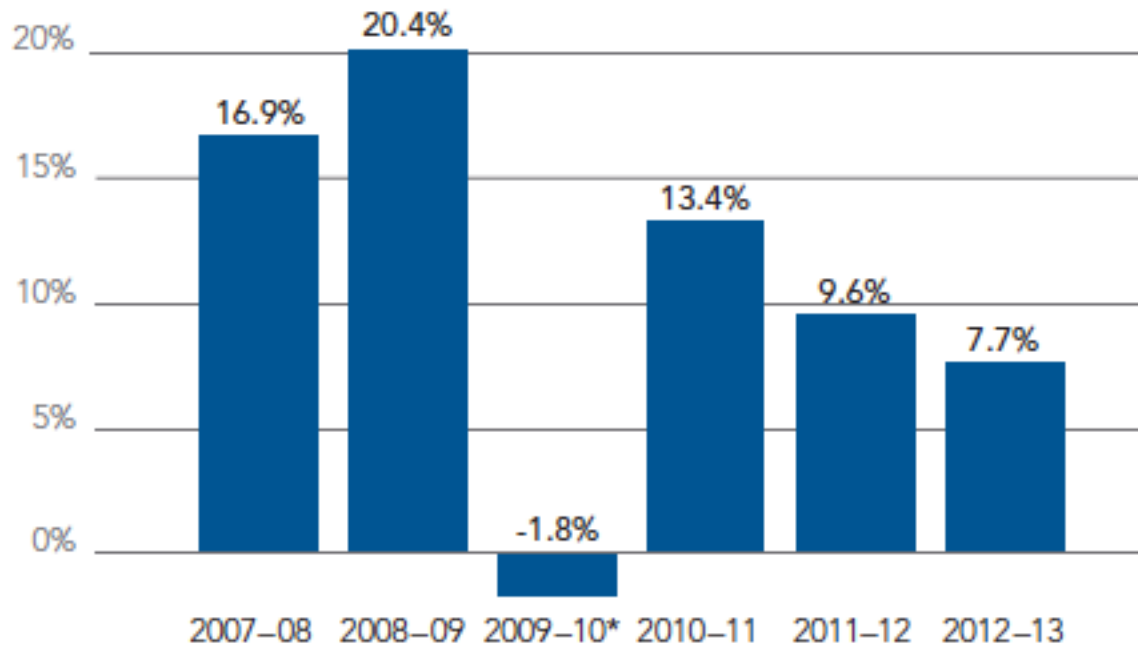


Figure 3
**Percent Change in the Number of Homeless Students
from Prior School Year**
(by current school year)



* California underreported their numbers in SY09-10. Excluding California, the number of homeless students increased 11.6%.

Source: National Center for Homeless Education, *Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program Data Collection Summary, 2010-14*; U.S. Department of Education, "ED Data Express," <http://www.eddataexpress.ed.gov>.

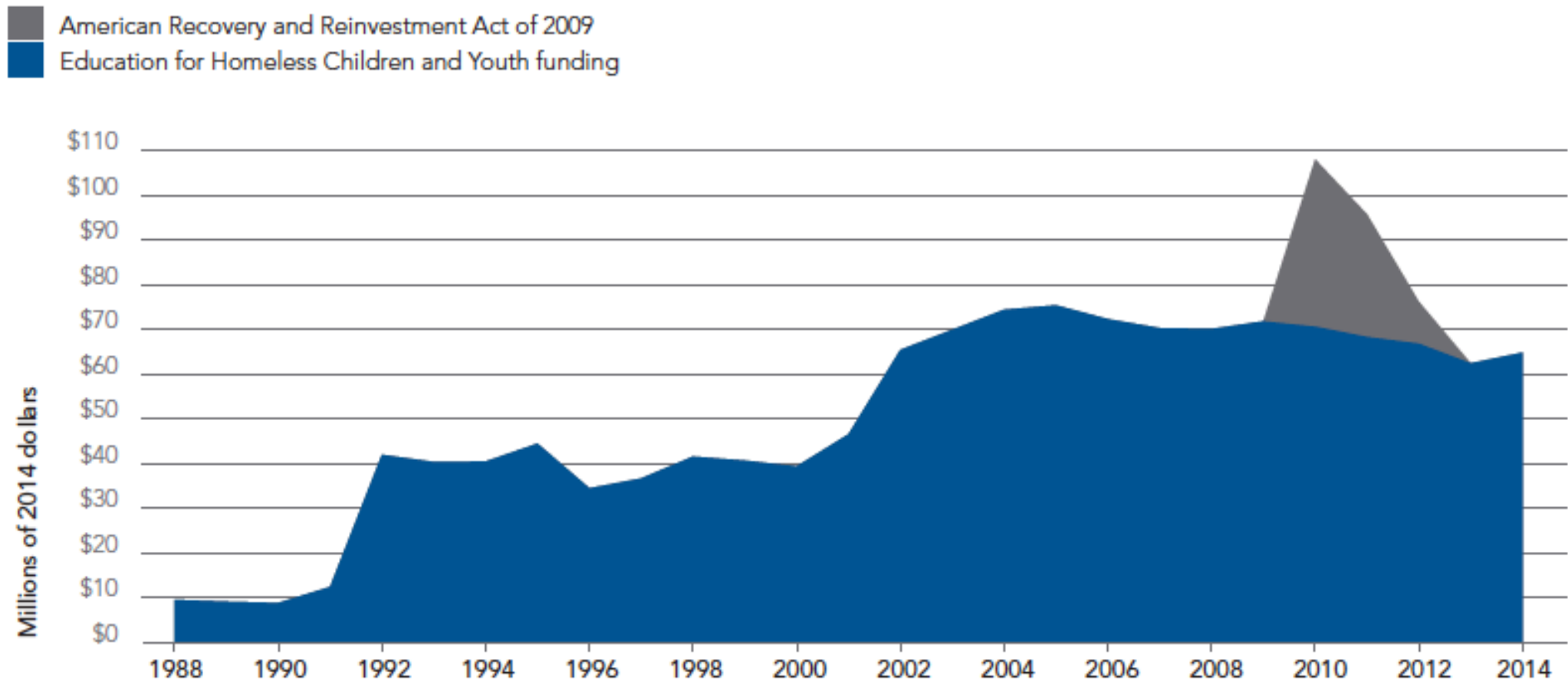
Table 1
Primary Nighttime Residence
 (by school year and percent change)

| | 2006–07 | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | Percent change spring 2007–13 |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sheltered | 161,640 | 164,982 | 211,152 | 179,863 | 187,675 | 180,541 | 192,391 | 19.0% |
| Doubled up | 420,995 | 502,082 | 606,764 | 668,024 | 767,968 | 879,390 | 936,441 | 122.4% |
| Unsheltered | 54,422 | 50,445 | 39,678 | 40,701 | 51,897 | 41,575 | 41,635 | -23.5% |
| In hotels/motels | 51,117 | 56,323 | 57,579 | 47,243 | 55,388 | 64,930 | 70,458 | 37.8% |
| Total | 679,724 | 794,617 | 956,914 | 939,903 | 1,065,794 | 1,168,354 | 1,258,182 | 85.1% |

Note: Primary nighttime residence may not properly total for each school year.

Source: National Center for Homeless Education, *Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program Data Collection Summary, 2010–14*; U.S. Department of Education, "ED Data Express," <http://www.eddataexpress.ed.gov>.

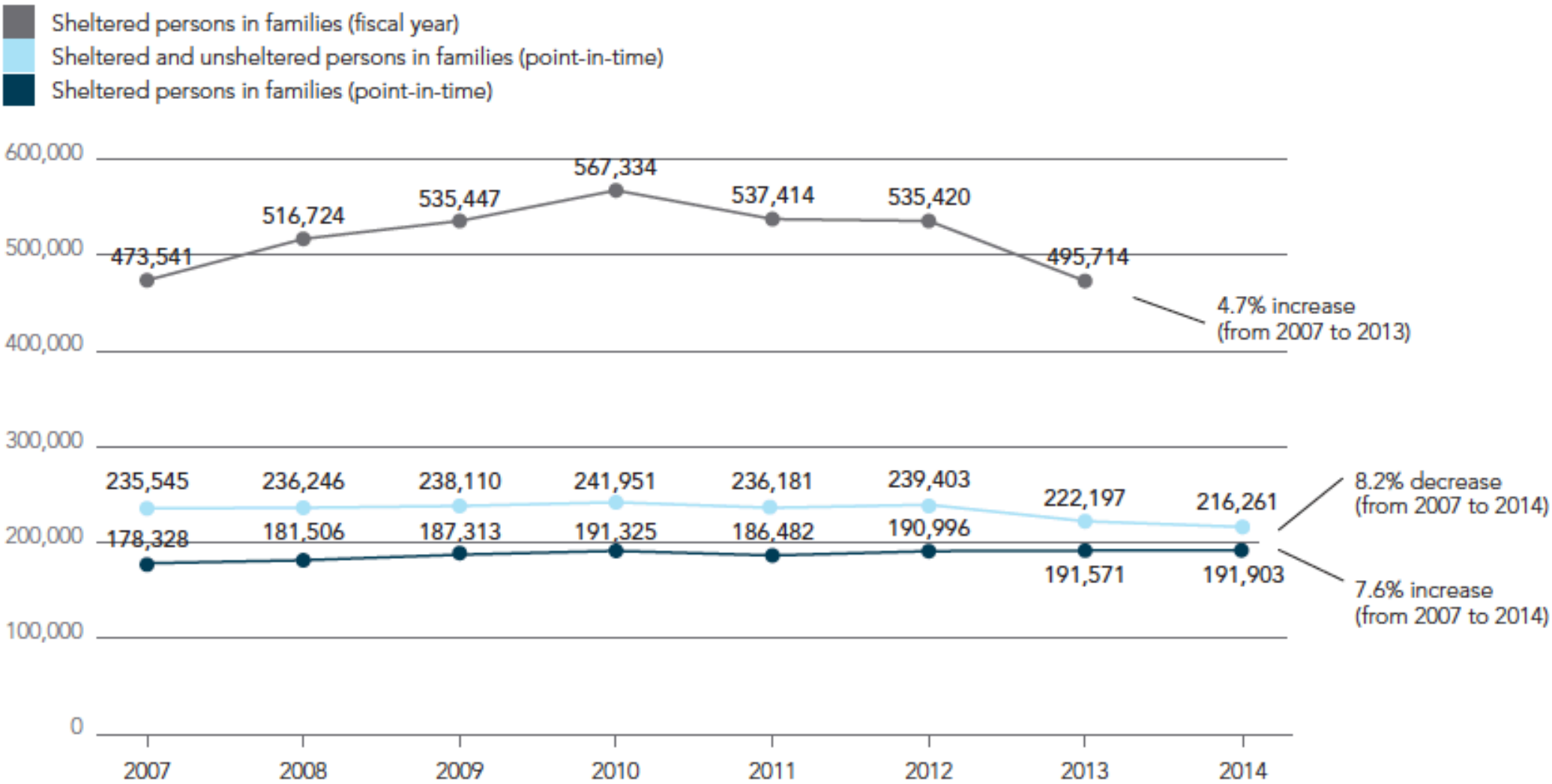
Figure 4
Education for Homeless Children and Youth Funding
(by federal fiscal year in 2014 dollars)



Source: U.S. Department of Education, *Education Department Budget History State Tables: FY 1980–FY 2014 President’s Budget, 2014*; U.S. Department of Education, *Fiscal Years 2013–15 State Tables for the U.S. Department of Education*; U.S. Department of Education, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009—Spending Reports by State as of September 30, 2010–11*; U.S. Department of Education Office of Inspector General, *School District’s Use of Recovery Act and Education Jobs Funds, September 2012*.

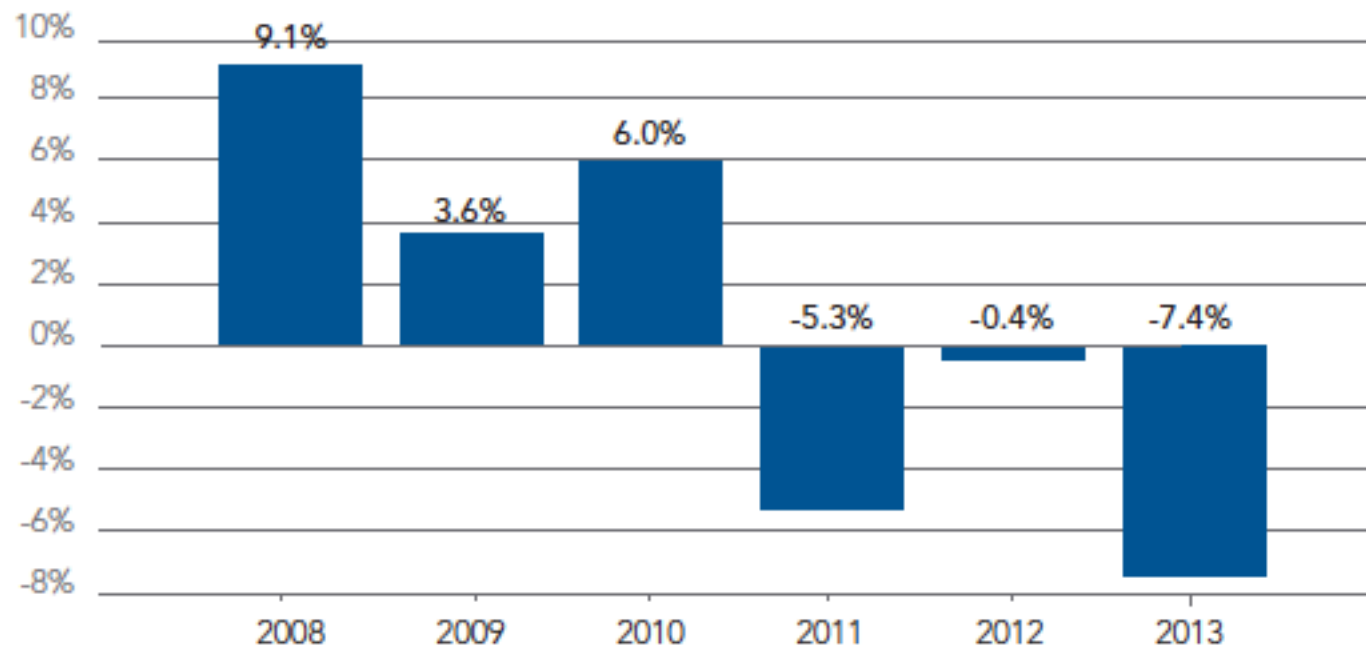
Figure 5
Number of Persons in Homeless Families

(by reporting period and shelter type)



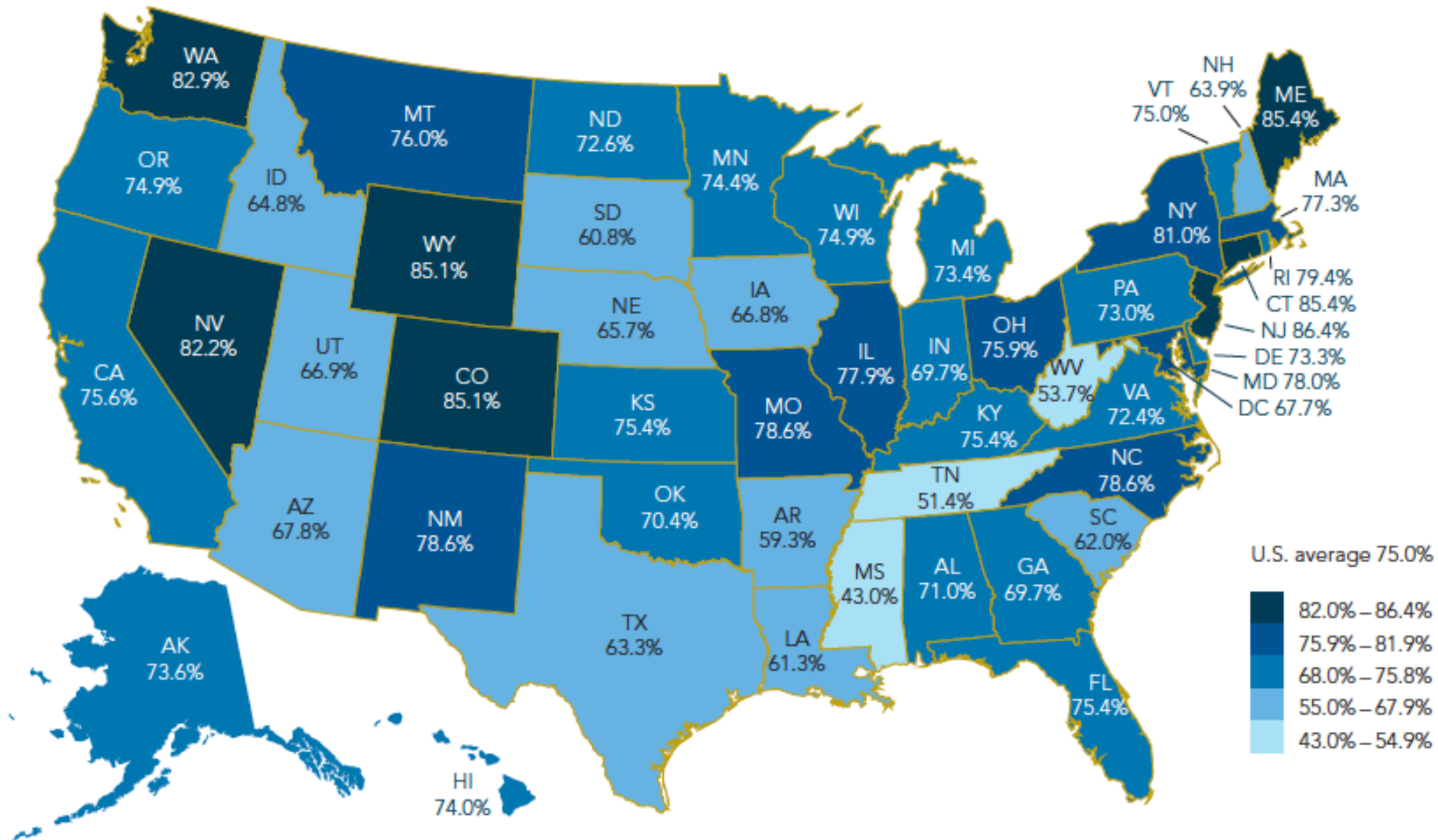
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Annual Homeless Assessment Reports to Congress*, 2010–14.

