

State Dashboards

Exploring Trends in Family Homelessness State by State

The *Almanac's* easy-to-use State Dashboards provide a quick summary of family homelessness in each state and the District of Columbia, giving more context to the State Family Homelessness Rankings. The 51 dashboards provide key information on family homelessness and access to supportive services at the state level, illustrating how far states are from meeting the needs of this vulnerable population. Each dashboard presents a standardized set of state-specific data points, allowing for comparisons to be made between states. The dashboards are intended to be a useful resource for state and local government officials, advocates, and service providers working to address family homelessness.

Each dashboard begins with an overview of where the state placed on the State Family Homelessness Rankings. The state's rank on the two components, the State Education Ranking and the State Policy Ranking, is provided, as well as each state's score and the U.S. average on all ten indicators. Since the **District of Columbia** was not included in the State Family Homelessness Rankings, its dashboard provides only scores and no rankings.

Local investment in beds for homeless families should correspond to the size and needs of the homeless family population as it changes over time. The first figures on the state dashboards show the percent change in homelessness (for children, single adults, chronically homeless, and veterans) and bed inventory (emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing) between 2007 and 2013. The data is disaggregated for families and individuals to make clear the extent to which the size of those two groups or the shelter services available to them differed over the time period. The dashboards show that bed inventory shifted away from transitional housing over the time period, with 43 states decreasing the number of transitional housing beds for families or individuals. All but two states (**Arkansas** and **Oregon**) increased the number of permanent supportive housing beds for individuals, and 43 states increased the permanent supportive housing stock dedicated to families, with **Delaware** increasing it by the highest percentage (616.7%).

To prevent future episodes of homelessness and support families' economic security, homeless parents should be connected to the workforce and to the public benefits for which they are eligible. The second figure on each dashboard

illustrates the percentage of adults who exited homelessness programs in 2011 with and without income or social safety net benefits. Sources of income include income from employment and unemployment benefits, and the social safety net benefits include general (state) public assistance, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicaid, and Social Security Insurance/Social Security Disability Insurance (SSI/SSDI). Across all states, the highest percentage of adults exiting homelessness programs with income from employment was observed in **Tennessee**, with 48.6%; the lowest was in **New Jersey** (13.6%). This second figure also shows how many adults exited without any income or benefits; the U.S. average in 2011 was nearly one in four (22.5%). **Rhode Island** had the highest percentage (42.5%) of adults exiting without income, while **Mississippi** had the lowest (2.1%).

The final figure on the state dashboards shows the number of homeless students each year in the state, by living arrangement, between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years. Homeless students' living arrangements are categorized as sheltered, doubled up, hotel/motel, unsheltered, or unknown. While the dashboards show some variation in the sizes of these groups across states, the total number of homeless students decreased in only two states (**Louisiana** and **Mississippi**) over the time period analyzed. The **District of Columbia** identified four and a half times (357.0%) more homeless students during the 2012–13 school year than during the 2006–07 school year, a larger increase than all other states. As with the vast majority of states, of the different living arrangements, the greatest growth was in the number of students identified as living in doubled-up situations.

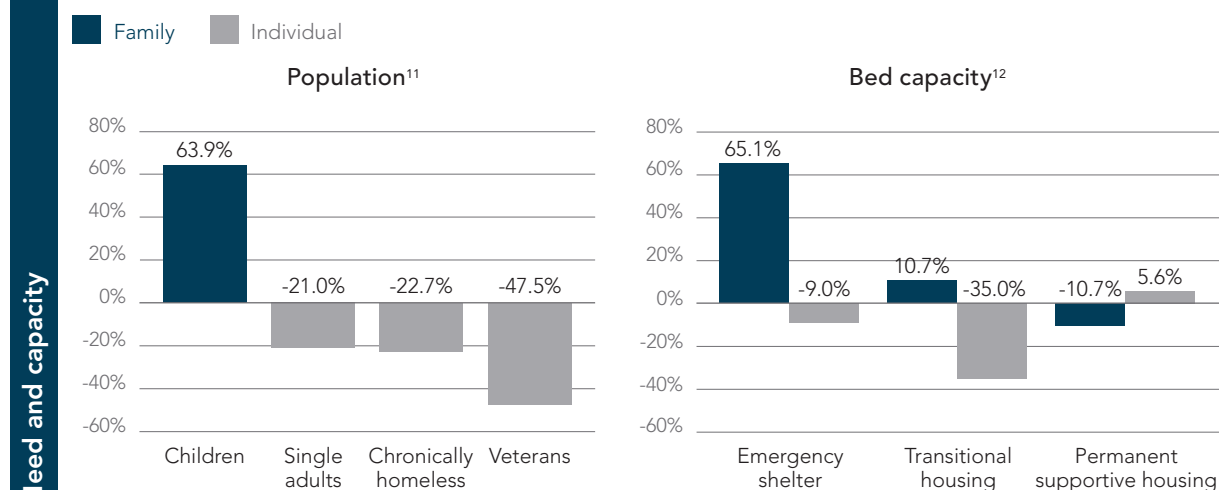
Comparing states' homeless family populations and access to supportive services reveals that few states have observed a decline in child and student homelessness or are connecting homeless adults to the benefits and income critical to their families' self-sufficiency. Without sufficient housing program capacity and income sources, the size of the homeless family population cannot be expected to decline. In highlighting the scope of homelessness and key aspects of the homelessness services system in each state, the dashboards underscore the necessity of further investments in resources for homeless families and children.

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	AL	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	3.3%	42
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	3.7%	17
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	33.3%	13
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	9.4	9
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	46.0%	36
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	46	4
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	54.3%	12
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	1	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.8	39

Although 26 states ranked higher on the State Education Ranking, Alabama ranked in the top fifth of states on the indicator identifying school-aged homeless children living doubled up.

At no. 25, Alabama placed slightly higher on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to having affordable and available rental units for extremely low-income families.

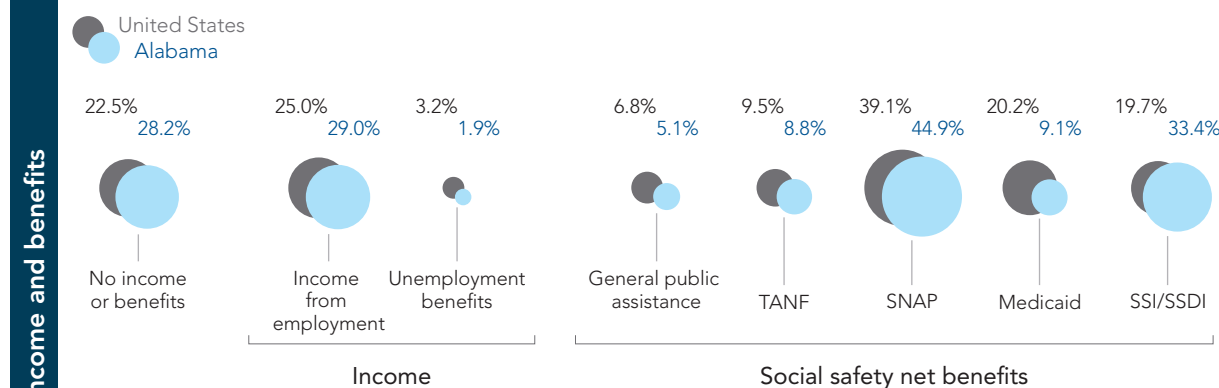
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless single adults, veterans, and chronically homeless individuals decreased and the number of homeless children increased.

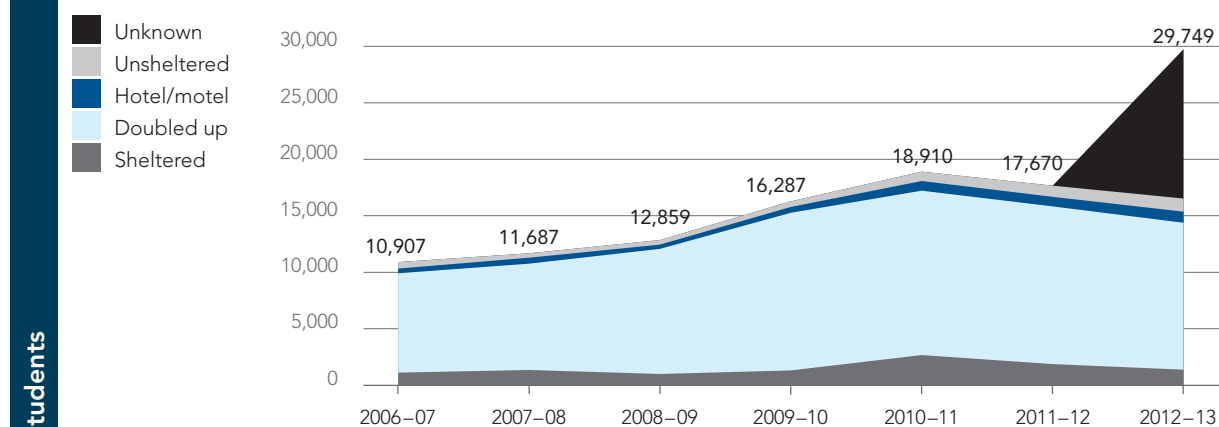
During the same time period, Alabama increased its emergency shelter bed inventory for families while shifting away from permanent supportive housing beds for families and emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for single individuals.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



Nearly one-third (28.2%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households in 2011 without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 29.0% were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



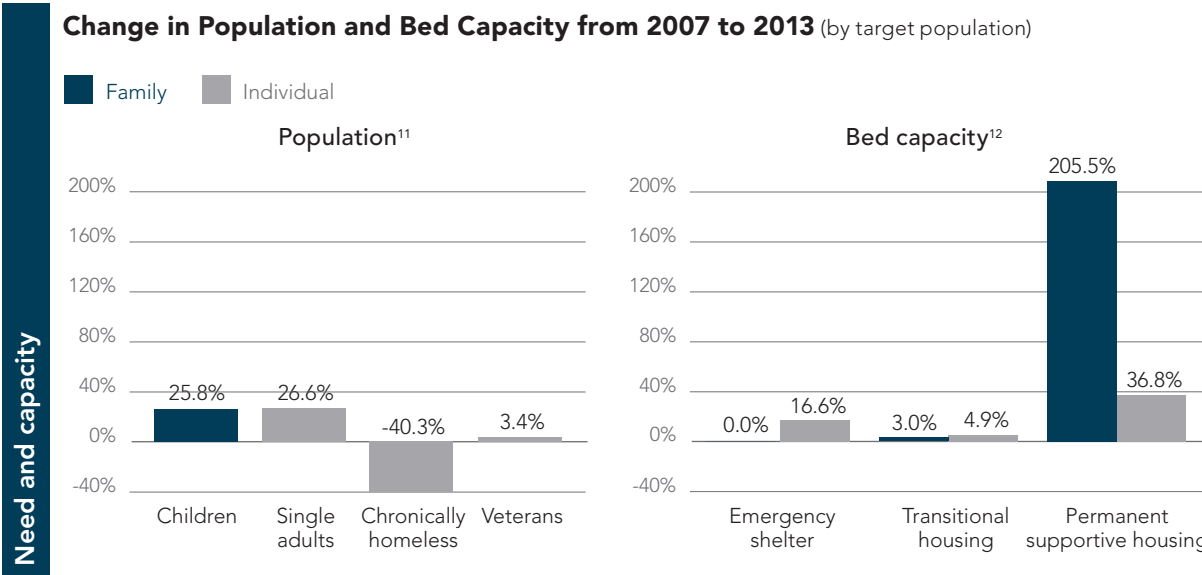
Alabama saw a 172.8% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years. The increase in the number of students living doubled up (47.9%) and the large number living in unknown situations in 2013 were the greatest drivers of change.

State Education Ranking: 1
State Policy Ranking: 42

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	AK	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	11.9%	2
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	7.2%	8
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	69.4%	1
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	2.5	40
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	66.0%	4
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	39	11
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	36.3%	40
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	1	45
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	1	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	5

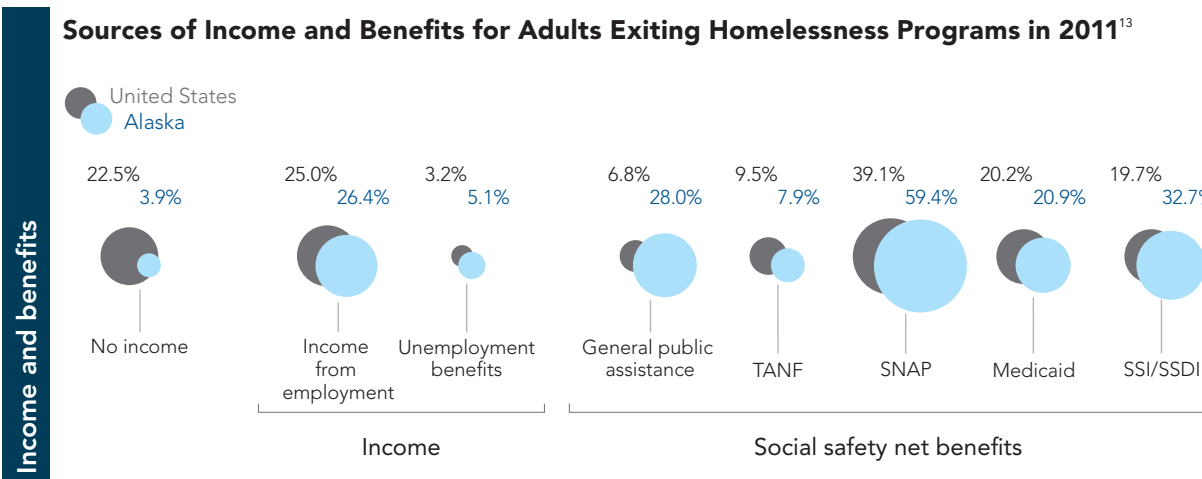
Although ranked first on the State Education Ranking, Alaska ranked only 40th on identifying school-aged homeless children living doubled up.

At no. 42, Alaska placed much lower on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to having only one of seven possible policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care.

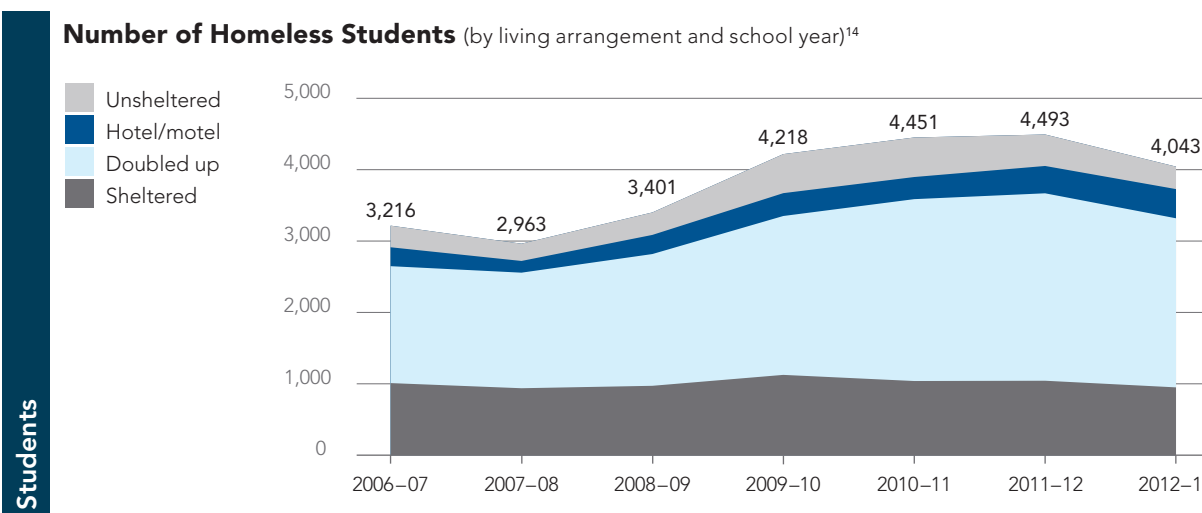


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children and single adults increased by about one-quarter while the number of chronically homeless single adults decreased by two-fifths.

During the same time period, Alaska invested heavily to increase its permanent supportive housing bed inventory for families while maintaining the same number of family emergency shelter beds.



In 2011, only 3.9% of adults exited programs serving homeless households in Alaska without any income or social safety net benefits, but only 26.4% received income from employment.



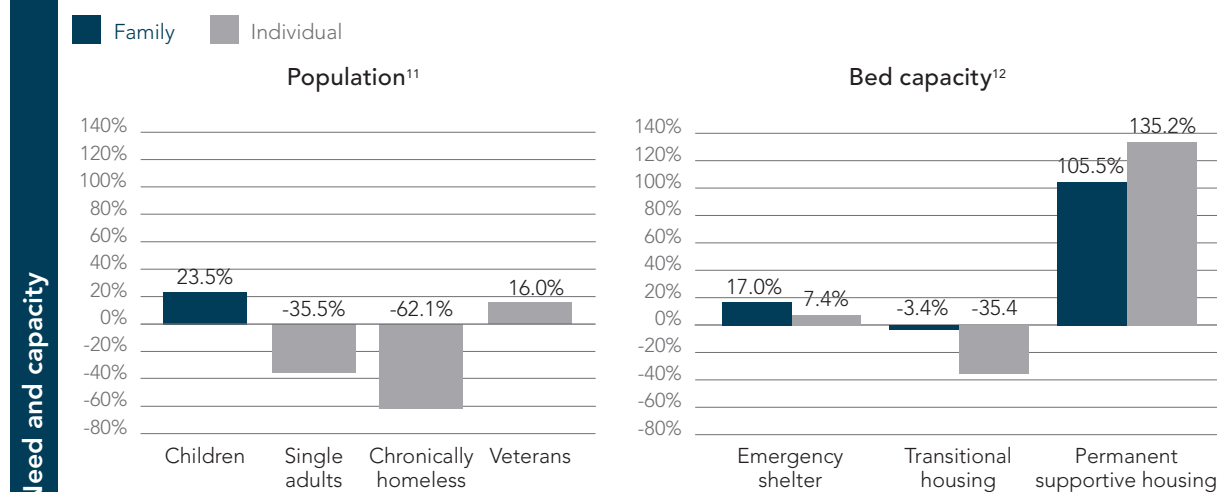
Alaska saw a 25.7% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years. The greatest change was observed in the number of students staying in hotels or motels (up 54.3%), while the rise in the number of students in shelter was slightly smaller (44.6%).

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	AZ	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.5%	35
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.5%	38
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	23.7%	25
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	2.7	38
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	47.3%	32
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	20	48
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	45.4%	31
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	5

Although ranked 40th on the State Education Ranking, Arizona did rank 25th on the indicator measuring homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12.

At no. 41, Arizona placed much lower on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to having only two of seven policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care.

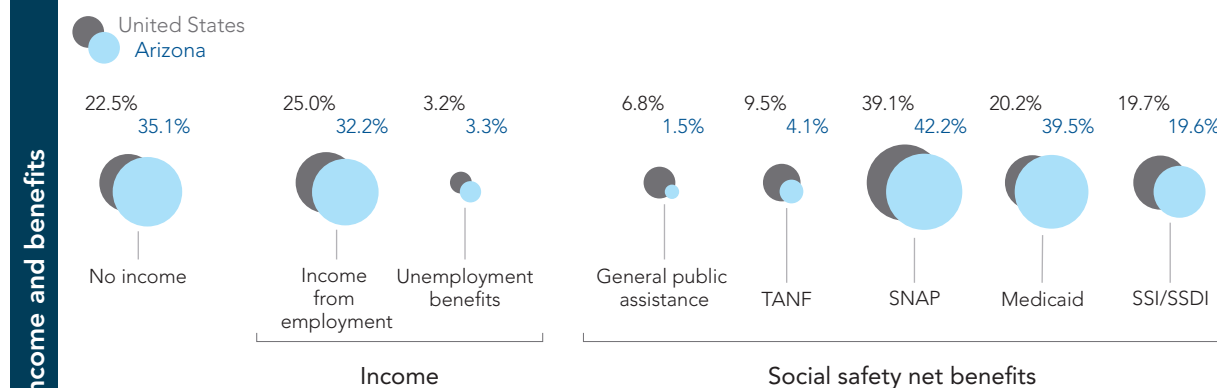
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children increased by nearly one-quarter while the number of single adults and chronically homeless persons decreased.