Figure 6
Percent Change in the Number of Sheltered Family Members from Prior Fiscal Year
(by current fiscal year)



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Annual Homeless Assessment Reports to Congress*, 2009–13.

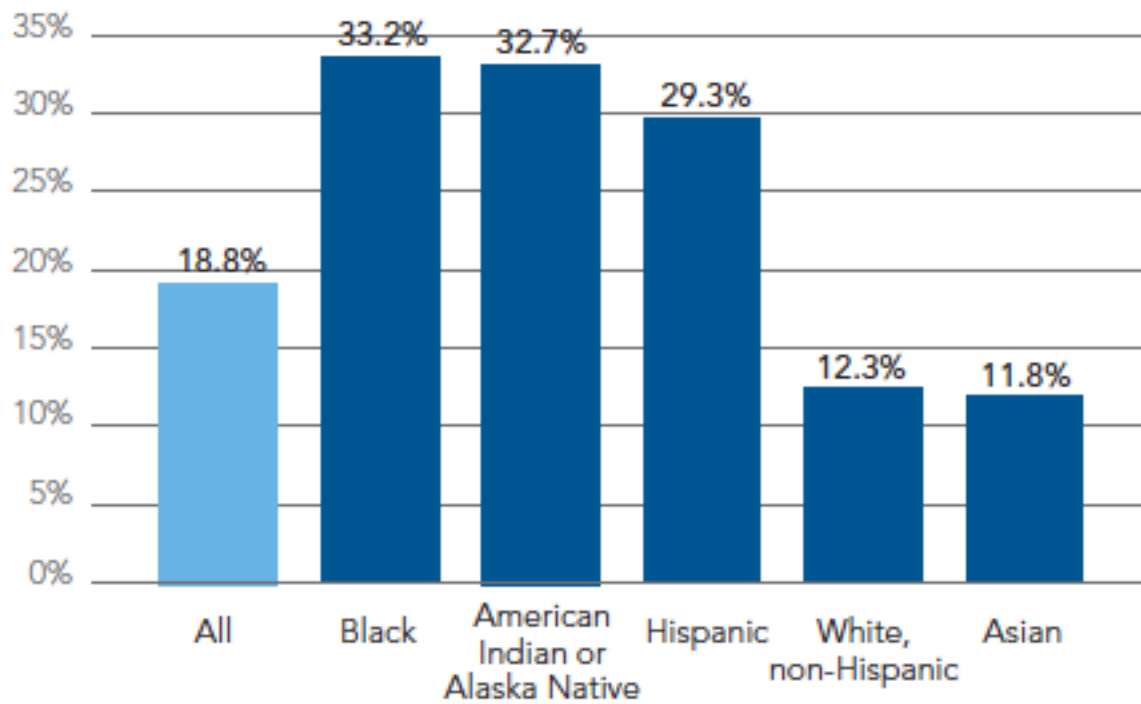
Figure 7
Percent of Adults Exiting SHP or S+C Without Jobs, 2011



Note: The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funds transitional housing, permanent housing, safe havens, innovative supportive housing, supportive services only, and homeless management information systems. Shelter Plus Care (S+C) includes tenant-, sponsor-, and project-based rental assistance and single room occupancy dwellings. Beginning in 2012, SHP, S+C, and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation grants were consolidated into the Continuum of Care Program. Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified using Jenk's optimization.

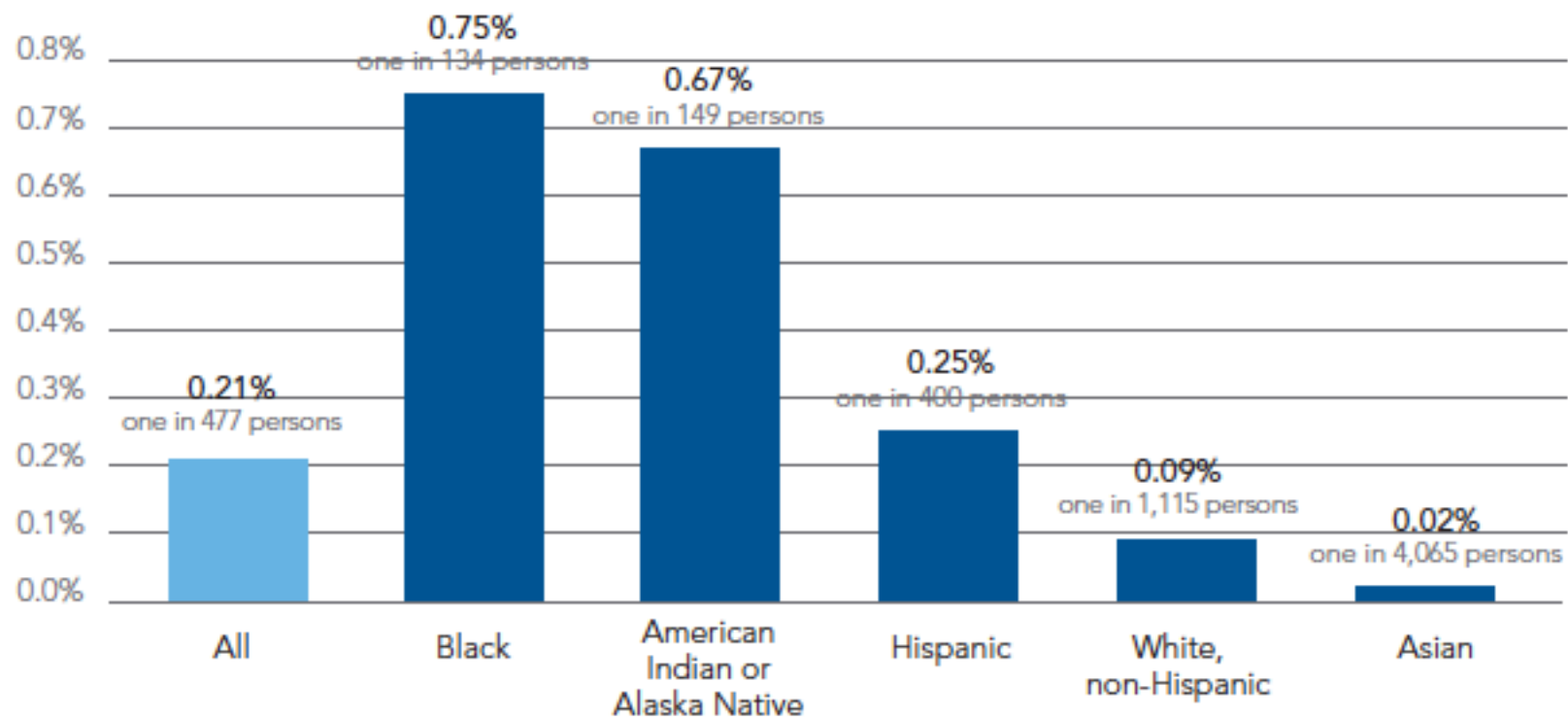
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD's 2011 Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application.

Figure 8
Percent of Families with Children in Poverty, 2012
(by race or ethnicity)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

Figure 9
Percent of Persons in Families who Experienced Homelessness, 2012
(by race or ethnicity)

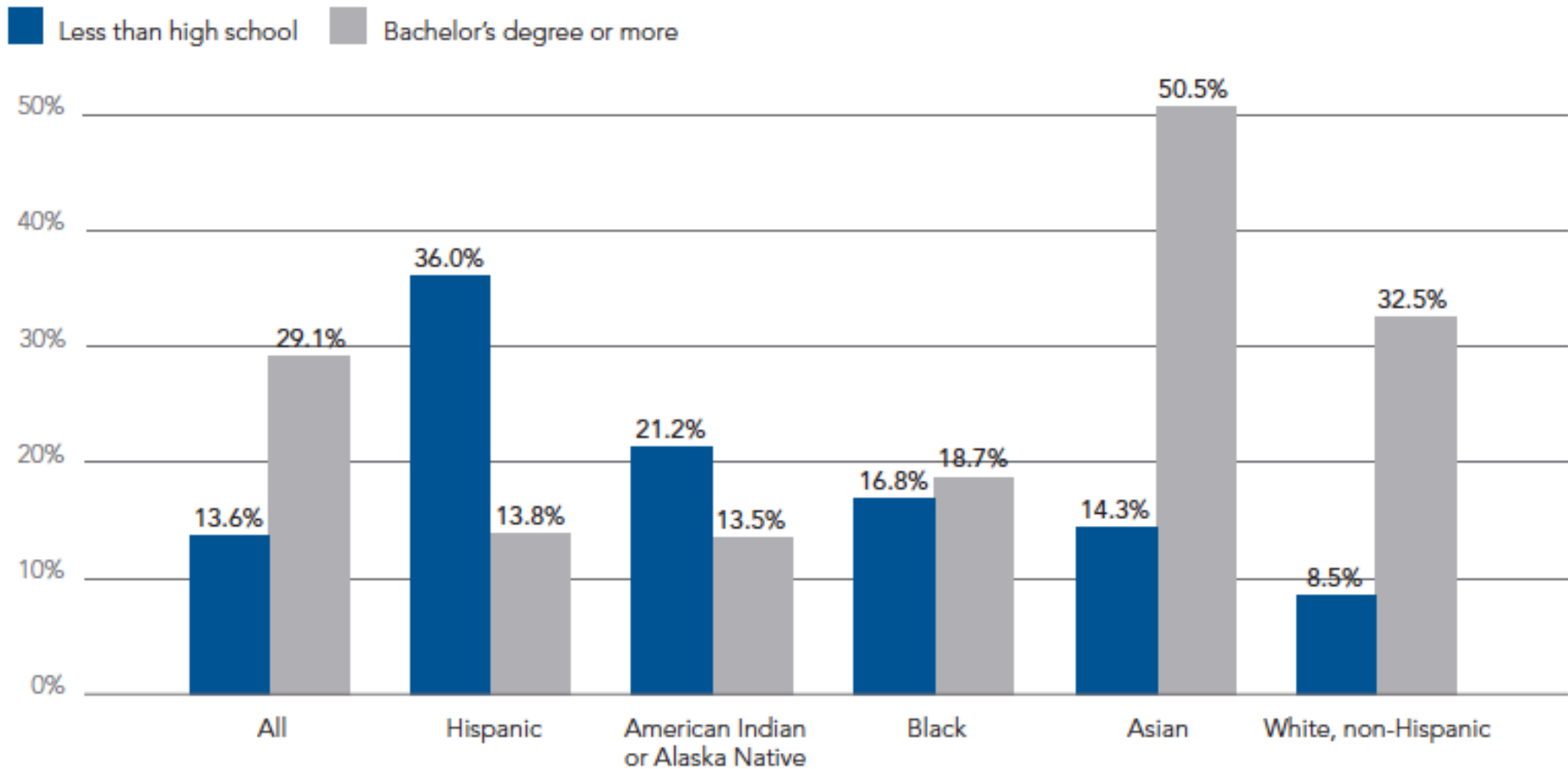


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, The 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress.

Figure 10

Selected Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years or Older, 2012

(by race or ethnicity)

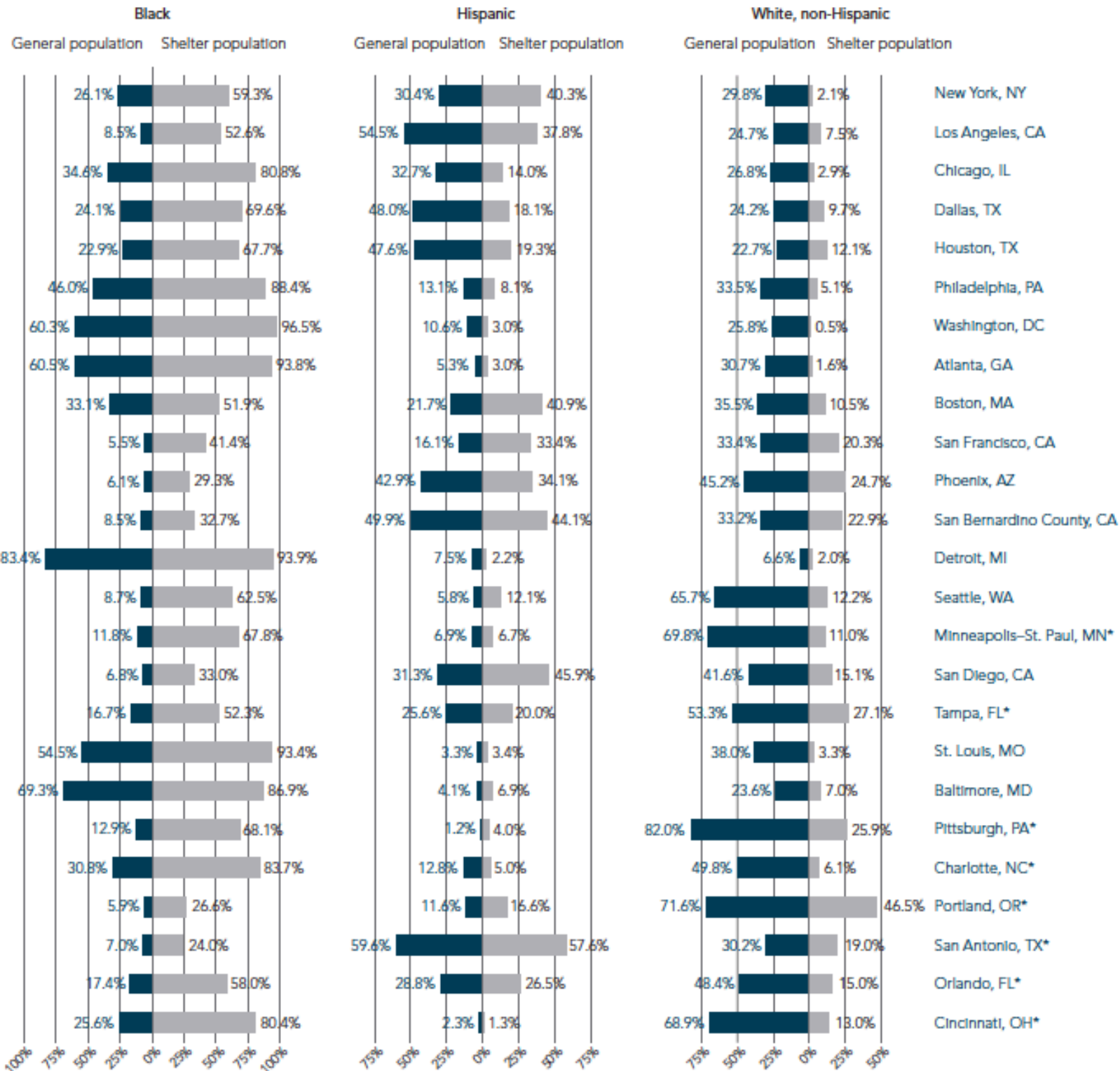


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

Figure 11

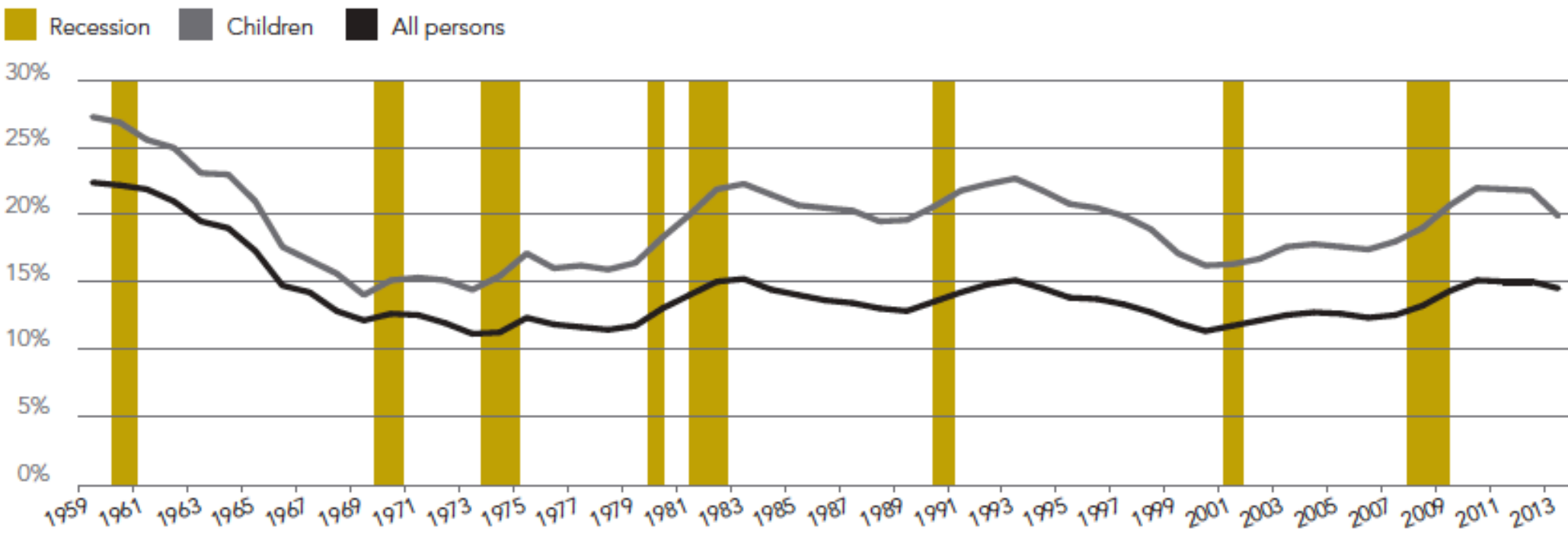
Percent of Family Members in the General and Shelter Populations, 2011

(by race or ethnicity and largest metropolitan area)