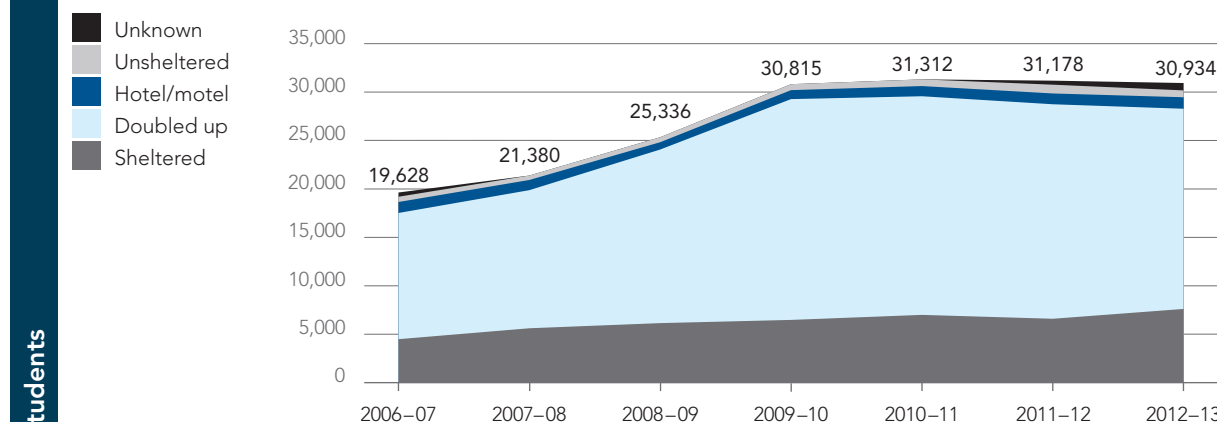
During the same time period, Arizona invested heavily to increase its permanent supportive housing bed inventory for families and individuals while reducing the number of transitional housing beds for both groups.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, over one-third (35.1%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households in Arizona without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 32.2% were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



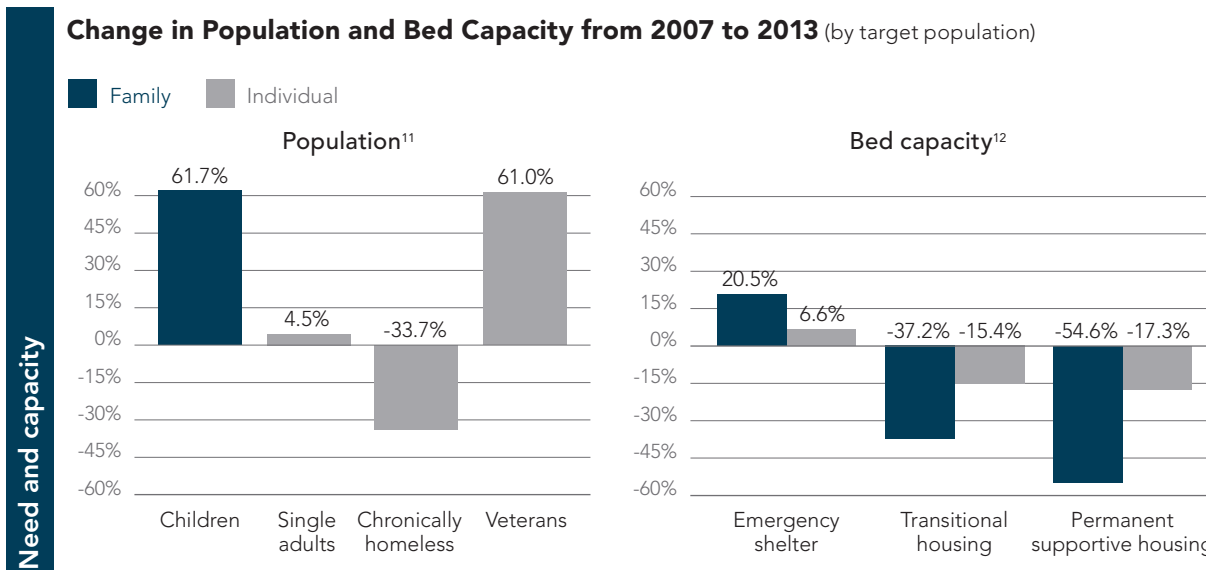
Arizona saw a 57.6% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years. The greatest driver of the overall increase was the rise in the number of doubled-up students (37.0%).

State Education Ranking: 29
State Policy Ranking: 17

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	AR	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.9%	30
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.6%	37
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	19.8%	34
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	6.7	21
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	52.7%	23
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	32	31
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	56.8%	5
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	7	5
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.6	46

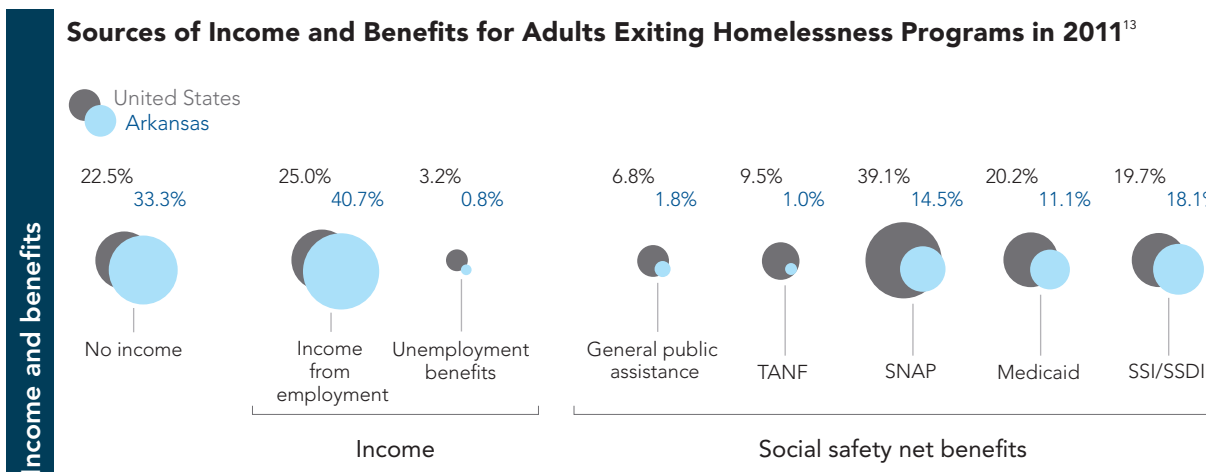
Although ranked among the bottom half of states (29th) on the State Education Ranking, Arkansas ranked slightly higher (21st) on identifying school-aged homeless children living doubled up.

At no. 17, Arkansas placed much higher on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to ranking fifth on laws protecting survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination (with seven laws out of 16 total).

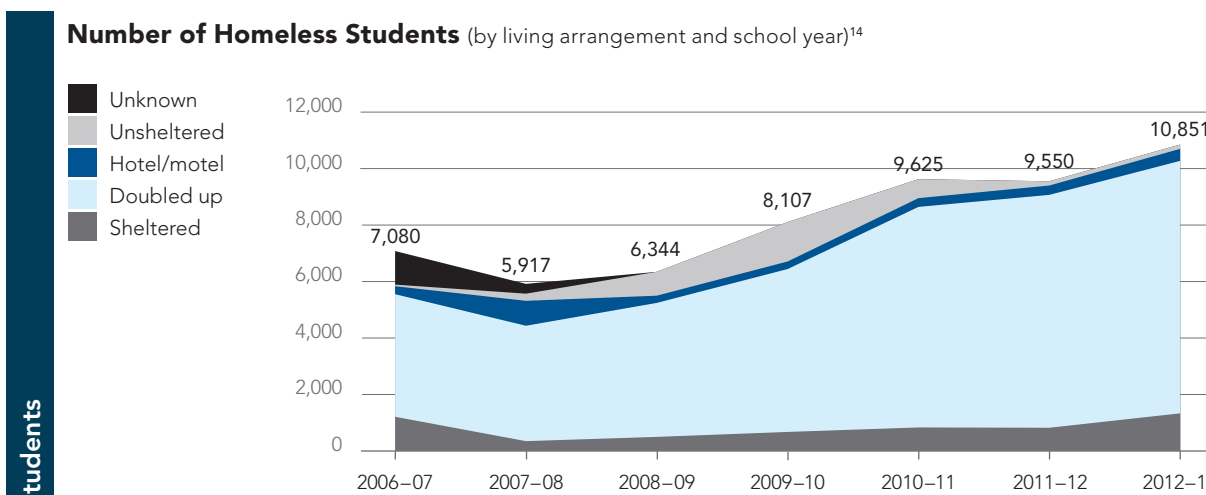


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children and veterans increased while the number of chronically homeless persons decreased by one-third.

During the same time period, Arkansas increased its emergency shelter bed inventory for families and individuals while reducing the number of transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds for both groups.



In 2011, one-third (33.3%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households in Arkansas without any income or social safety net benefits, and less than half (40.7%) were employed.



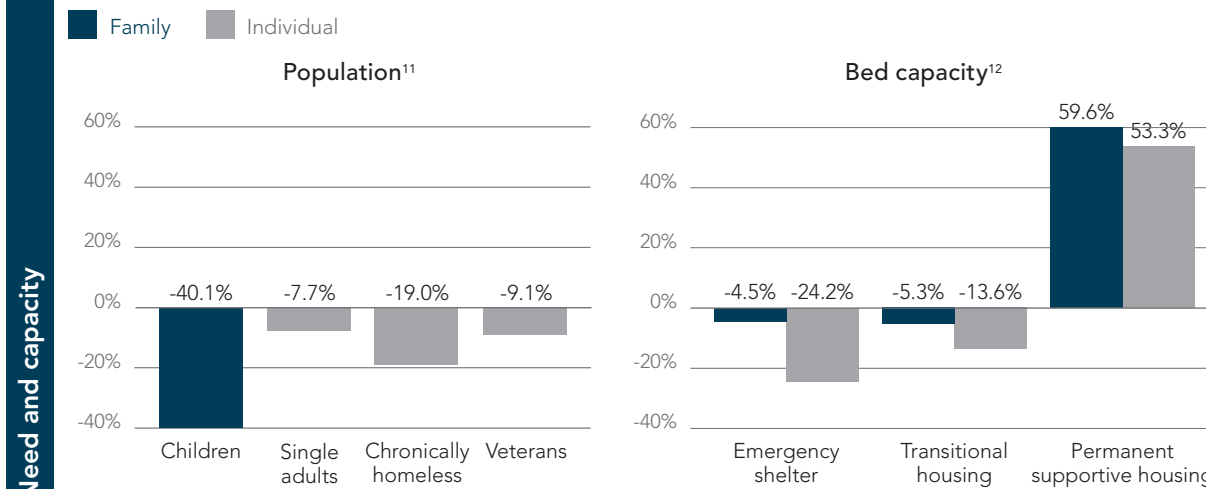
Arkansas saw a 53.3% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years. This increase was mostly due to the rise in the number of doubled-up students (51.4%).

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	CA	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	3.2%	44
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.3%	39
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	45.4%	3
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	12.6	5
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	32.3%	50
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	20	48
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	31.0%	46
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	8	3
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.6	4

Although only 14 states ranked lower on the State Education Ranking, California ranked near the top (3rd) on the indicator measuring homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12.

At no. 24, California placed higher on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to ranking third on laws protecting survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination (with eight laws out of 16 total).

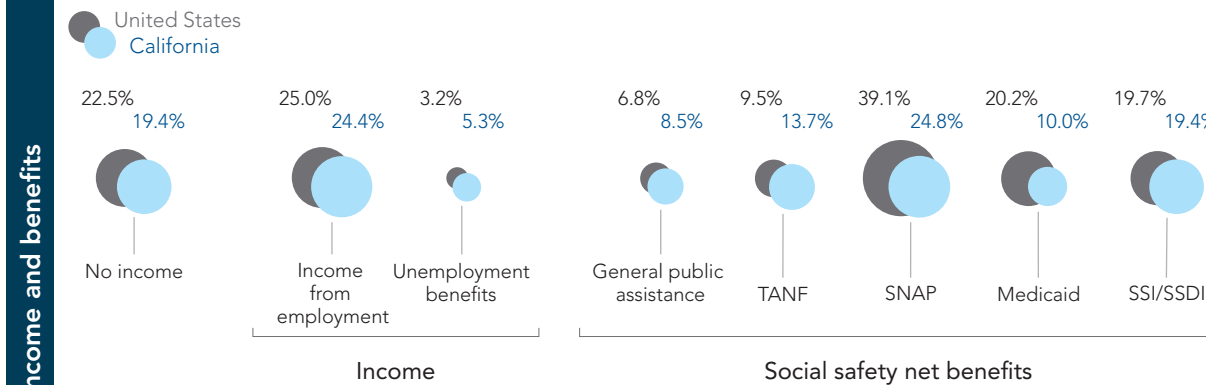
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for all subgroups, especially for homeless children.

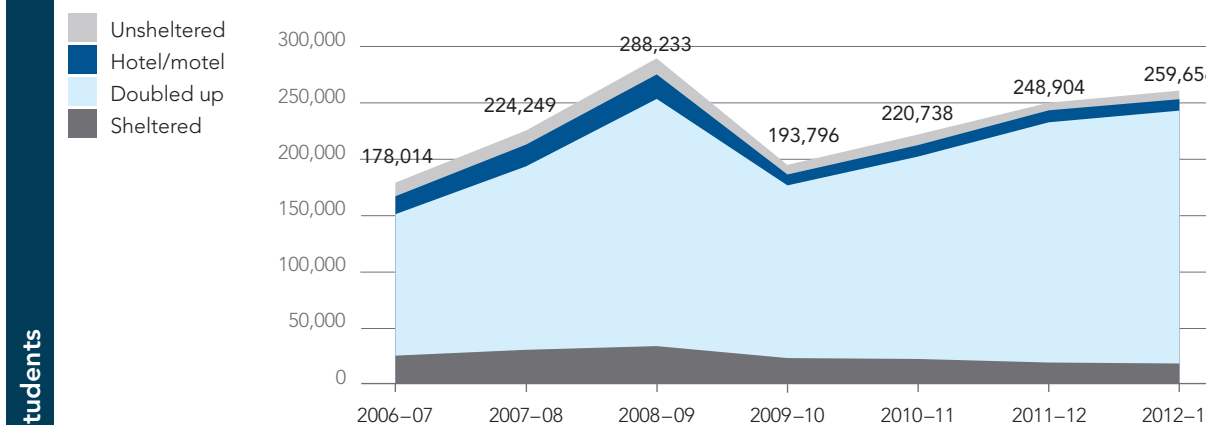
During the same time period, California focused on increasing its permanent supportive housing bed inventory for families and individuals while decreasing the number of beds in all other categories.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, one-fifth (19.4%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households in California without any income or social safety net benefits, and less than one-quarter (24.4%) were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



California saw a 45.9% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years. This increase was due to the dramatic rise in the number of doubled-up students (78.8%); the number of students in all other categories declined.

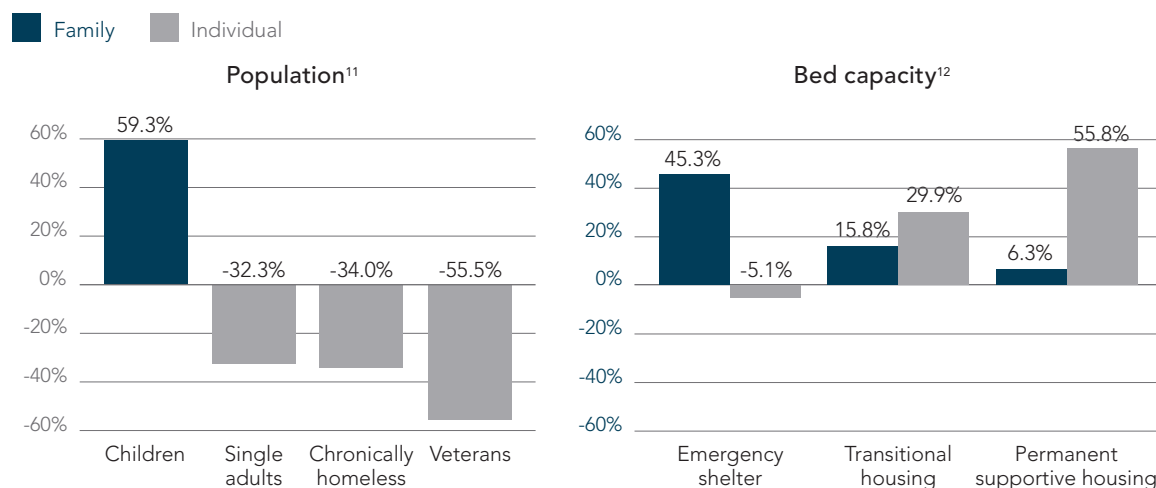
State Education Ranking: 3 State Policy Ranking: 32

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	CO	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	7.7%	16
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	9.4%	3
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	43.3%	6
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	5.9	25
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	59.8%	8
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	28	40
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	45.1%	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	4	18
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.4	28

Although only two states ranked higher on the State Education Ranking, Colorado ranked much lower (25th) on identifying school-aged homeless children living doubled up.

At no. 32, Colorado placed lower on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to ranking 40th on the indicator measuring the number of affordable and available rental units for extremely low-income families.

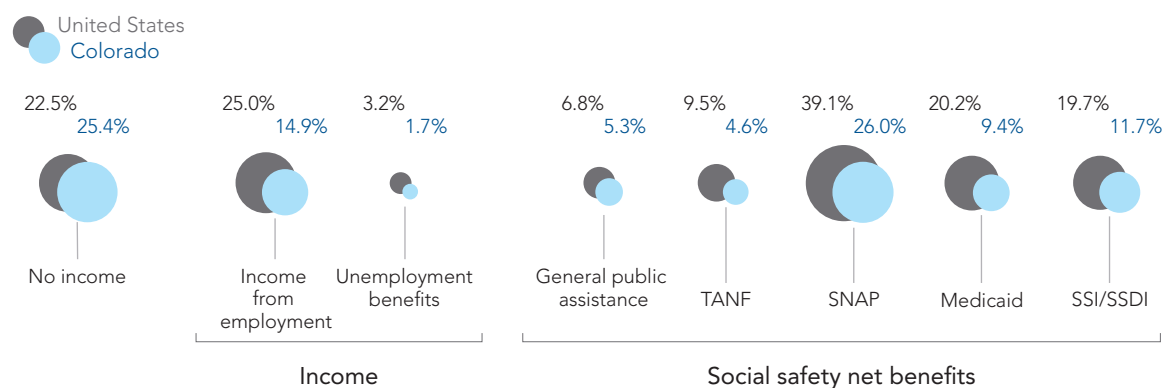
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children increased by nearly three-fifths, while the number of single adults, veterans and chronically homeless individuals decreased.