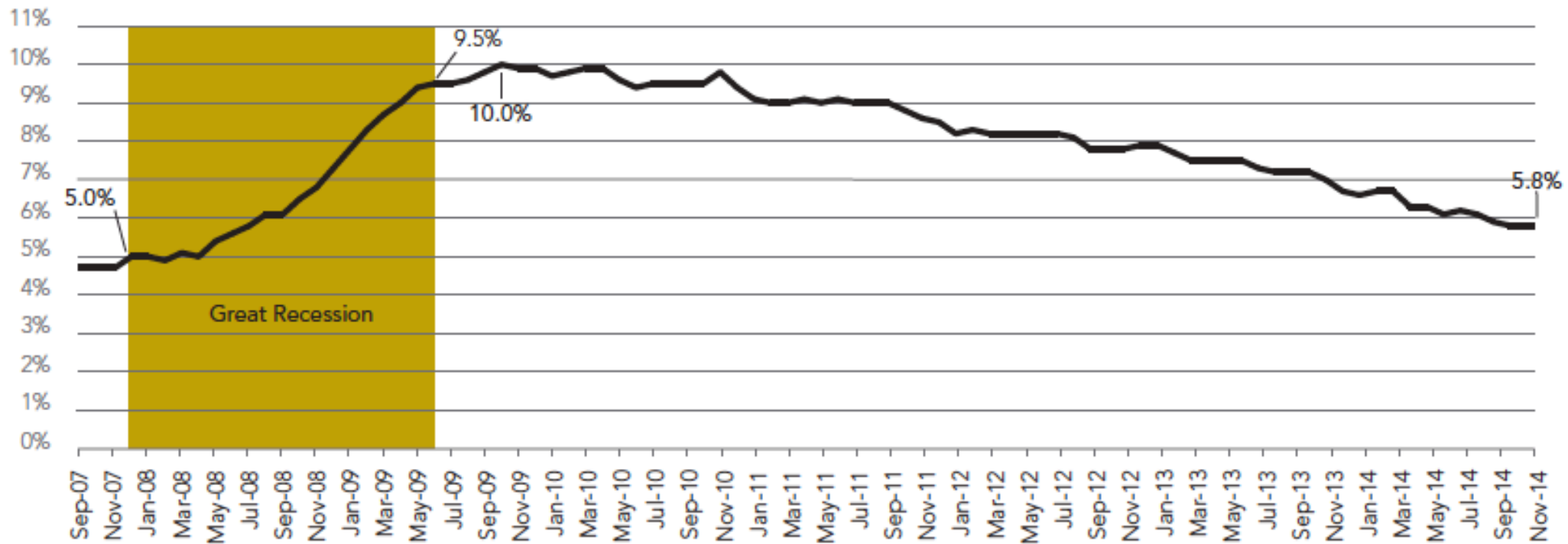
* Data for Minneapolis-St. Paul includes Hennepin and Ramsey counties; Tampa includes Hillsborough County; Pittsburgh includes Allegheny County; Charlotte includes Mecklenburg County; Portland includes Multnomah County; San Antonio includes Bexar County; Orlando includes Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties; and Cincinnati includes Hamilton County.
 Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, AHAR Exchange Public Reports: 2011 Comprehensive Report of Sheltered Homeless Persons; U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-12 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Figure 1
Percent Poor, 1959 to 2013
(by age and year)



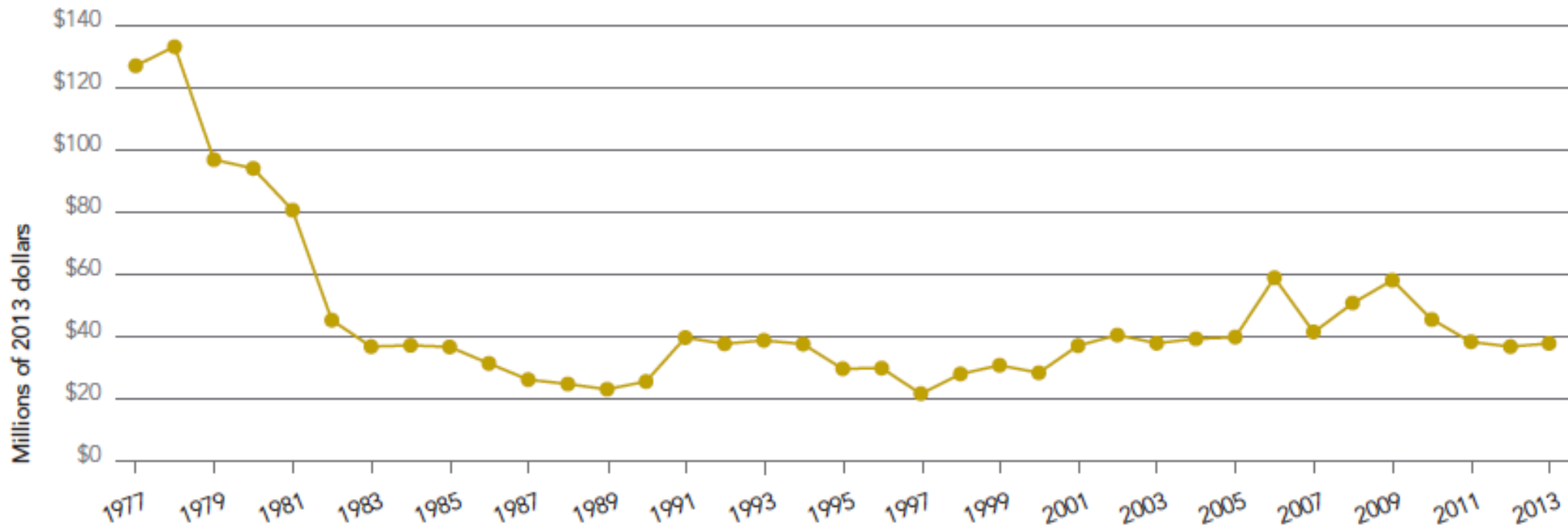
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2013*.

Figure 2
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, September 2007–November 2014
 (by month)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, "Bureau of Labor Statistics: Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey," <http://www.bls.gov/cps>.

Figure 3
Discretionary Budget for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
(by fiscal year)

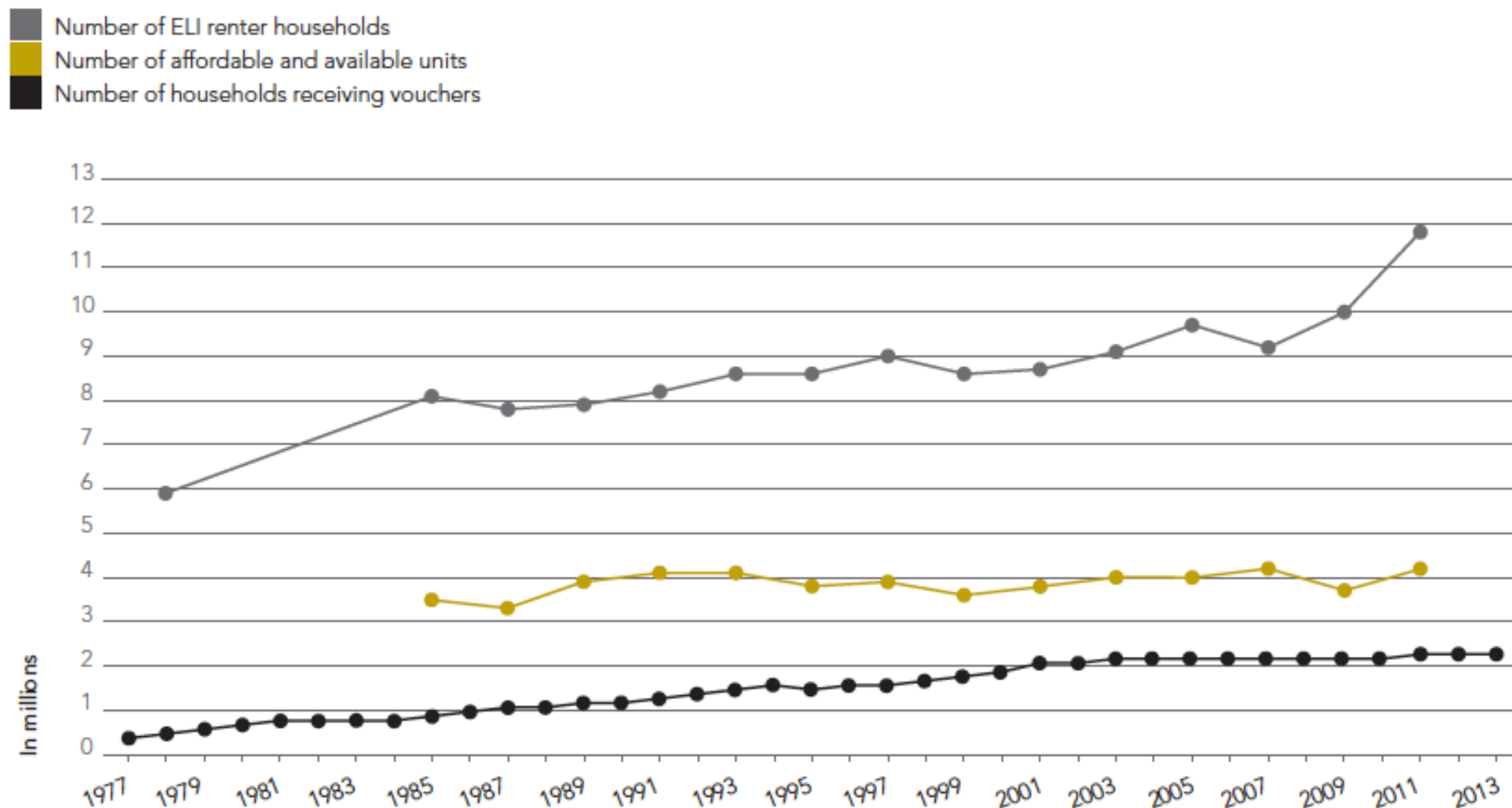


Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Discretionary Budget Authority by Agency: 1976–2019*.

Figure 4

Number of Affordable and Available Units, ELI Renters, and Households Receiving Vouchers

(by fiscal year)



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Trends in Worst Case Needs for Housing, 1978–99: A Report to Congress on Worst Case Housing Needs, Plus Update on Worst Case Needs in 2001*; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Affordable Housing Needs: A Report to Congress on the Significant Need for Housing; Annual Compilation of a Worst Case Housing Needs Survey, 2003*; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Affordable Housing Needs 2005: Report to Congress*; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Worst Case Housing Needs: A Report to Congress, 2010–13*; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Fiscal Year 2002–09 Performance and Accountability Report*; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Fiscal Year 2012–13 Annual Performance Report*; Edgar O. Olsen, "Housing Programs for Low-income Households," in *Means-tested Transfer Programs in the United States*, ed. Robert A. Moffitt (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003), 365–441.

Figure 5
Number of Foreclosures and the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index
 (by year)

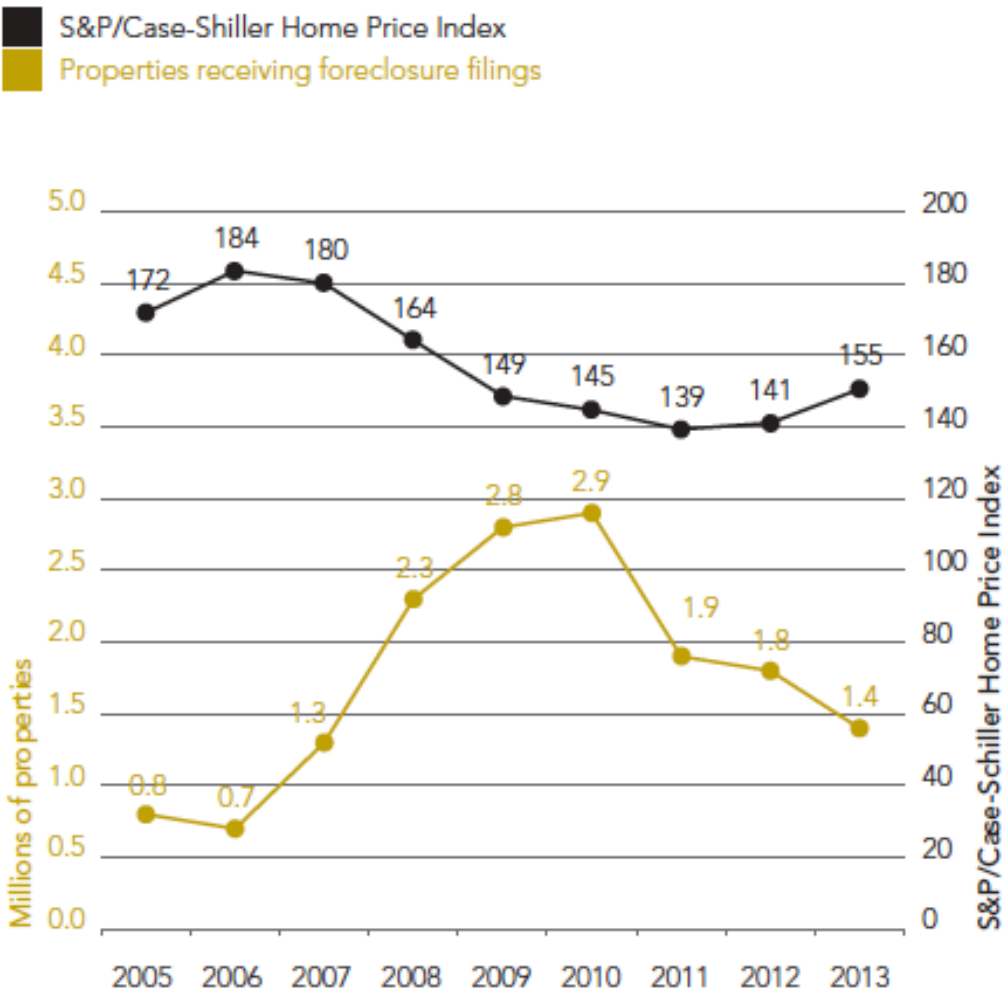
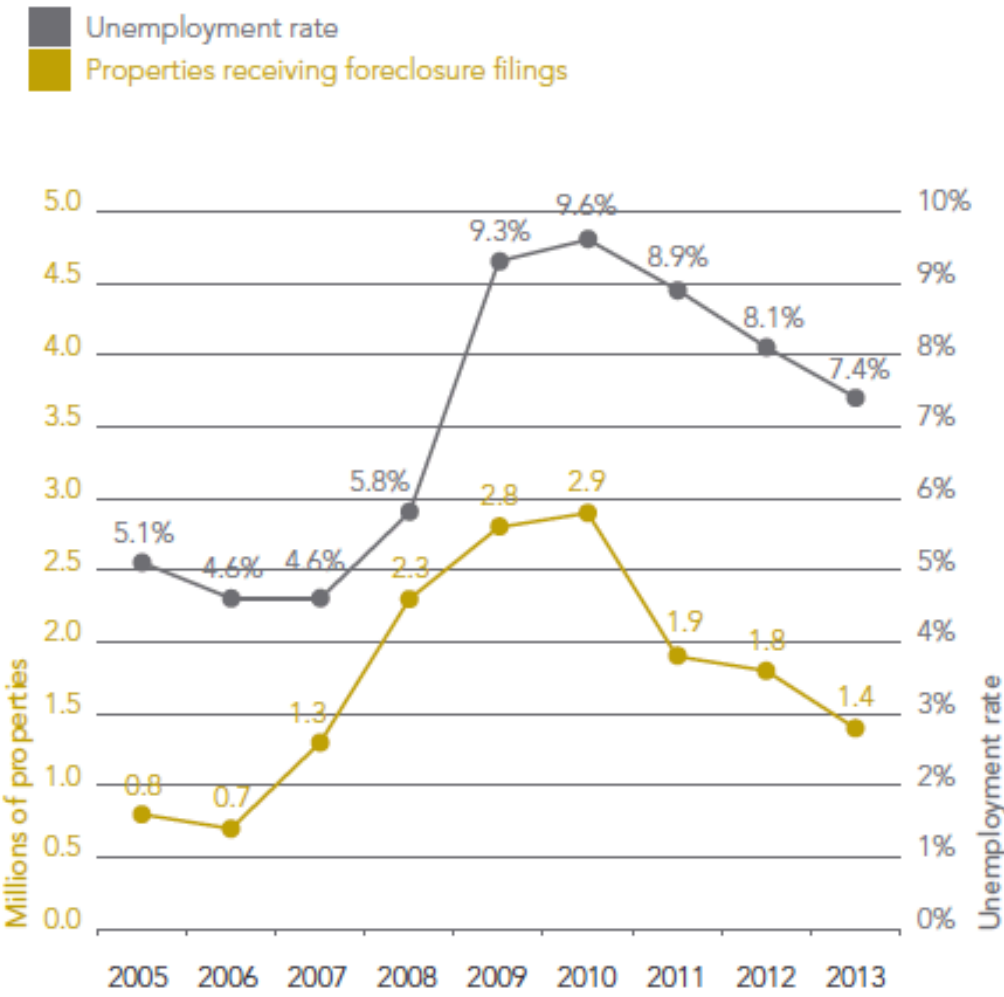


Figure 6
Number of Foreclosures and the Unemployment Rate
 (by year)