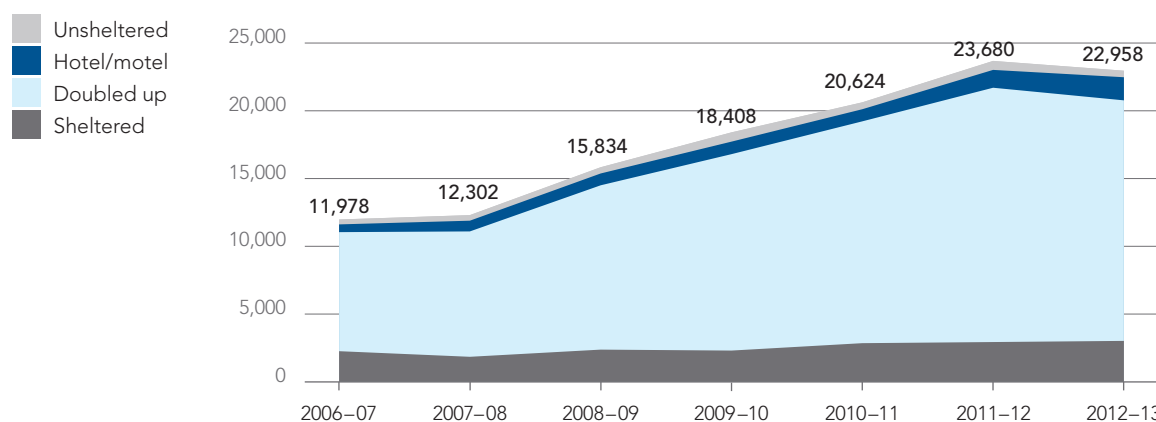
During the same time period, Colorado increased its family emergency shelter bed inventory while investing more modestly in transitional housing and permanent supportive housing for families.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, one-quarter (25.4%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households in Colorado without any income or social safety net benefits, and only one-seventh (14.9%) were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



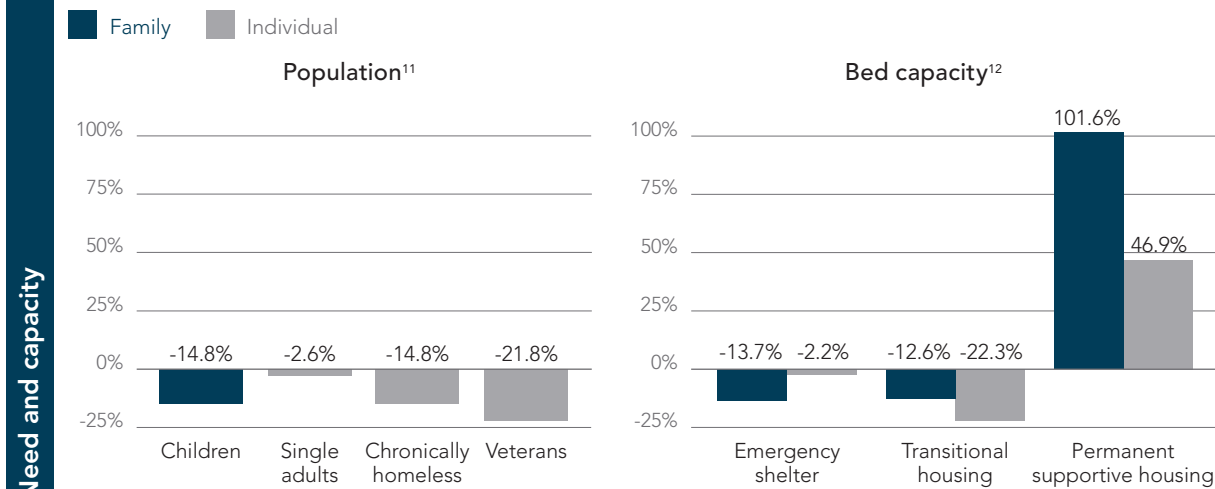
Colorado saw a 91.7% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years. This increase was largely due to the dramatic rise in the number of doubled-up students (102.0%).

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	CT	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	6.1%	21
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.6%	36
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	8.9%	48
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	2.0	43
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	38.6%	47
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	37	18
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	35.5%	41
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	4	18
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.0	32

Although only one state ranked lower on the State Education Ranking, Connecticut ranked among the top half of states (21st) on the indicator measuring homeless children's enrollment in Head Start.

At no. 45, Connecticut placed slightly higher on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to ranking 18th on the indicator measuring the number of affordable and available rental units for extremely low-income families.

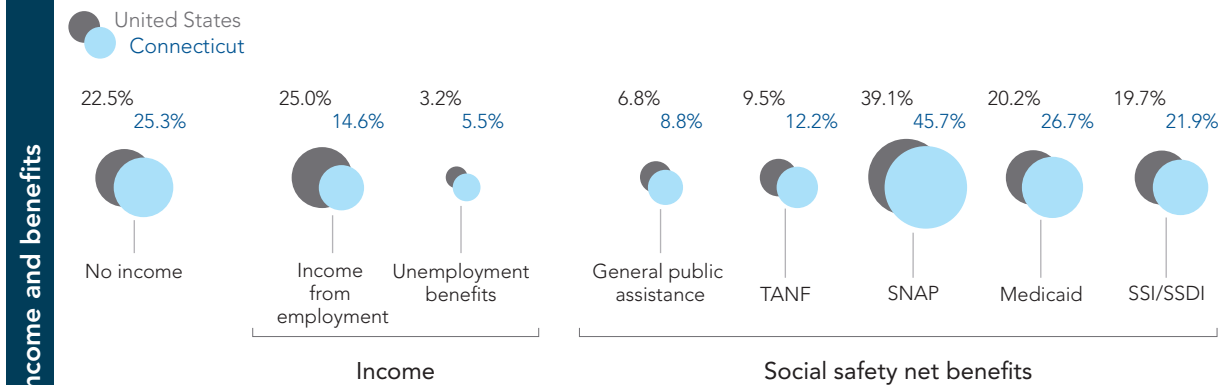
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children, single adults, chronically homeless singles, and veterans decreased.

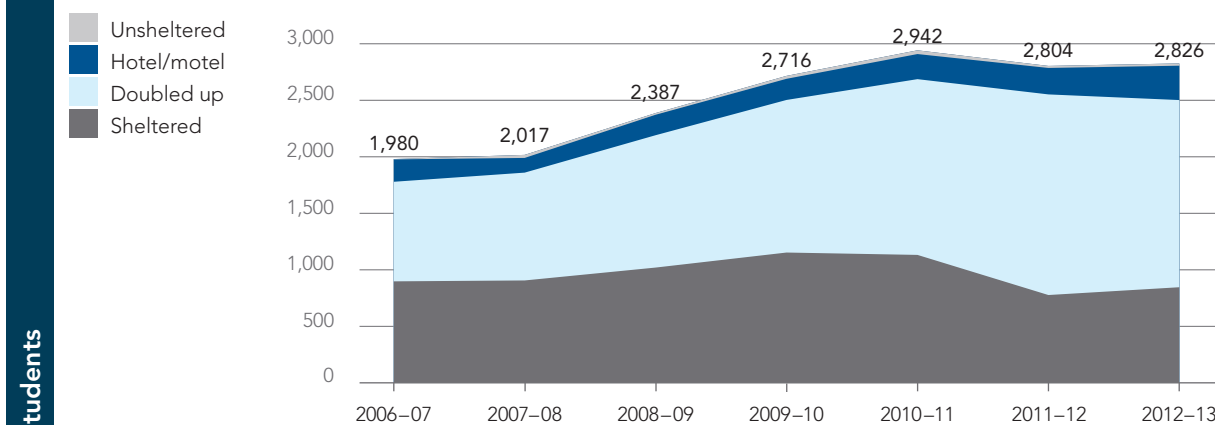
During the same time period, Connecticut increased its permanent supportive housing bed inventory for families and individuals while reducing its supply of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, one-quarter (25.3%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households in Connecticut without any income or social safety net benefits, and only one-seventh (14.6%) were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴

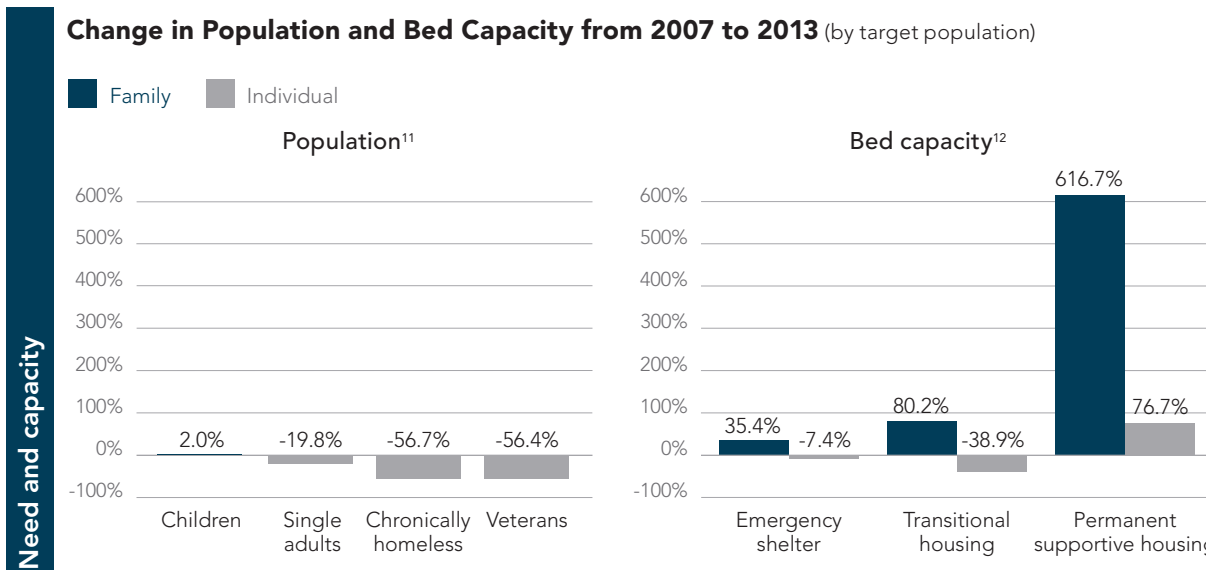


Connecticut saw a 42.7% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years. This increase was largely due to the rise in the number of doubled-up students (88.0%).