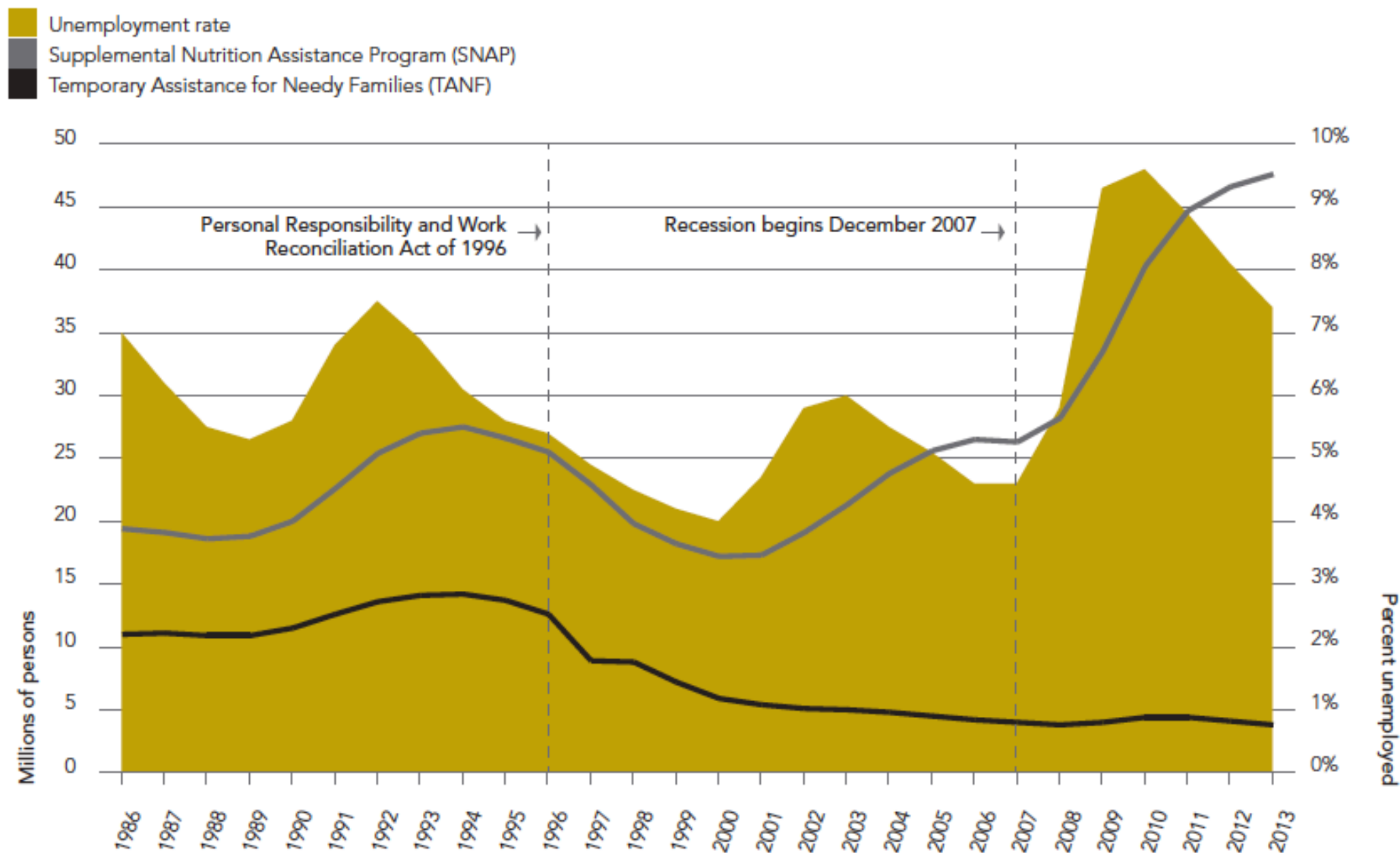


Note: The S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index measures the actual difference in resale prices for individual single-family homes. Annual changes in the index indicate the relative strength or weakness of the housing market.
 Source: S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index, U.S. National Index Levels, August 2014; RealtyTrac, "Foreclosure Market Report," <http://www.realtytrac.com/content/foreclosure-market-report>; Chip Brian, "SmarTrend Market Wrap-up," Comtex News Network, January 29, 2008; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, 1979 to Date, August 2014.

Figure 7

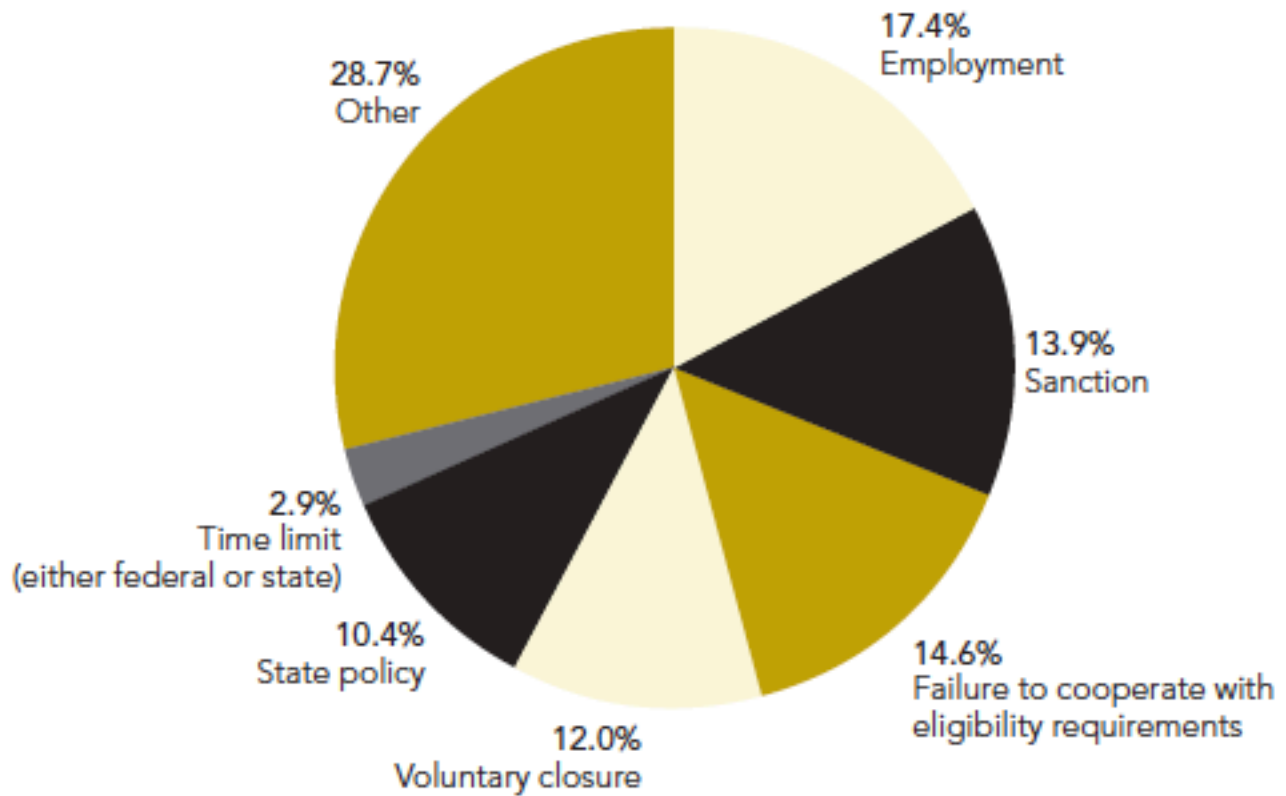
Average Monthly SNAP and TANF Caseload and Unemployment Rate

(by year)



Source: Annual SNAP and TANF caseload data are aggregated by fiscal year, while unemployment rates are calculated by calendar year; U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs," <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/SNAPsummary.htm>; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: Data and Reports," <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports>; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, 1979 to Date," <http://www.bls.gov/web/empst/cpseea01.htm>.

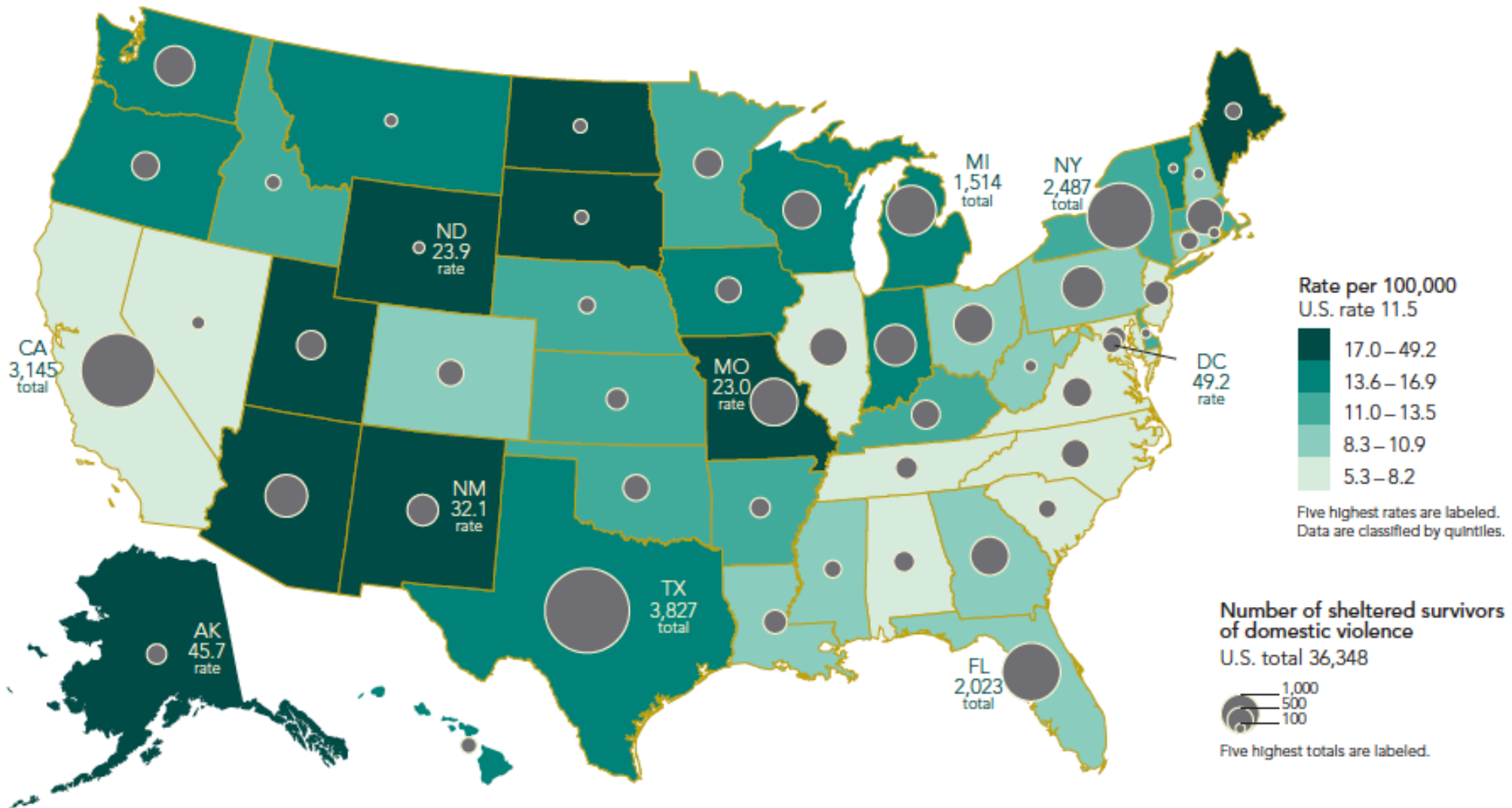
Figure 8
Closed TANF Cases, Fiscal Year 2012
(by reason for closure)



Note: "Failure to cooperate with eligibility requirements" includes cases closed due to failure to comply with on-going eligibility conditions. Among reasons listed as "Other" are that clients moved out of the state or are ineligible because they are minors or undocumented aliens. Percentages do not total properly due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients, Fiscal Year 2012*.

Figure 1
Number and Rate of Sheltered Survivors of Domestic Violence, 2013

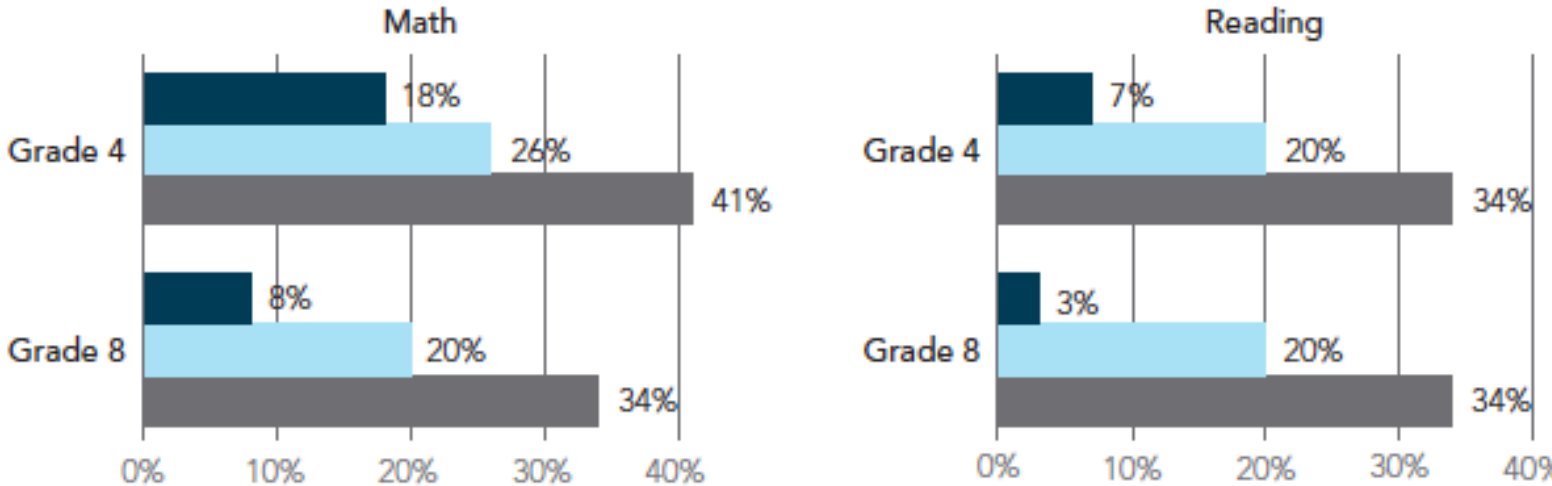


Note: Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states.

Source: National Network to End Domestic Violence, *Domestic Violence Counts 2013*; U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 Population Estimates*.

Figure 1
Percent of Students Proficient in Math and Reading in School Year 2012–13
 (by type of student)

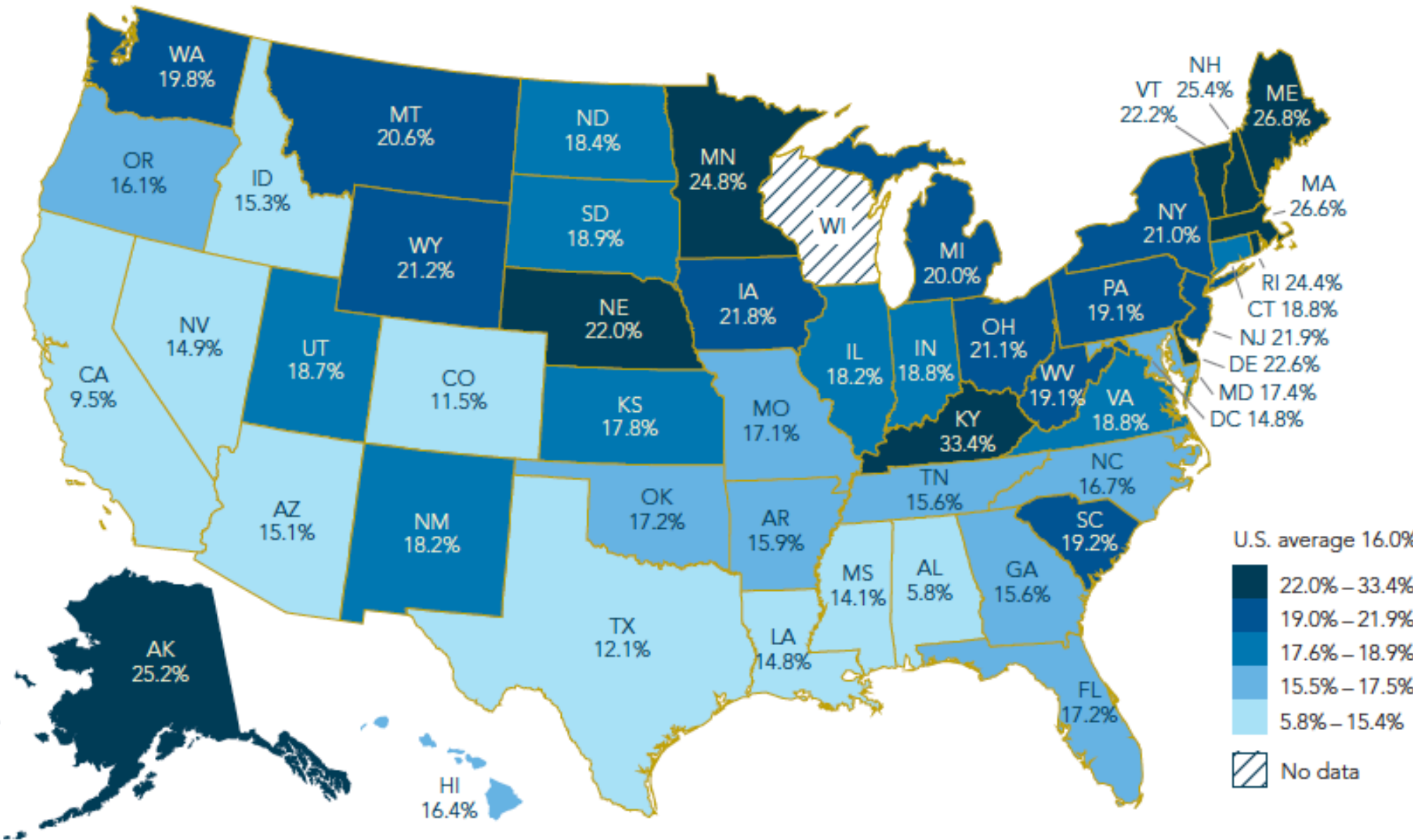
Students with disabilities
 Low-income students
 All students



Note: See endnote 24.
 Source: U.S. Department of Education, "ED Data Express," <http://www.eddataexpress.ed.gov>.

Figure 2

Percent of Homeless Students with Disabilities Eligible Under IDEA, Part B, School Year 2012-13



Note: Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified by quintiles. Source: U.S. Department of Education, "ED Data Express," <http://www.eddataexpress.ed.gov>.

Table 1
Percent of Students with Disabilities Served Under IDEA, Part B
 (by type of student and school year)

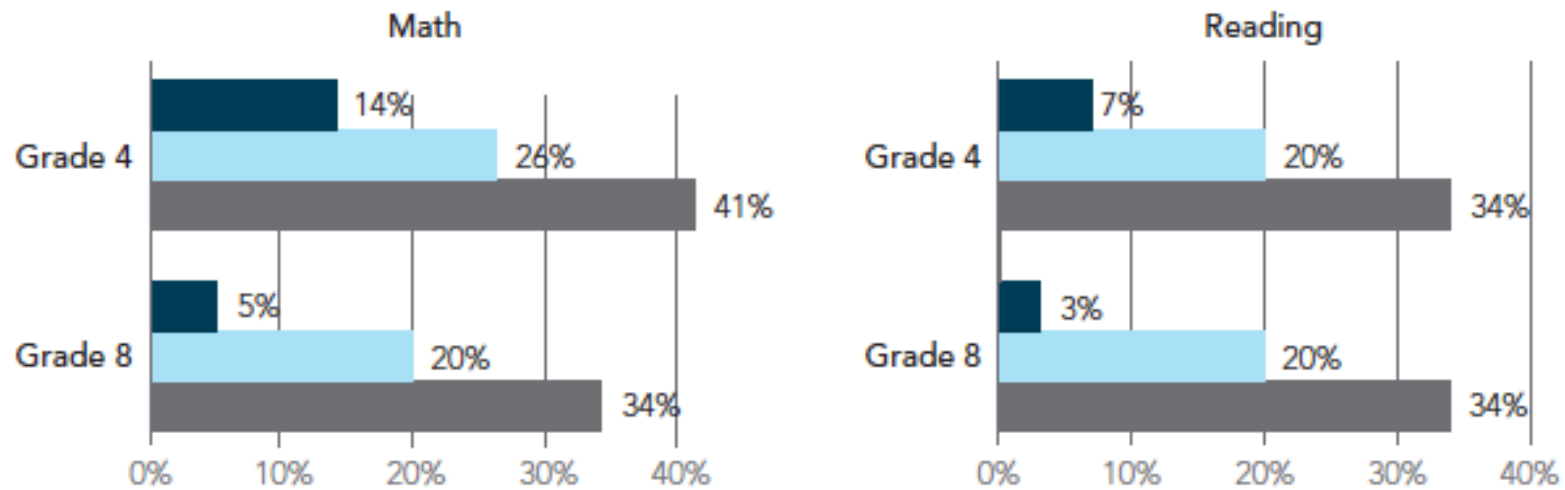
| | 2006–07 | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| All students | 13.6% | 13.4% | 13.2% | 13.1% | 13.0% | 12.9% | 12.9% |
| Homeless students | 13.5% | 14.0% | 11.8% | 12.3% | 12.4% | 13.6% | 14.2% |

Note: Data for homeless students includes only those served in local educational agencies that received McKinney-Vento subgrants. Data for all students from the 2007–08 and 2008–09 school years do not include Vermont.

Source: National Center for Homeless Education, Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program Data Collection Summary, 2010–13; U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics 2014*.

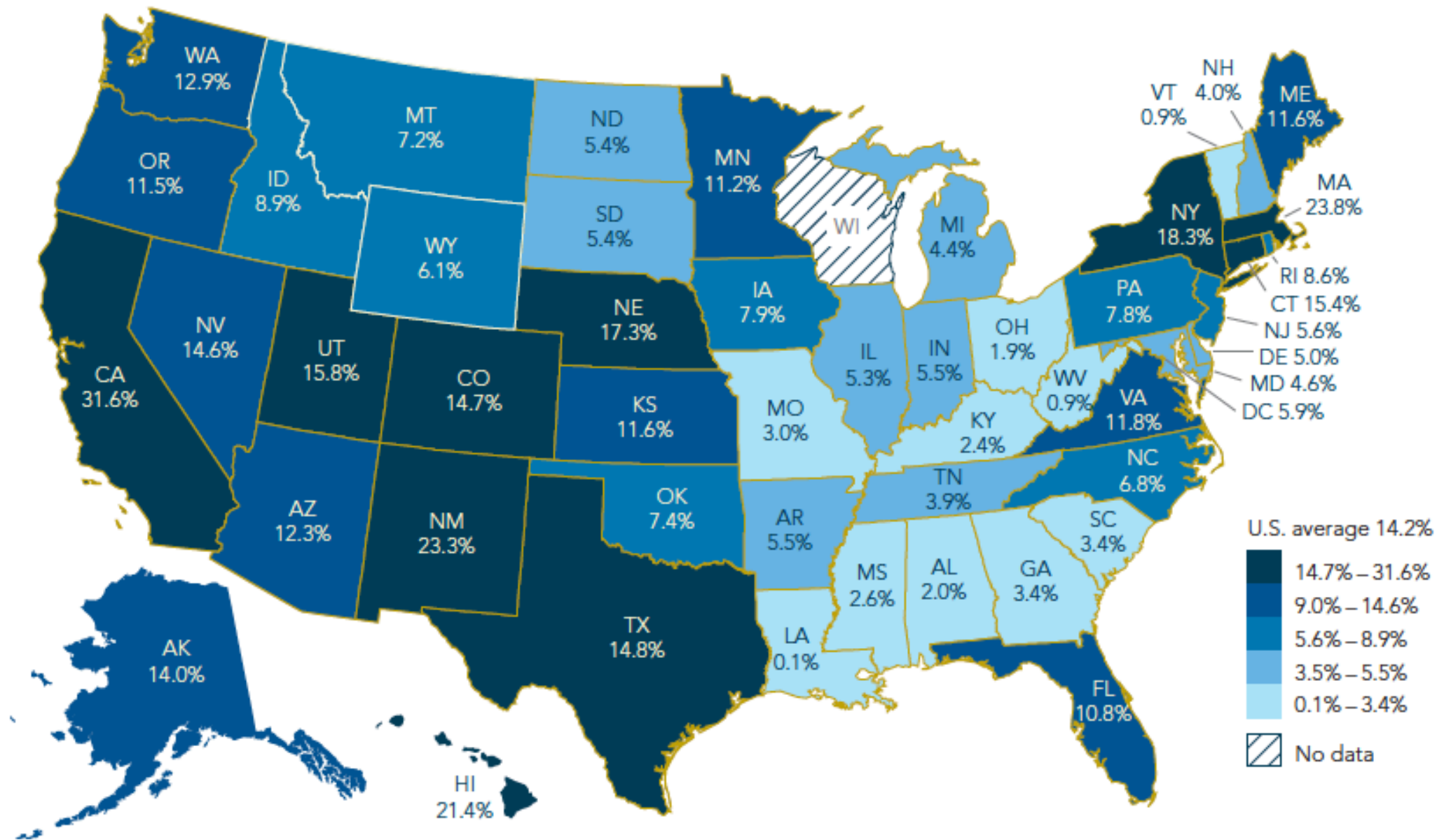
Figure 3
Percent of Students Proficient in Math and Reading in School Year 2012–13
(by type of student)

- English language learners
- Low-income students
- All students



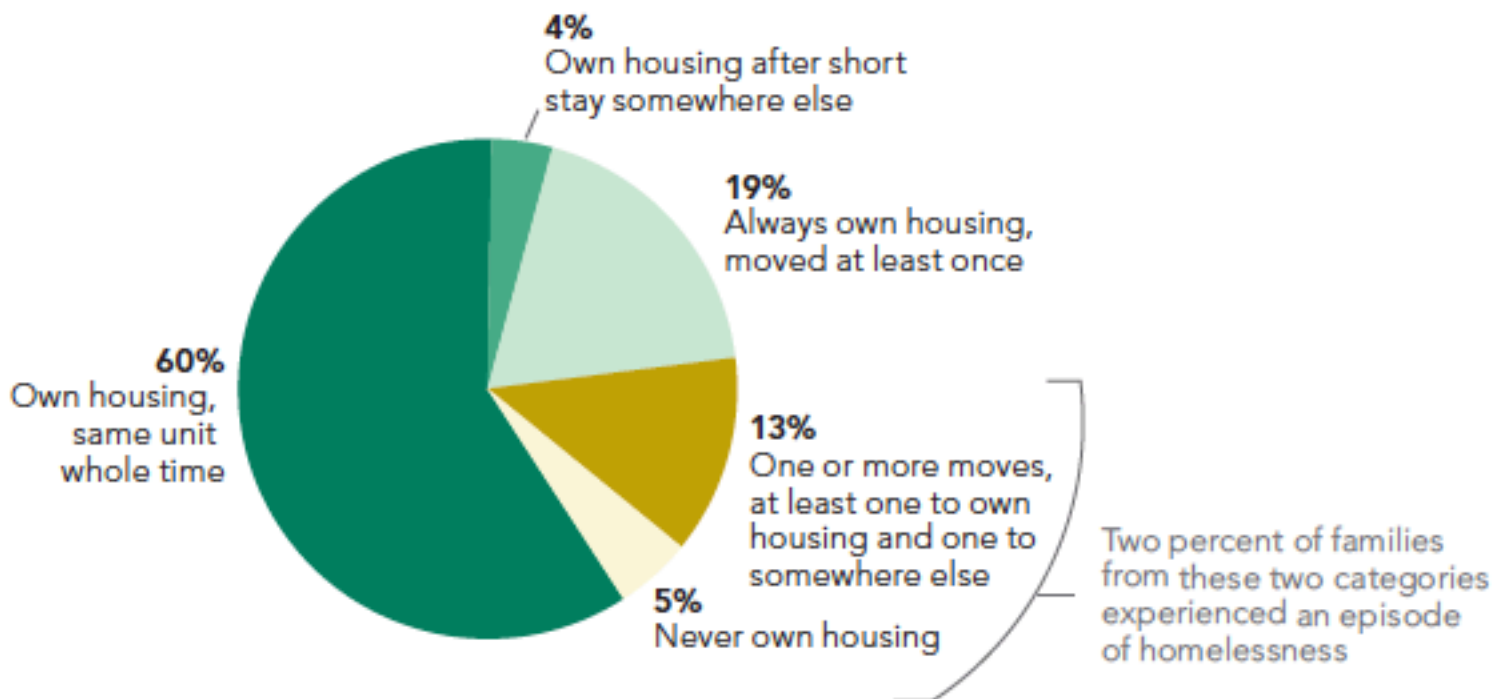
Note: See endnote 34.
Source: U.S. Department of Education, "ED Data Express," <http://www.eddataexpress.ed.gov>.

Figure 4
Percent of Homeless Students Who Are English Language Learners, School Year 2012–13



Note: Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified by quintiles.
 Source: U.S. Department of Education, "ED Data Express," <http://www.eddataexpress.ed.gov>.

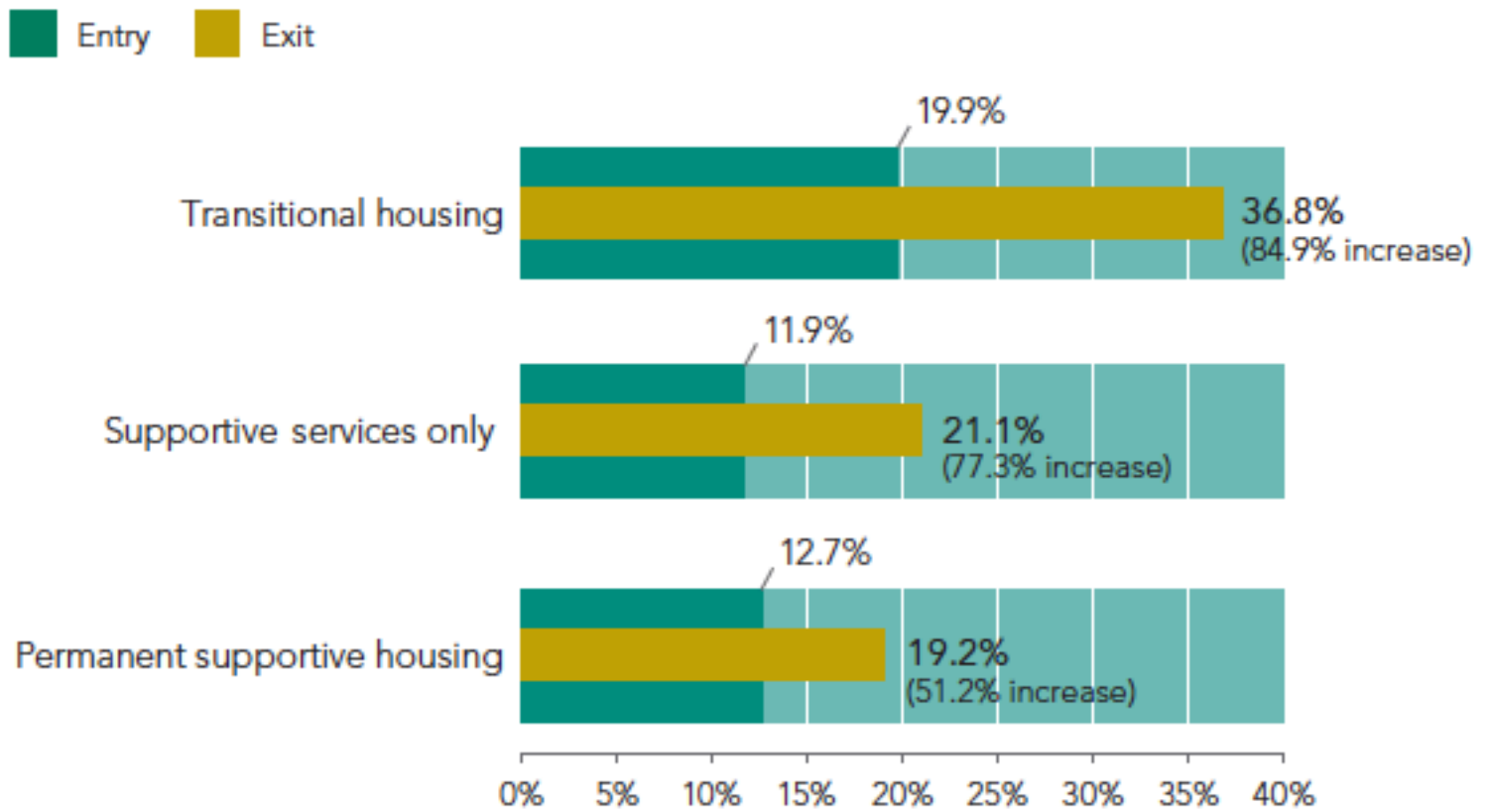
Figure 1
Housing Stability of Families During the Year After Transitional Housing Exit



Note: Percentages do not properly total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Life After Transitional Housing for Homeless Families*, 2010.

Figure 2
Percent of Clients with Employment Income at Program Entry and Exit
 (by housing type)



Note: Numbers in parentheses represent the percent increase in clients with employment income between program entry and exit.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Strategies for Improving Homeless People's Access to Mainstream Benefits and Services*, 2010.

Table 1
Federal Rapid Re-housing Programs for Families

| Program | Rapid Re-housing for Families Demonstration Program (RRHD) | Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) | Emergency Solutions Grants Program Interim Rule (new ESG) |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Time period | 23 sites funded in 2009 (available until expended) | July 2009–September 2012 | January 2012–present |
| Overview and eligibility | Evaluate the effectiveness of rapid re-housing for homeless families who have at least one moderate barrier to housing and are likely to independently sustain housing after the assistance ends. No evaluation published as of September 2013. | Rapidly re-house households that are most in need of temporary housing assistance and are most likely to achieve stable housing after the assistance ends. Problem: Those most in need are not those who are most likely to achieve stable housing, a conflicting mandate that grantees found confusing. | The HEARTH Act of 2009 shifted the program’s focus from emergency or transitional shelters to quickly moving households to permanent housing. Grantees should direct as much funding as possible to rapid re-housing to conserve shelter resources for those with the most urgent housing needs. Supportive services are considered just as critical as housing assistance and grantees should focus on keeping people in housing, not just getting them in housing. A household’s ability to sustain housing is no longer a threshold requirement. |
| Financial assistance | Leasing assistance for 3–6 or 12–15 months. As opposed to rental assistance, participants are not required to contribute towards housing costs. | Less than 3 or 4–18 months of tenant-based rental assistance (with recertification every three months), rental arrears, security and utility deposits, utility payments, moving costs, and motel and hotel vouchers. | Less than 3 or 4–24 months of tenant- or project-based rental assistance, rental arrears, rental application fees, security and utility deposits, utility payments, last month’s rent, moving costs. |
| Supportive services | Housing placement, case management, legal assistance, literacy training, job training, mental health services, child care services, and substance abuse services. Grantees are limited to spend no more than 30% of funds on supportive services. | Housing search and placement, case management, legal services, credit repair, and outreach. Child care and employment training are ineligible services. | Housing search and placement, housing stability case management, tenant legal services, landlord-tenant mediation, and credit repair. |
| Budget | \$25 million | \$1.5 billion | \$90 out of \$250 million in FY11, \$286 million in FY12, \$215 million in FY13 |