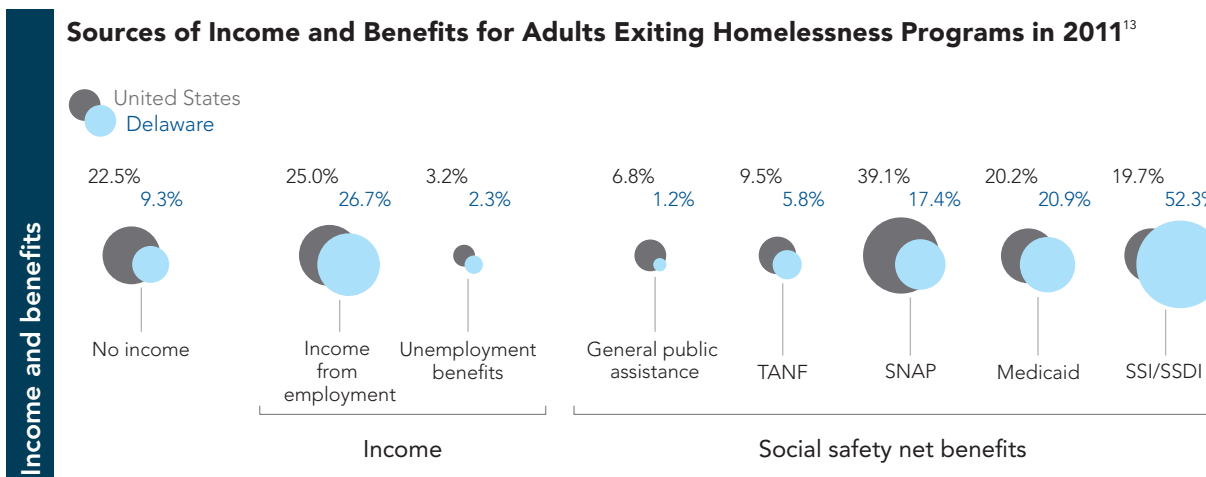
State Education Ranking: 22
State Policy Ranking: 22

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	DE	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	3.2%	43
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.8%	32
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	34.2%	12
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	12.6	4
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	54.8%	20
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	36	21
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	35.1%	43
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	5

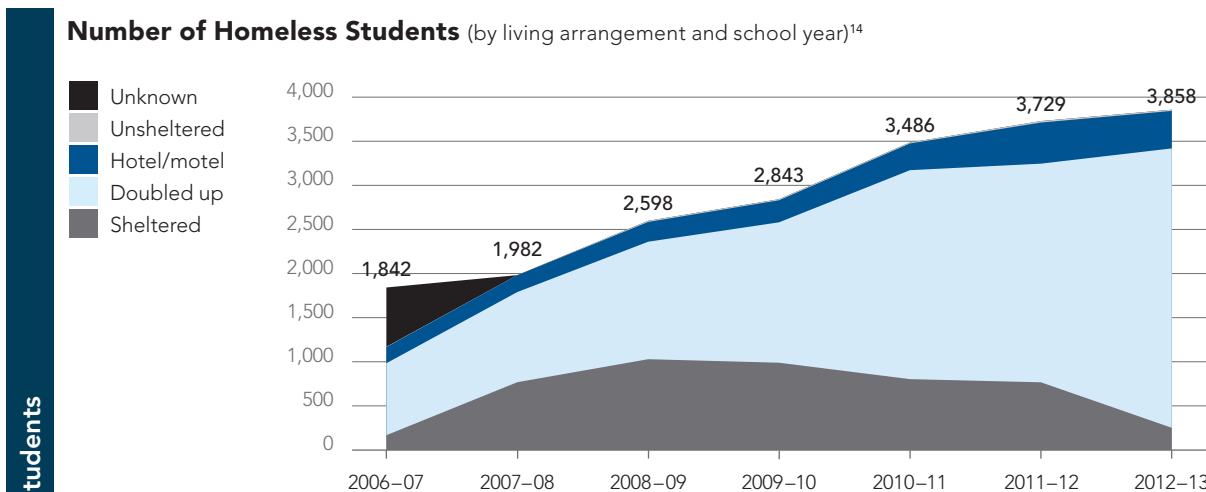
Although 21 states ranked higher on the State Education Ranking, Delaware ranked fourth on identifying school-aged homeless children living doubled up. At no. 22, Delaware placed in the middle on the State Policy Ranking as well but ranked high on two indicators: the number of policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care (4th) and risk for food insecurity (5th).



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children increased by 2% while the number of single adults, chronically homeless singles, and veterans decreased. During the same time period, Delaware drastically increased its permanent supportive housing bed inventory for families and single individuals while reducing its supply of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for singles.



In 2011, fewer than one in ten (9.3%) adults exited programs serving homeless households in Delaware without any income or social safety net benefits, but only one-quarter (26.7%) were employed.



Delaware saw a 109.4% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years. This increase was largely due to the rise in the number of doubled-up students (288.2%).

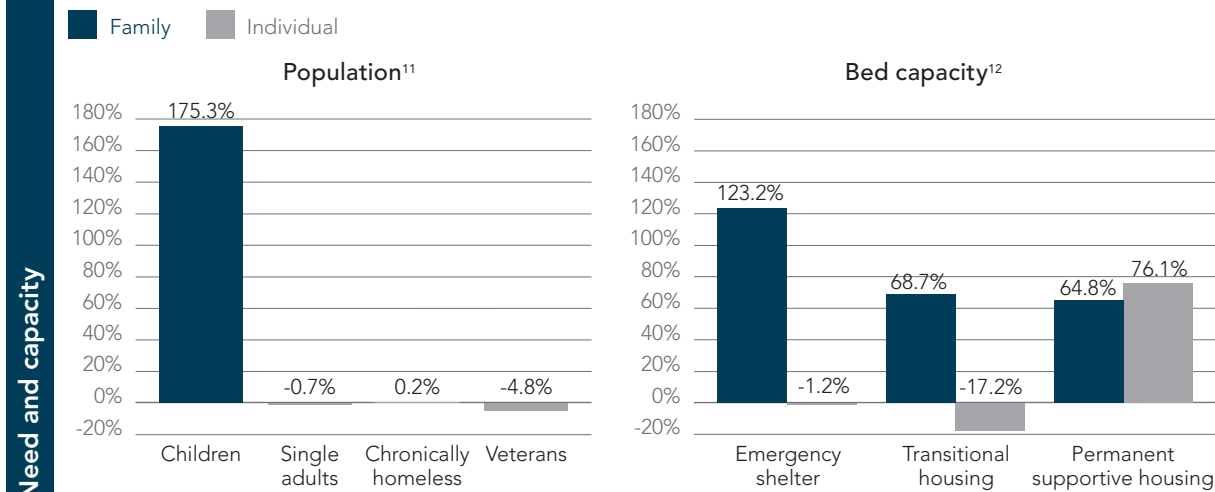
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	DC	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	6.9%	n/a
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	18.6%	n/a
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	28.1%	n/a
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	2.5	n/a
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	58.4%	n/a
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	45	n/a
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	30.4%	n/a
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	n/a
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	6	n/a
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	n/a

The District of Columbia enrolled a high percentage of homeless students in pre-K compared to the national average but was less successful at identifying students living doubled up.

The District of Columbia had a relatively high number of affordable and available rental units compared to the national average, but its minimum wage was less than one-third (30.4%) of the local housing wage.

State rankings

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

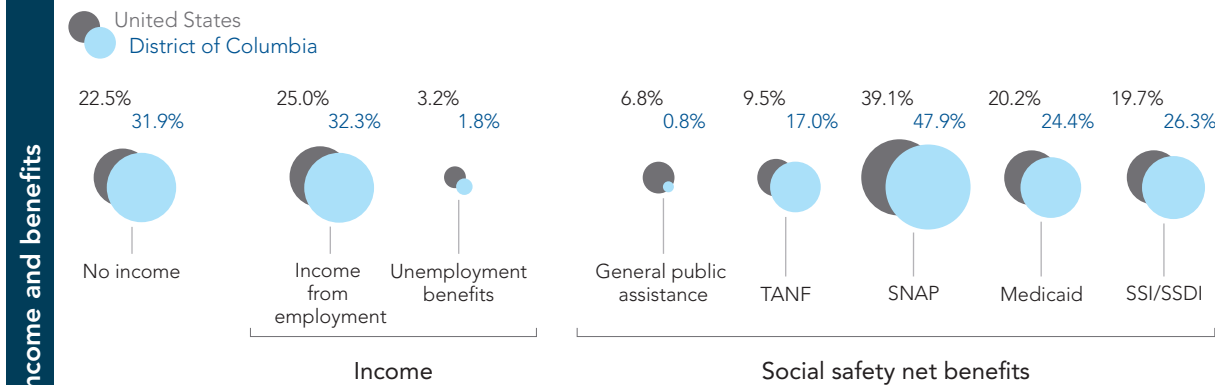


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children increased significantly.

During the same time period, the District of Columbia increased its emergency shelter and transitional housing bed inventory for families, while reducing its supply of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for singles.

Need and capacity

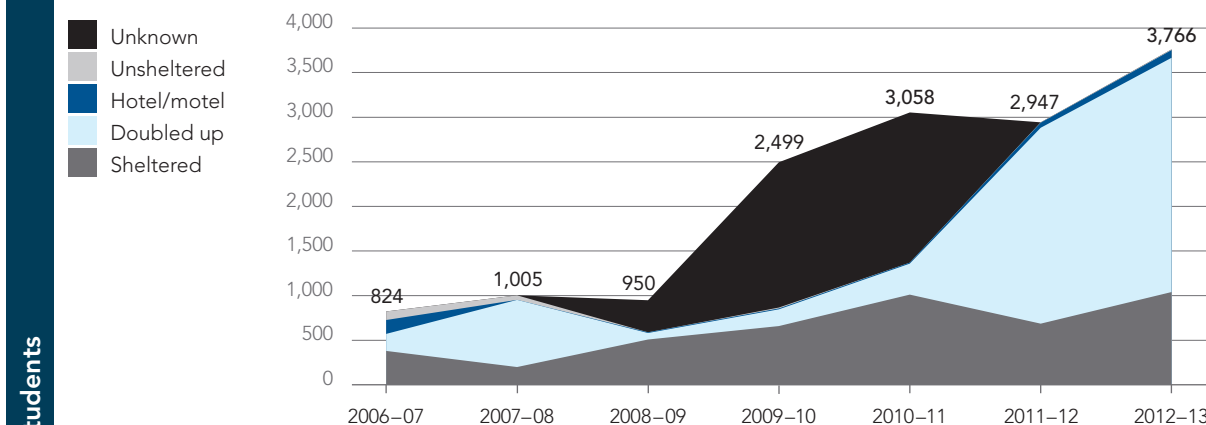
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, one-third (31.9%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households in the District of Columbia without any income or social safety net benefits, and only one-third (32.3%) were employed.