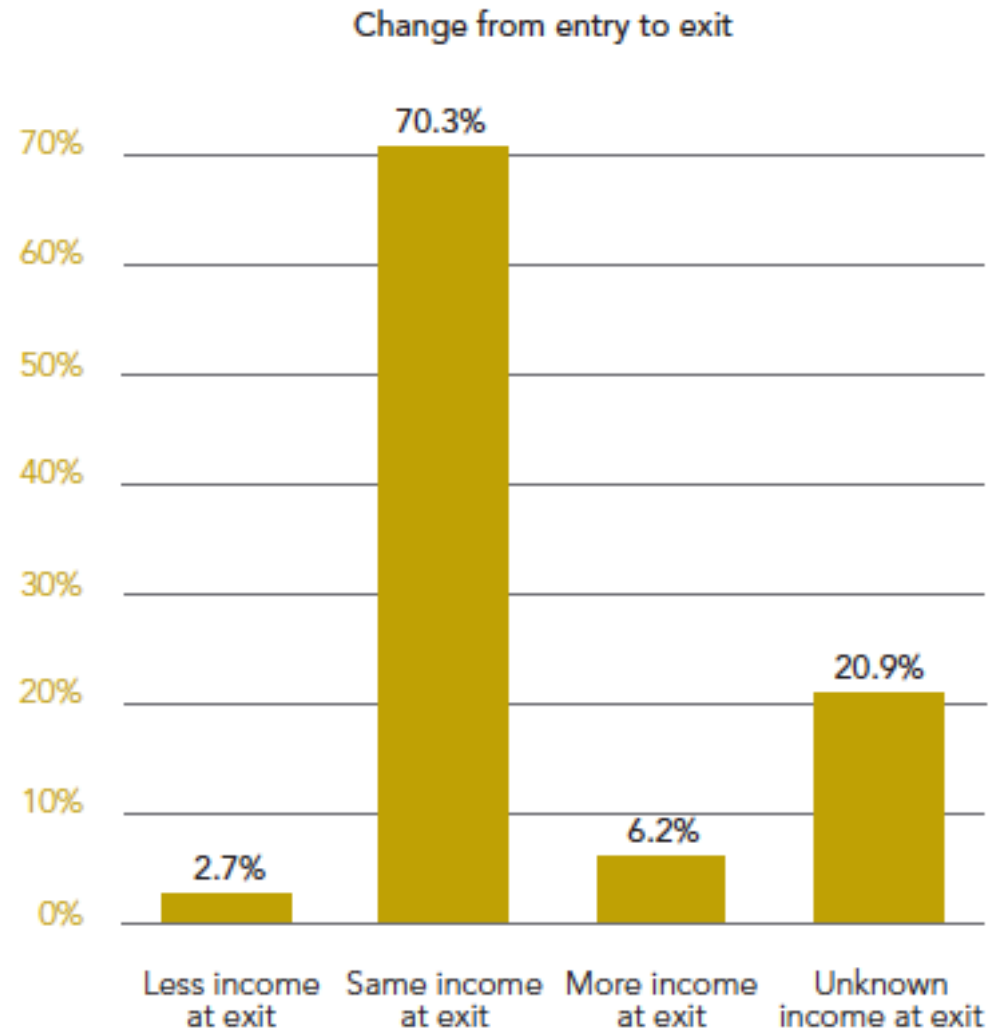
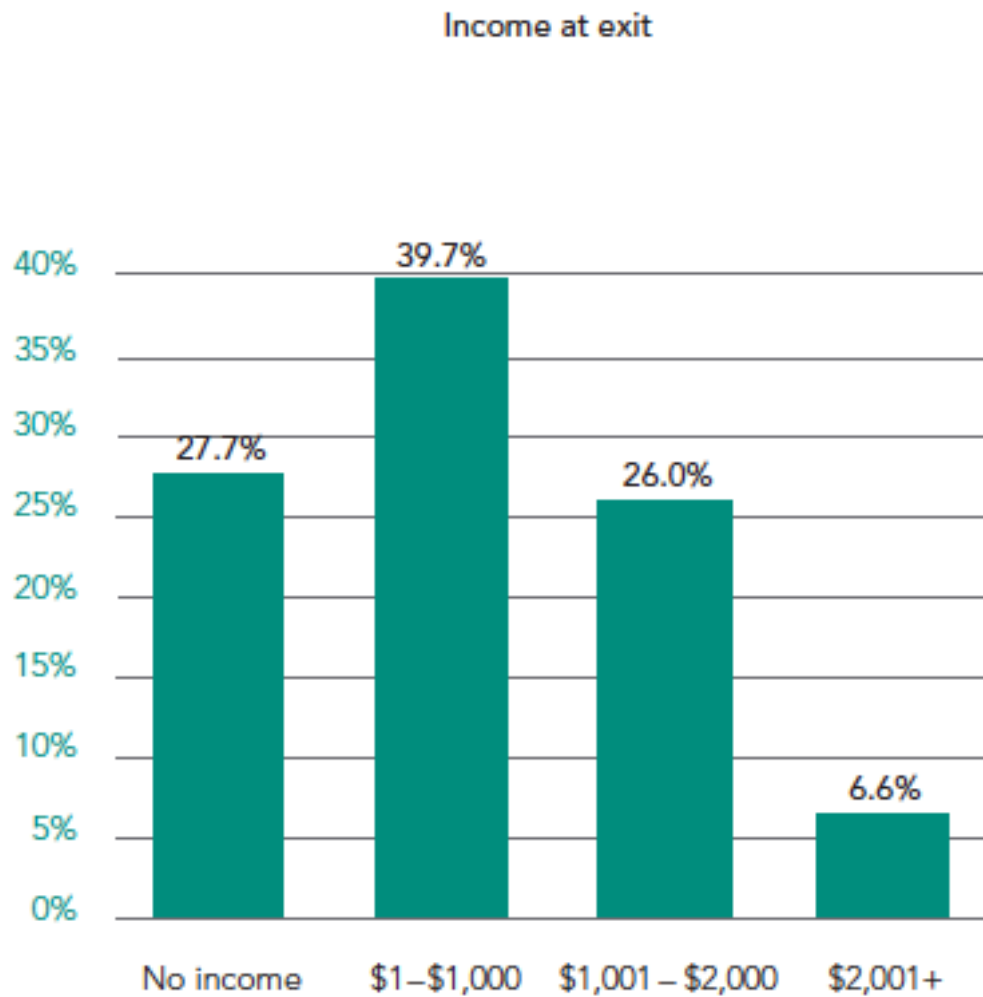
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Notice of Allocations, Application Procedures, and Requirements for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program Grantees under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, March 2009; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Leasing and Rental Assistance: Transition Guidance for Existing SHP Grantees Using Leasing Funds for Transitional or Permanent Housing*, 2012; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Interim rule, “Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Emergency Solutions Grants Program and Consolidated Plan Conforming Amendments,” *Federal Register* 76, no. 233 (December 2011): 75,954–94; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, OneCPD Resource Exchange, *Retooling the Homeless Crisis Response System Webinar*, 2012.

Table 2
Emergency Shelter Versus Solutions Grants Program

| Component | Emergency Shelter Grants Program | Emergency Solutions Grants Program |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Emergency shelter or street outreach | No cap on spending | Spending limited to either 60% of a grantee’s total allocation or the amount of funds used for those activities in the last year of the Emergency Shelter Grants Program, whichever is greater |
| Prevention | Spending limited to 30% of a grantee’s total allocation | No cap on spending |
| Rapid re-housing | Ineligible activity | Eligible activity, with rental assistance capped at 24 months in a three-year period per client |

Source: Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009, S 896, 111th Cong., 1st sess.; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Emergency Solutions Grant Program: Getting Ready for the New ESG, 2011.

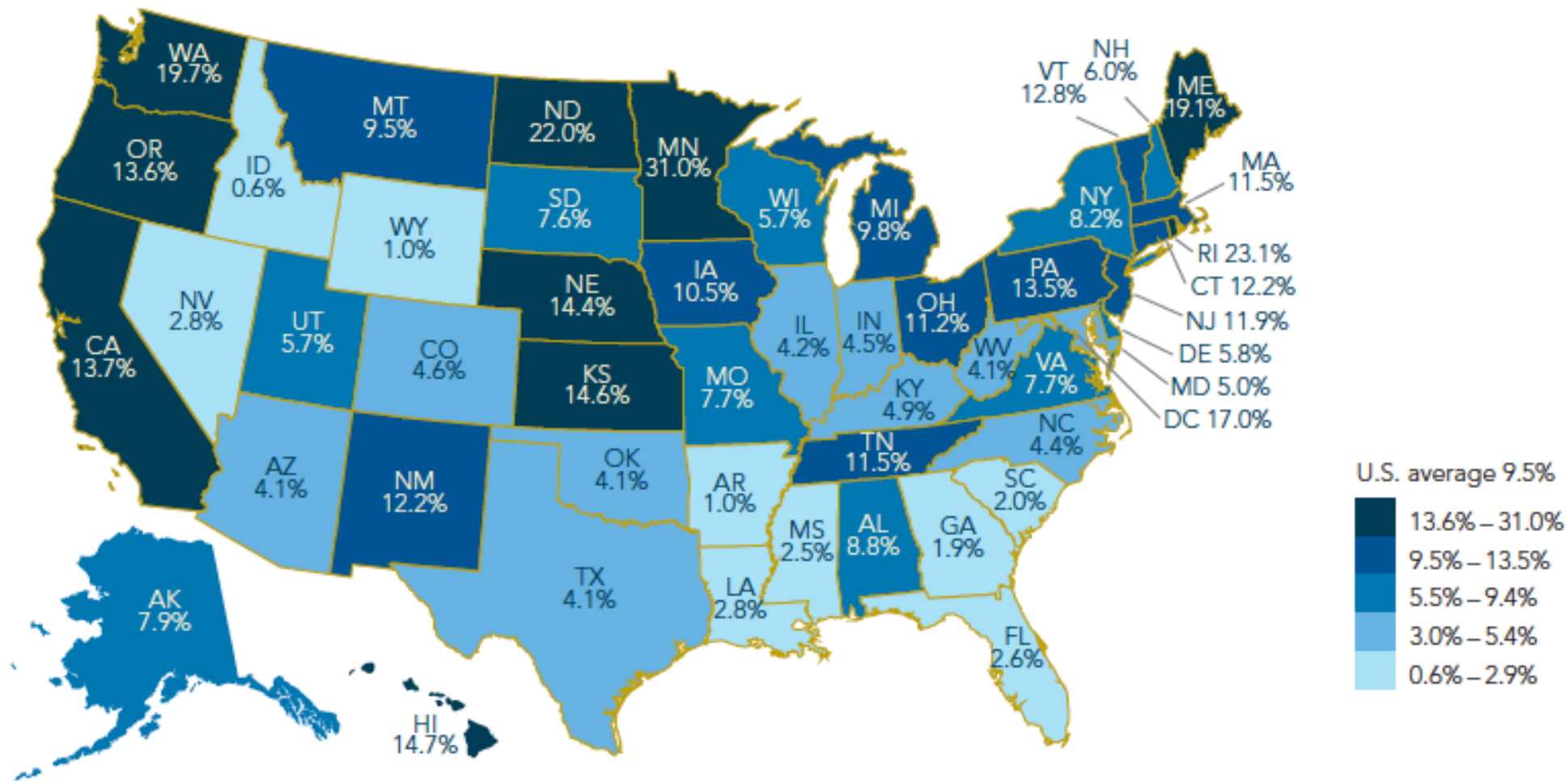
Figure 3
Monthly Cash Income of HPRP Clients



Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *The 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*.

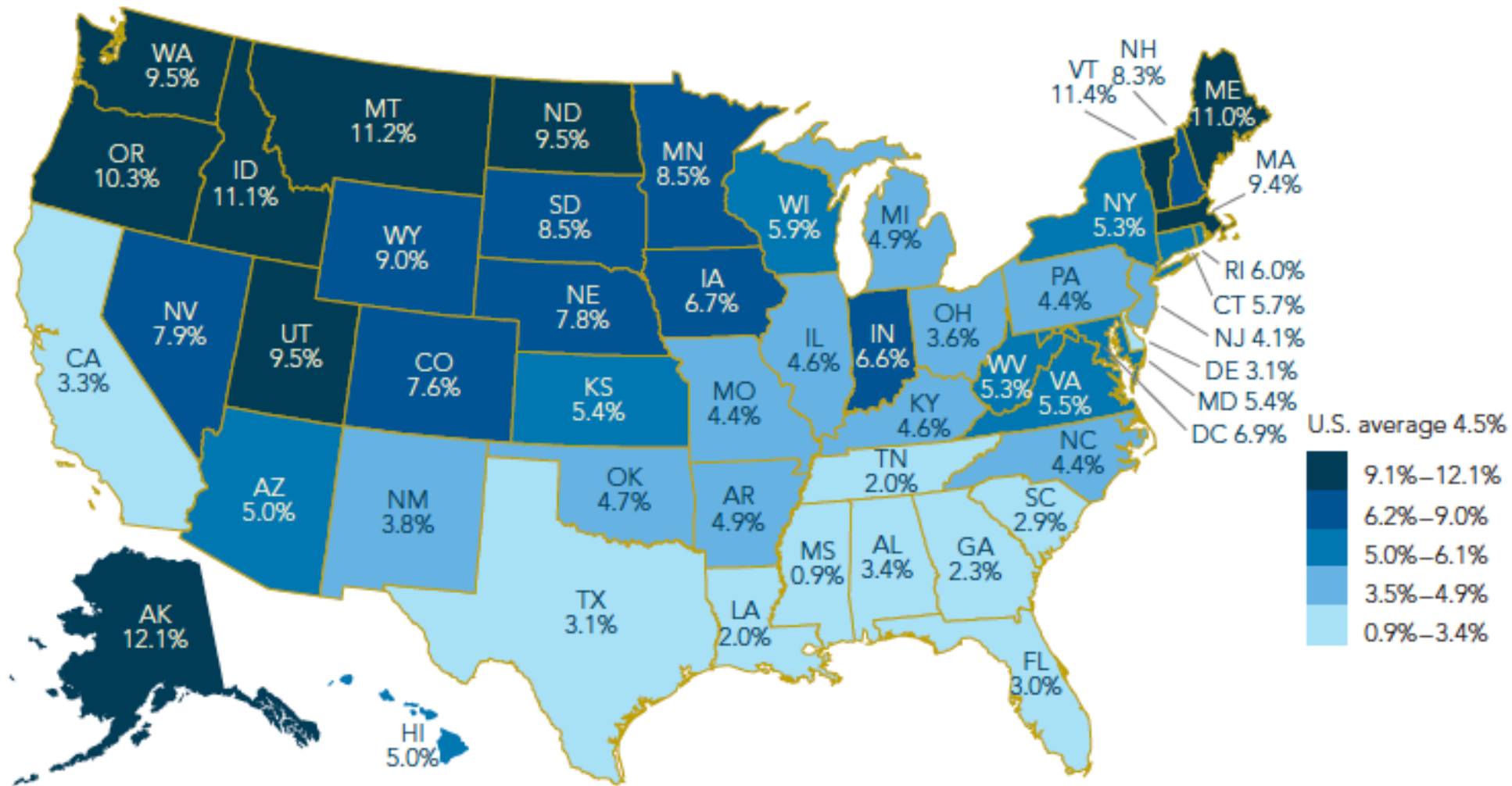
Figure 1
Percent of Adults Exiting SHP or S+C Enrolled in TANF, 2011



Note: The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funds transitional housing, permanent housing, safe havens, innovative supportive housing, supportive services only, and homeless management information systems. Shelter Plus Care (S+C) includes tenant-, sponsor-, and project-based rental assistance and single room occupancy dwellings. Beginning in 2012, SHP, S+C, and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation grants were consolidated into the Continuum of Care Program. Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified by quintiles.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD's 2011 Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application.

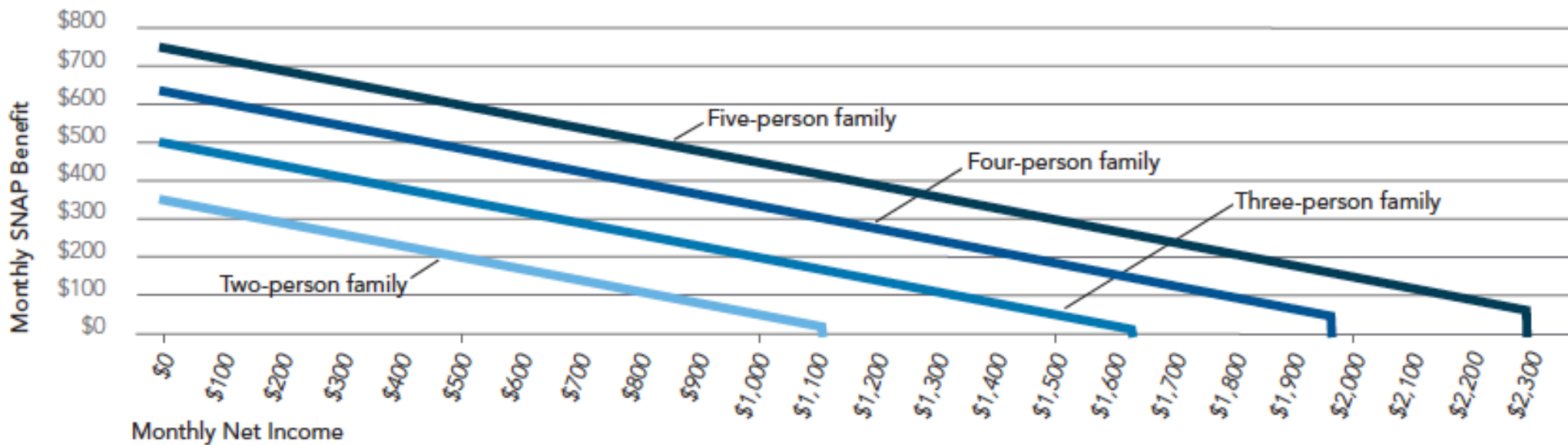
Figure 2
Percent of Head Start Families Who Are Homeless, 2013



Note: Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified by quintiles.
 Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2012–13 Head Start Program Information Report, Family Information Report—State Level.