Income and benefits

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



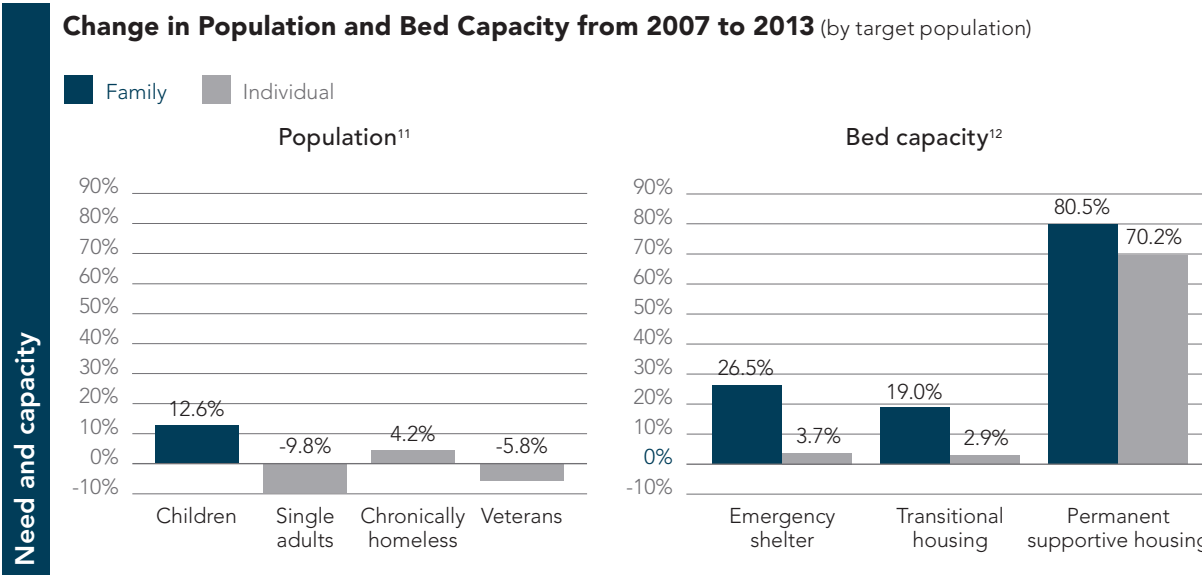
The District of Columbia saw a 357.0% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years. This increase was largely due to the dramatic rise in the number of doubled-up students (1,277.0%).

Students

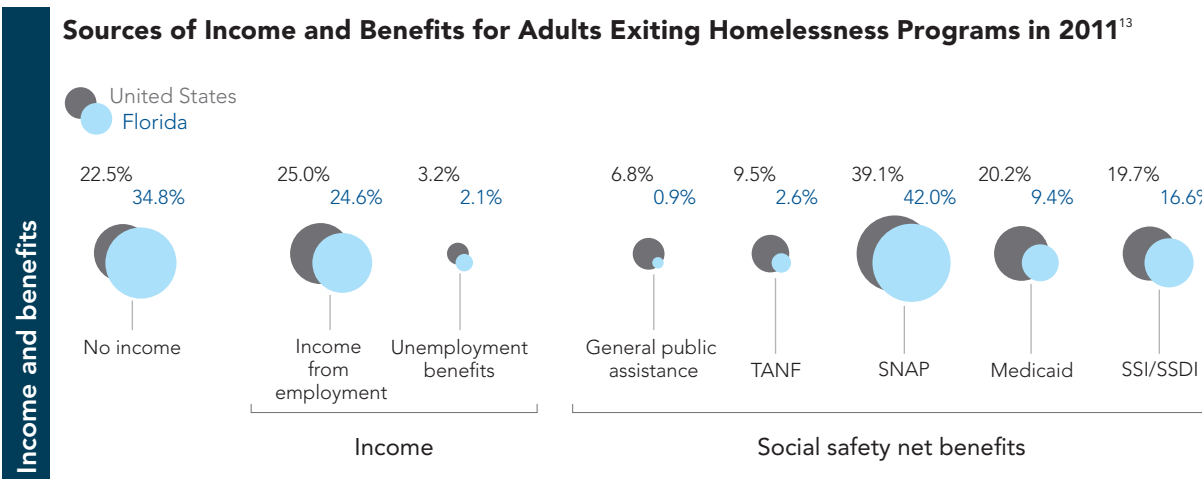
State Education Ranking: 42
State Policy Ranking: 35

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	FL	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	3.0%	46
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.5%	25
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	24.7%	22
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	5.5	26
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	38.3%	48
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	21	46
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	40.7%	39
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	5	12
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	5

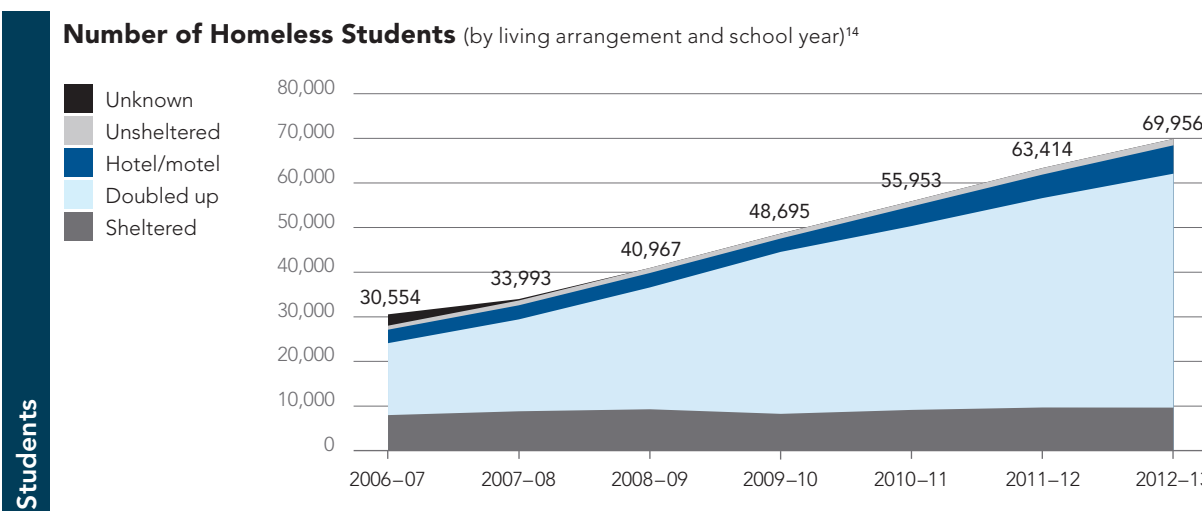
Only eight states ranked below Florida on the State Education Ranking, though the state did rank above average for identifying homeless children in grades K-12. At no. 35, Florida varied considerably on the indicators in the State Policy Ranking. The state ranked low on affordable housing for extremely low-income families but high on policies to address food insecurity.



Between 2007 and 2013, child and chronic homelessness increased while single adult and veteran homelessness decreased. During the same time period, Florida increased its supply of all three types of housing, but invested most in permanent supportive housing for both families and individuals.



In 2011, one-third (34.8%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households in Florida without any income or social safety net benefits, and only one-quarter (24.6%) were employed.



The total number of homeless students more than doubled between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, mostly due to the 225.2% rise in students living in doubled-up situations.

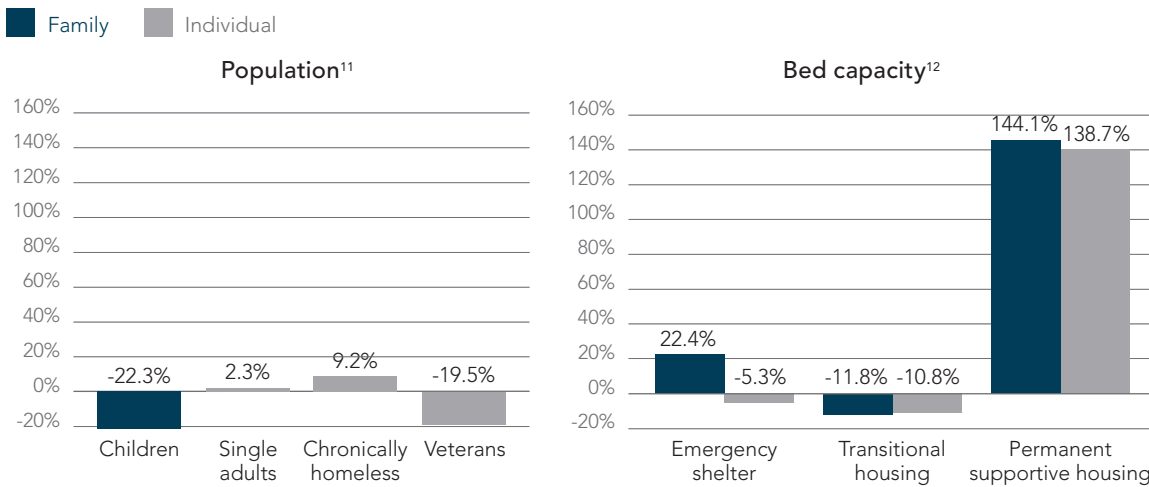
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	GA	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	2.3%	47
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.7%	34
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	19.2%	36
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	6.4	22
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	42.5%	42
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	28	40
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	47.4%	29
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	1	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.8	39

State rankings

Georgia placed near the bottom of the State Education Ranking, ranking in the bottom half on all indicators other than identifying students living in doubled-up situations.

At no. 46, Georgia also ranked in the bottom half of all indicators on the State Policy Ranking except for policies that reduce families' barriers to accessing child care.