Figure 3
Monthly SNAP Benefit in Fiscal Year 2014

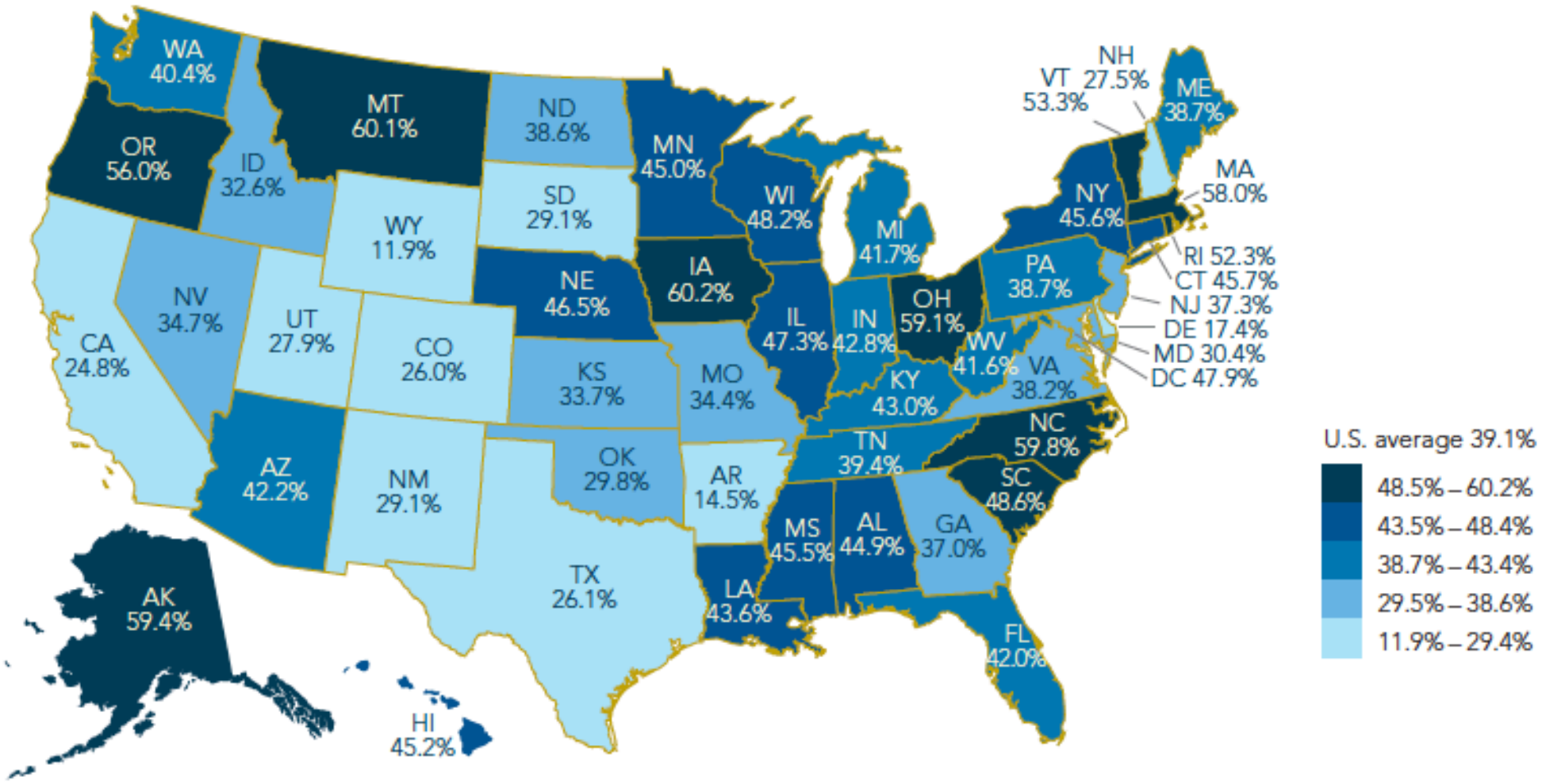
(by family size and monthly net income)



Note: Net income is total income after allowable deductions, such as standard deductions based on household size and earned income, medical expenses, child support payments, and shelter costs.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)," <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap>.

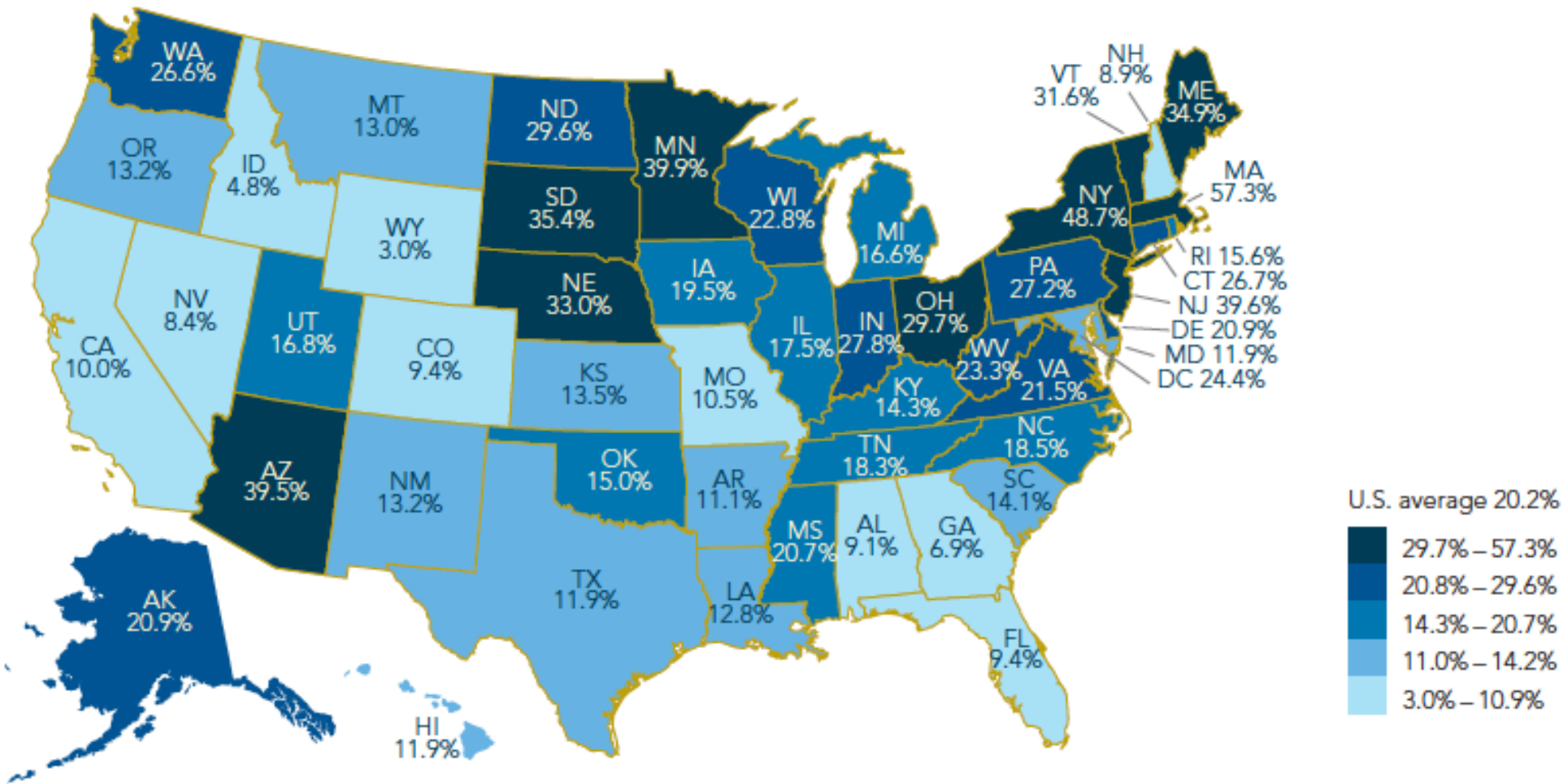
Figure 4
Percent of Adults Exiting SHP or S+C Receiving SNAP Benefits, 2011



Note: The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funds transitional housing, permanent housing, safe havens, Innovative supportive housing, supportive services only, and homeless management information systems. Shelter Plus Care (S+C) includes tenant-, sponsor-, and project-based rental assistance and single room occupancy dwellings. Beginning in 2012, SHP, S+C, and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation grants were consolidated into the Continuum of Care Program. Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified by quintiles.

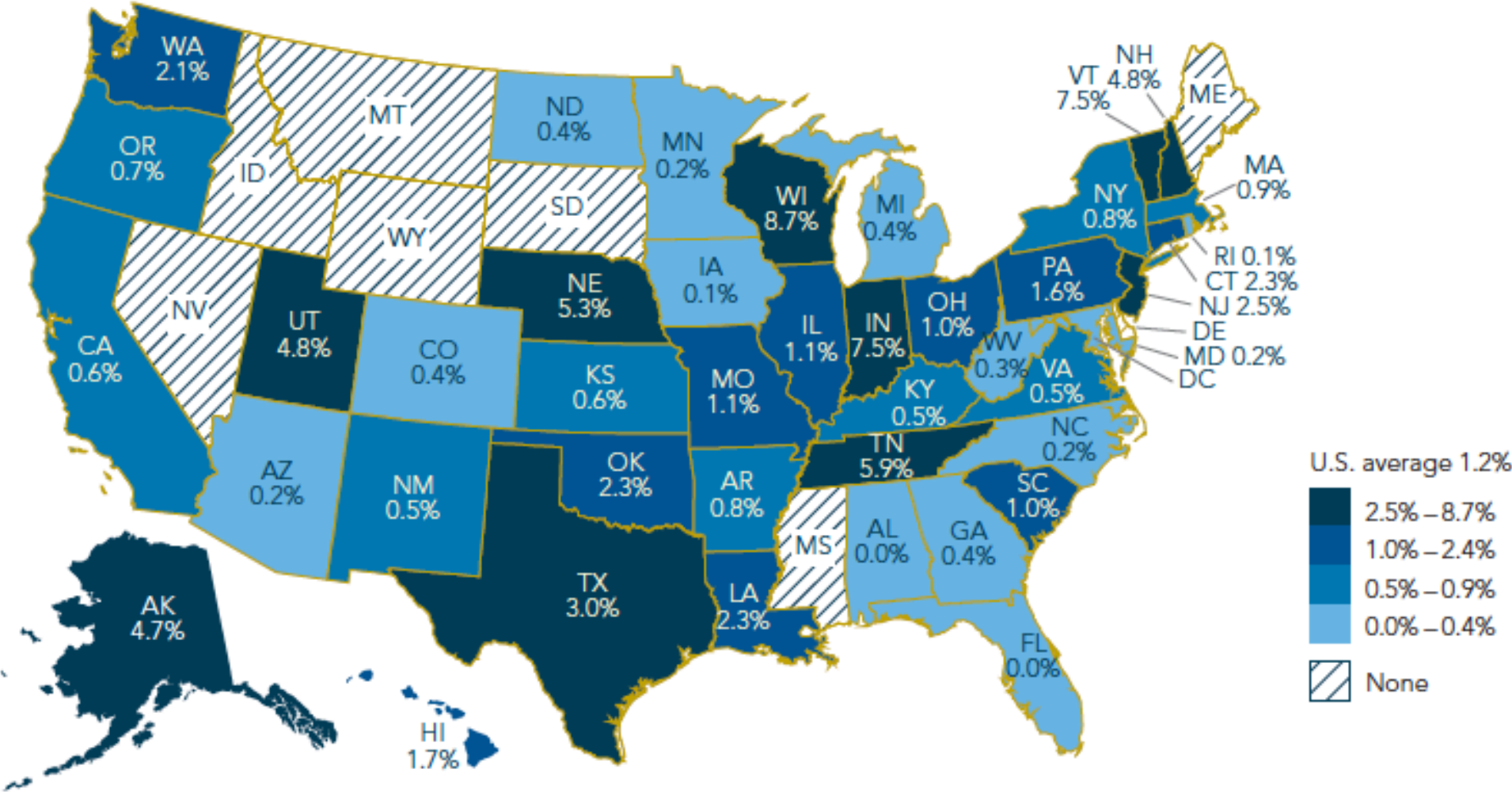
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD's 2011 Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application.

Figure 5
Percent of Adults Exiting SHP or S+C Receiving Medicaid Benefits, 2011



Note: The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funds transitional housing, permanent housing, safe havens, innovative supportive housing, supportive services only, and homeless management information systems. Shelter Plus Care (S+C) includes tenant-, sponsor-, and project-based rental assistance and single room occupancy dwellings. Beginning in 2012, SHP, S+C, and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation grants were consolidated into the Continuum of Care Program. Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified by quintiles.
 Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD's 2011 Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application.

Figure 6
Percent of Adults Exiting SHP or S+C Receiving CHIP Benefits for Children, 2011

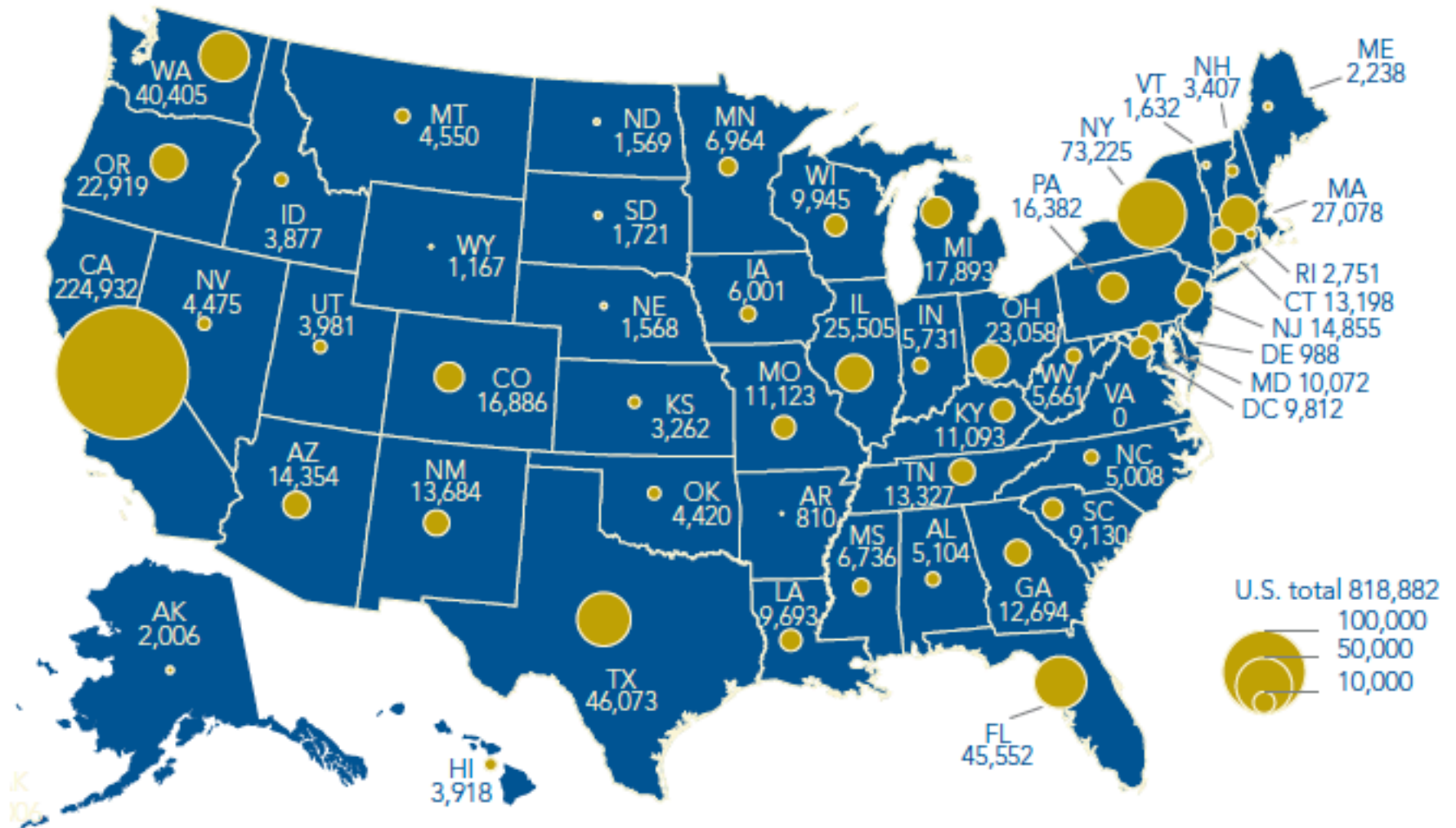


Note: The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funds transitional housing, permanent housing, safe havens, Innovative supportive housing, supportive services only, and homeless management information systems. Shelter Plus Care (S+C) includes tenant-, sponsor-, and project-based rental assistance and single room occupancy dwellings. Beginning in 2012, SHP, S+C, and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation grants were consolidated into the Continuum of Care Program. Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified by quartiles.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD's 2011 Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application.

Figure 7

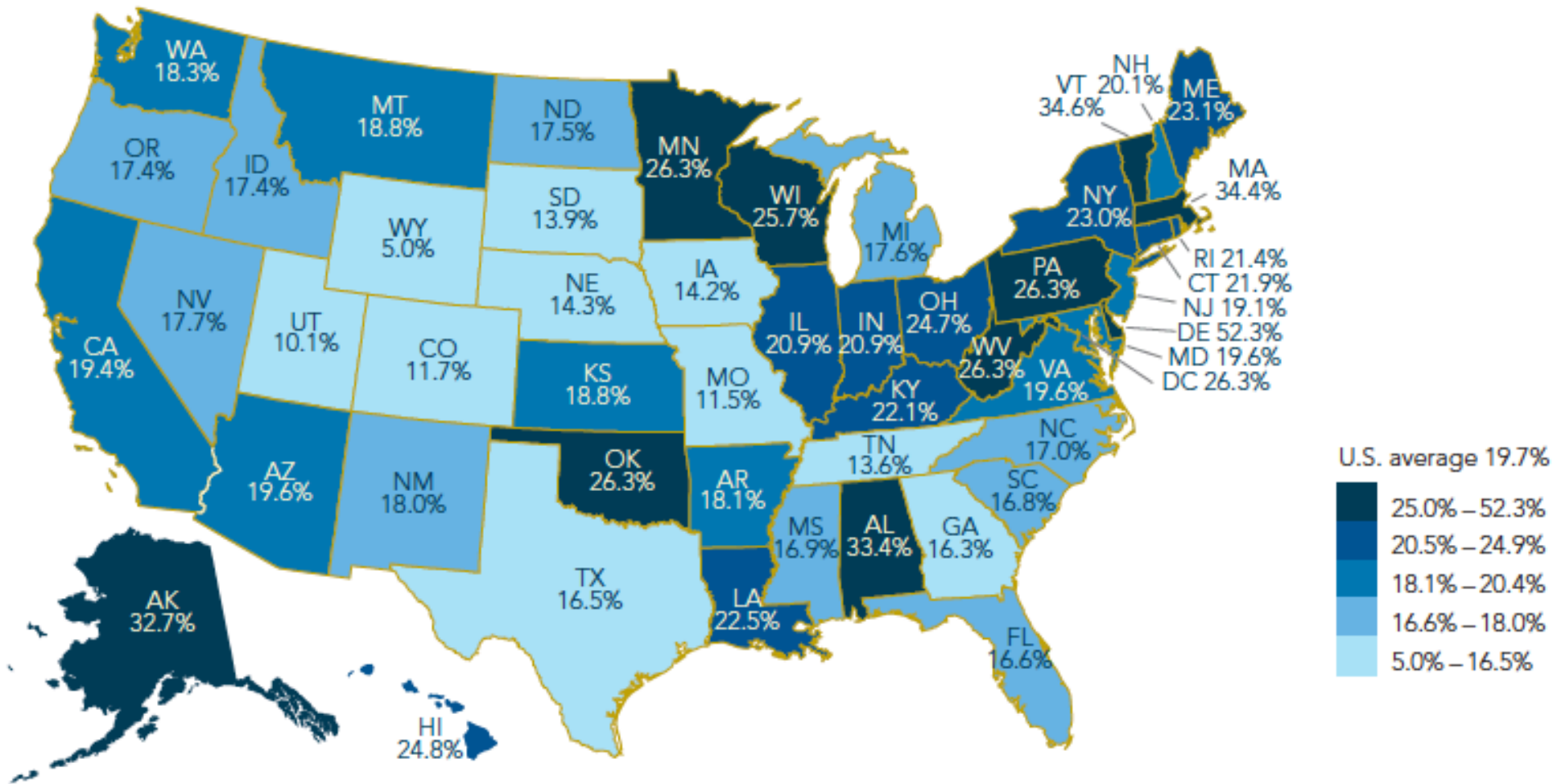
Number of Homeless Patients Served by Health Care for the Homeless Grantees, 2013



Note: Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states.

Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, 2013 Uniform Reporting System.

Figure 8
Percent of Adults Exiting SHP or S+C Receiving SSI or SSDI Benefits, 2011

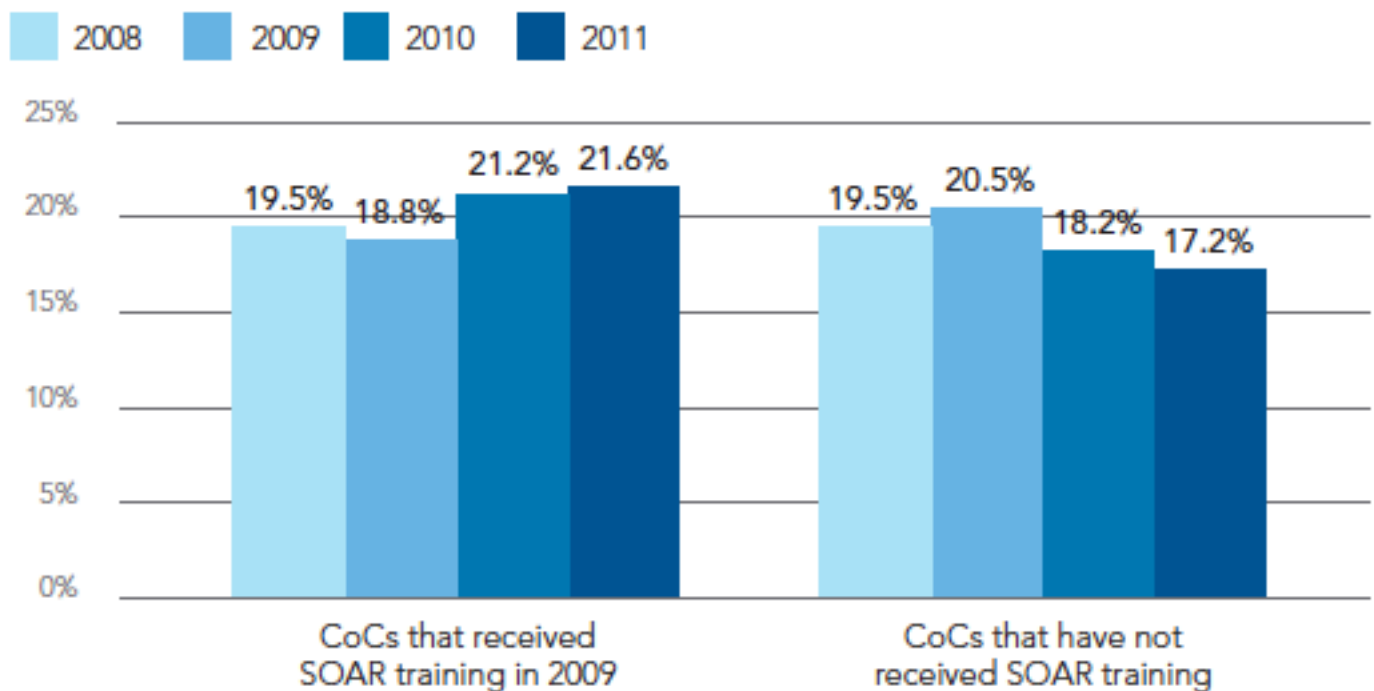


Note: The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funds transitional housing, permanent housing, safe havens, innovative supportive housing, supportive services only, and homeless management information systems. Shelter Plus Care (S+C) includes tenant-, sponsor-, and project-based rental assistance and single room occupancy dwellings. Beginning in 2012, SHP, S+C, and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation grants were consolidated into the Continuum of Care Program. Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified by quintiles.
 Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD's 2011 Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application.

Figure 9

Percent of Adults Exiting SHP or S+C Receiving SSI or SSDI Benefits

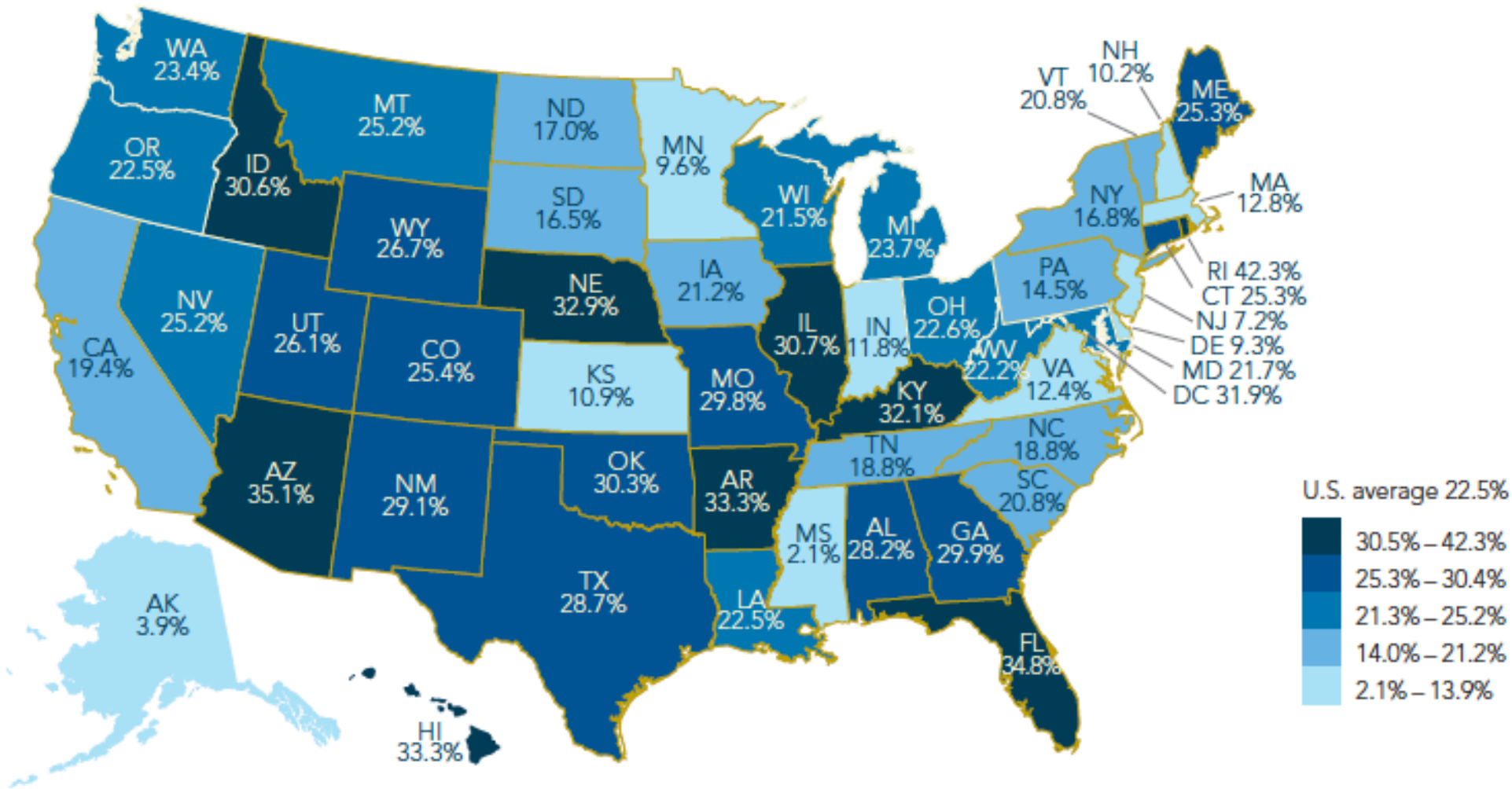
(by year and CoC participation in SOAR training)



Note: A paired samples t-test was conducted to examine the differences among 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 disability benefit enrollment rates for homeless adults exiting the Supportive Housing Program or Shelter Plus Care. Four effects were significant for the experimental group that received SOAR training in 2009: 2009–10, $t(50) = -2.52$, $p = .015$; 2008–10, $t(50) = -1.96$, $p = .056$; 2008–11, $t(50) = -2.75$, $p = .008$; 2009–11, $t(50) = -2.81$, $p = .007$.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD's Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application, 2008–11.

Figure 10
Percent of Adults Exiting SHP or S+C with No Financial Resources, 2011



Note: The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funds transitional housing, permanent housing, safe havens, Innovative supportive housing, supportive services only, and homeless management information systems. Shelter Plus Care (S+C) includes tenant-, sponsor-, and project-based rental assistance and single room occupancy dwellings. Beginning in 2012, SHP, S+C, and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation grants were consolidated into the Continuum of Care Program. Alaska is represented at half the scale of the other states. Data are classified by quintiles.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD's 2011 Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application.

Figure 11
Number of CoCs that have Case Managers Systematically Assist Clients in Completing Benefit Applications, Fiscal Year 2011

(by percent of providers in the CoC)

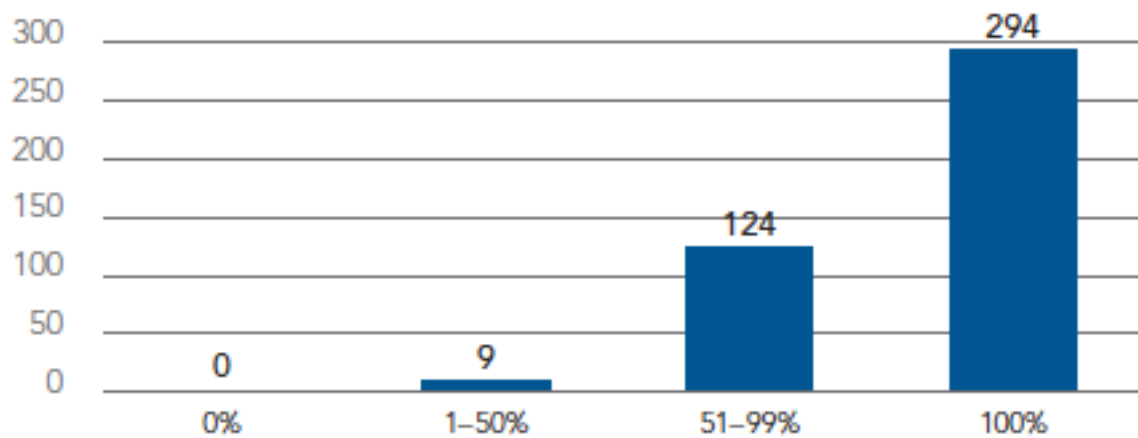


Figure 12
**Number of CoCs that Supply Transportation Assistance
to Attend Benefit Appointments, Employment Training,
or Jobs, Fiscal Year 2011**

(by percent of providers in the CoC)

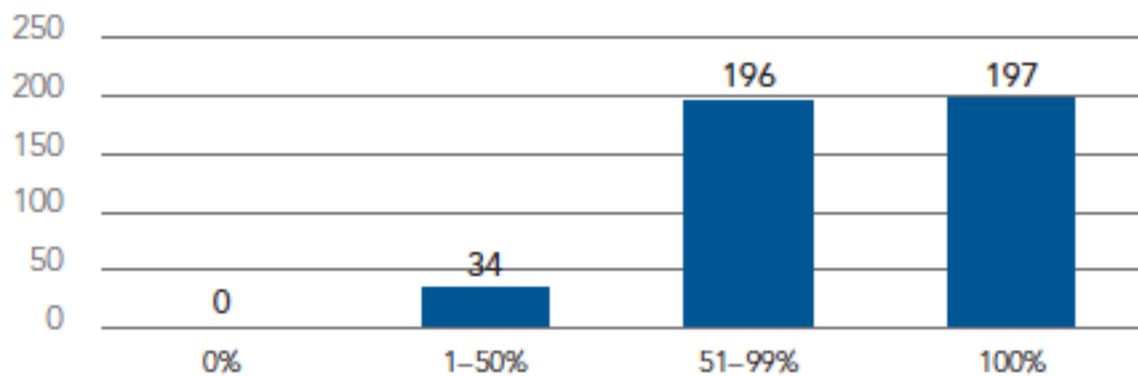


Figure 13
**Number of CoCs that Use a Single Application Form for
Four or More Mainstream Programs, Fiscal Year 2011**
(by percent of providers in the CoC)

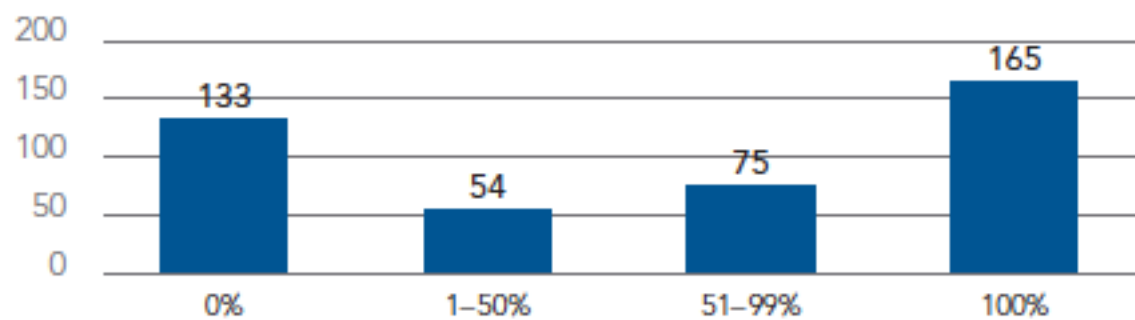
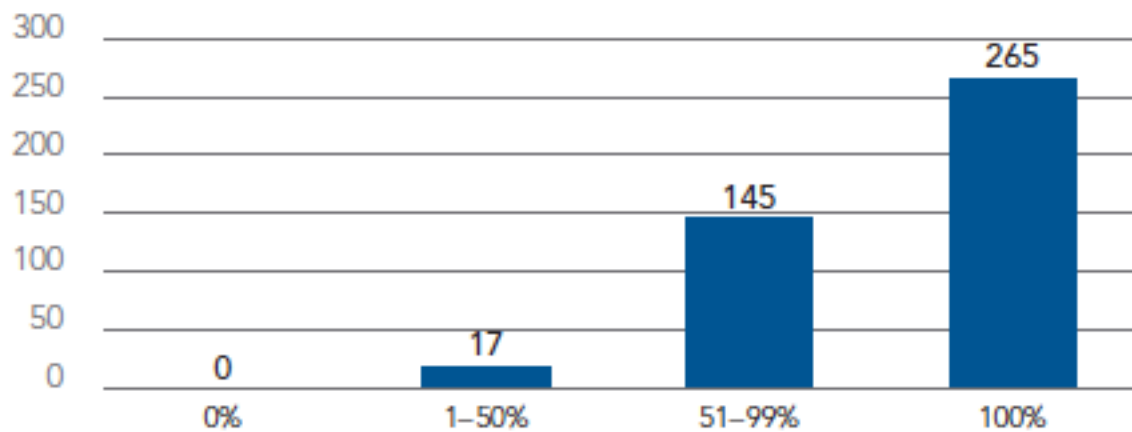


Figure 14
Number of CoCs that have Staff Systematically Follow up to Ensure Mainstream Benefits are Received, Fiscal Year 2011
(by percent of providers in the CoC)



Source for Figures 11-14: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *HUD's 2011 Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application*.

Table 1

Reported Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting the Continuum of Care Program*

(by fiscal year funding application)

| Sources of cash income | FY05–11 | FY12–13 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Earned income | ✓ | ✓ |
| Unemployment insurance | ✓** | ✓ |
| Worker's compensation | | ✓ |
| Social Security | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pension | | ✓ |
| Veteran's pension | ✓** | ✓ |
| Veteran's disability | | ✓ |
| Private disability insurance | | ✓ |
| Supplemental Security Income (SSI) | ✓ | ✓ |
| Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) | ✓ | ✓ |
| Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) | ✓ | ✓ |
| General assistance | ✓ | ✓ |
| Child support | | ✓ |
| Alimony | ✓** | ✓ |
| Other | ✓** | ✓ |
| No cash income | ✓** | ✓ |
| Sources of non-cash benefits | FY05–11 | FY12–13 |
| Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) | ✓ | ✓ |
| Medicaid | ✓ | ✓ |
| Medicare | | ✓ |
| State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) | ✓ | ✓ |
| Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) | | ✓ |
| Veteran's Administration (VA) medical services | ✓ | ✓ |
| TANF child care services | | ✓ |
| TANF transportation services | | ✓ |
| Other TANF-funded services | | ✓ |
| Temporary rental assistance | | ✓ |
| Section 8, public housing, or rental assistance | | ✓ |
| Other | ✓** | ✓ |
| No non-cash benefits | ✓** | ✓ |

*Beginning in Fiscal Year 2012, the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 consolidated the Supportive Housing Program, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation grants into the Continuum of Care Program; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Continuum of Care Program Interim Rule," *Federal Register* 77, no. 147 (July 2012).

**Categories were combined in FY05–11 as unemployment benefits, veteran's benefits, and child support/alimony, while the other and no income or benefits categories were not separated by cash income and non-cash benefits.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD's Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application, 2005–13.