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

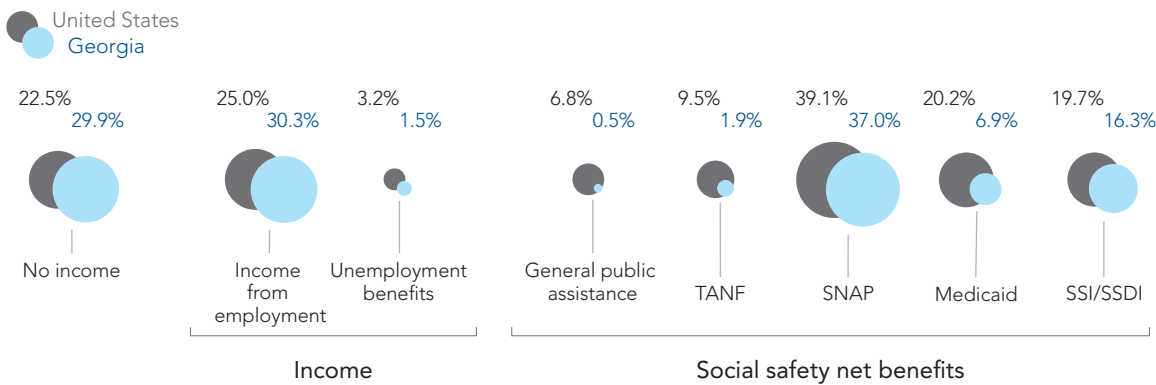


Need and capacity

Between 2007 and 2013, veteran and child homelessness decreased while single adult and chronic homelessness increased slightly.

During that same time period, Georgia shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in permanent supportive housing.

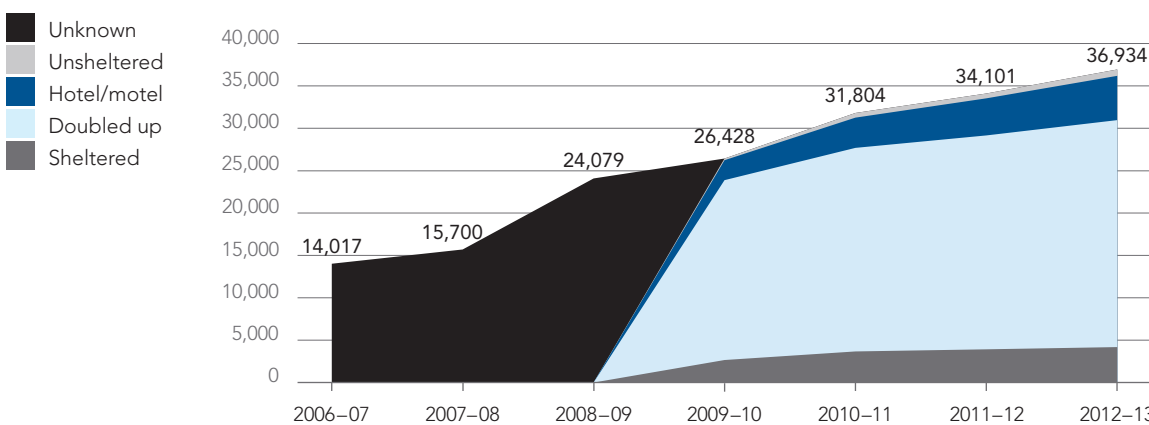
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



Income and benefits

In 2011, three in ten (30.3%) adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, but a similar percentage (29.9%) had no source of income.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Students

The total number of homeless students rose by 163.5% between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, with the greatest change observed among unsheltered students (282.1%).

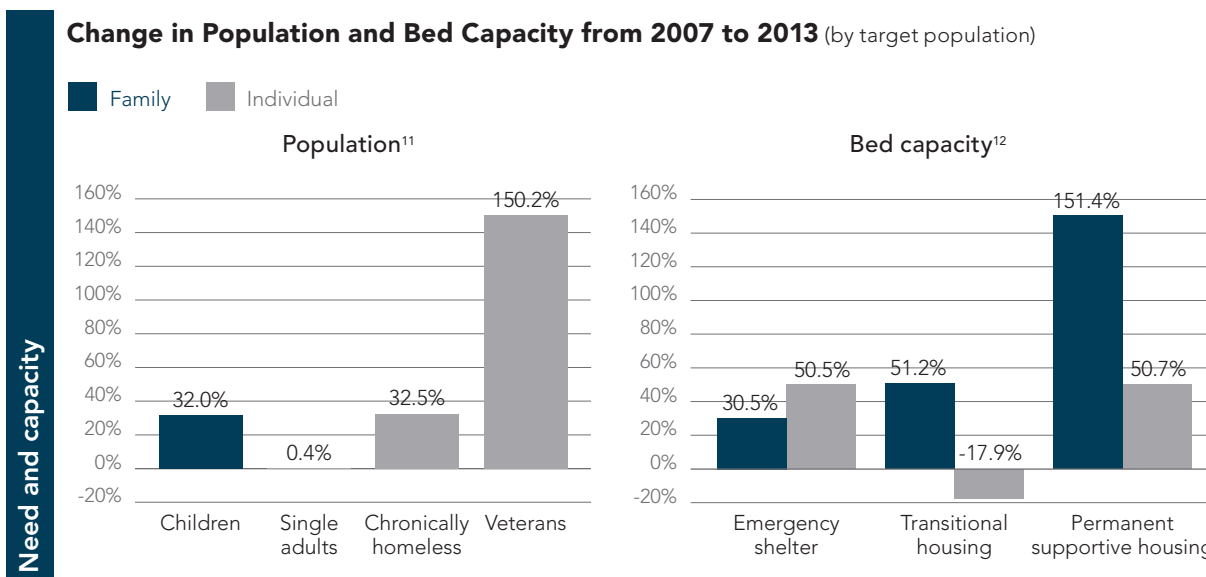
State Education Ranking: 50

State Policy Ranking: 50

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	HI	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	5.0%	28
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.9%	31
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	18.3%	37
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	1.5	49
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	33.6%	49
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	27	44
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	22.6%	50
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	1	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	5

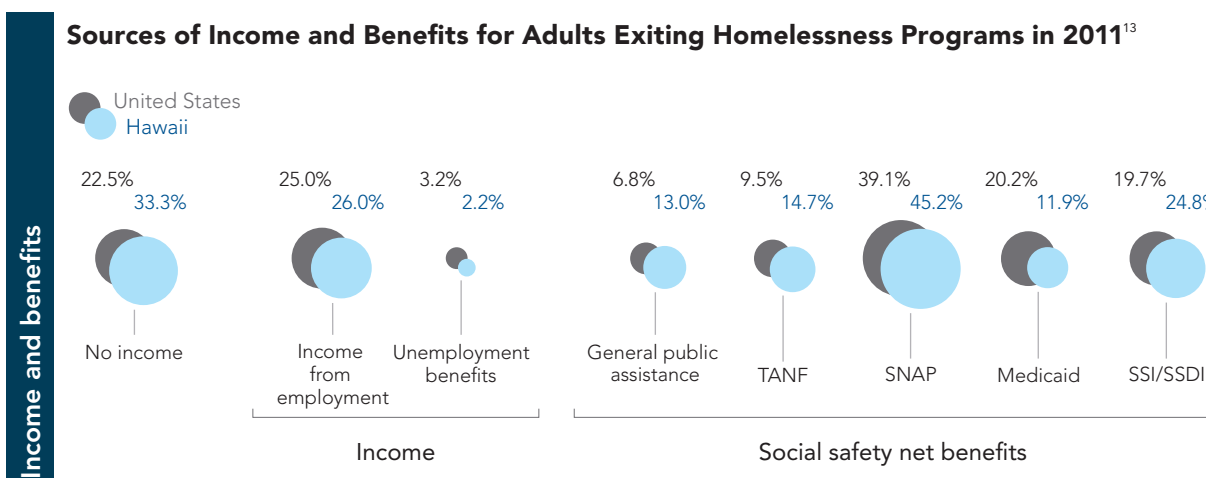
The lowest-ranked state on the State Education Ranking, Hawaii struggled to assist homeless high school students in completing the FAFSA, but the state did have near-average rates of homeless children in Head Start.

Hawaii also placed last on the State Policy Ranking, but the state did rank high (5th) on policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity.

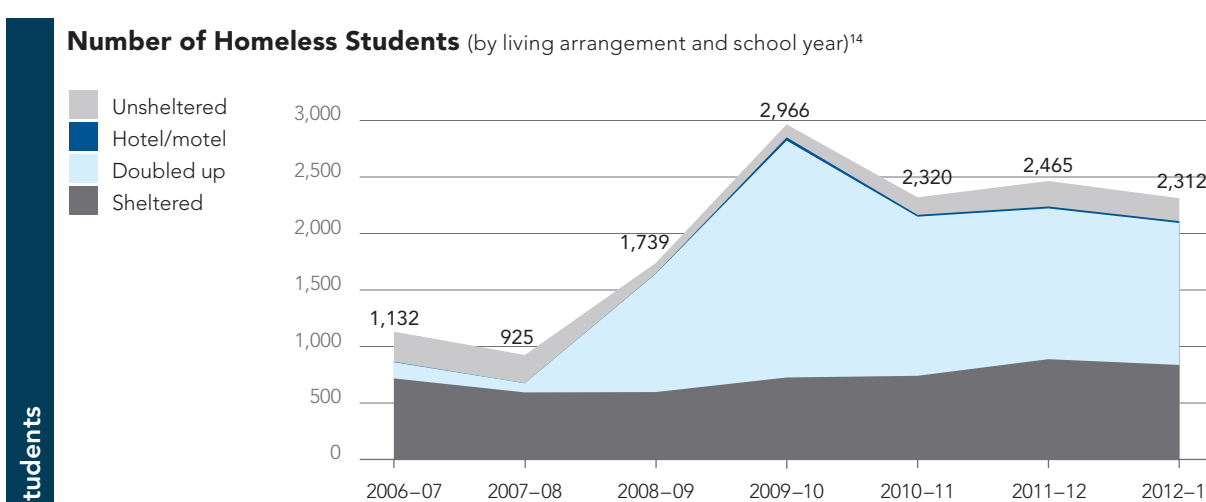


Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness increased for all subgroups but most notably for veterans.

During that time, Hawaii focused on increasing its supply of permanent supportive housing, also adding emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for families.



In 2011, more than one in four (26.0%) adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, but a higher percent (33.3%) had no income at all.



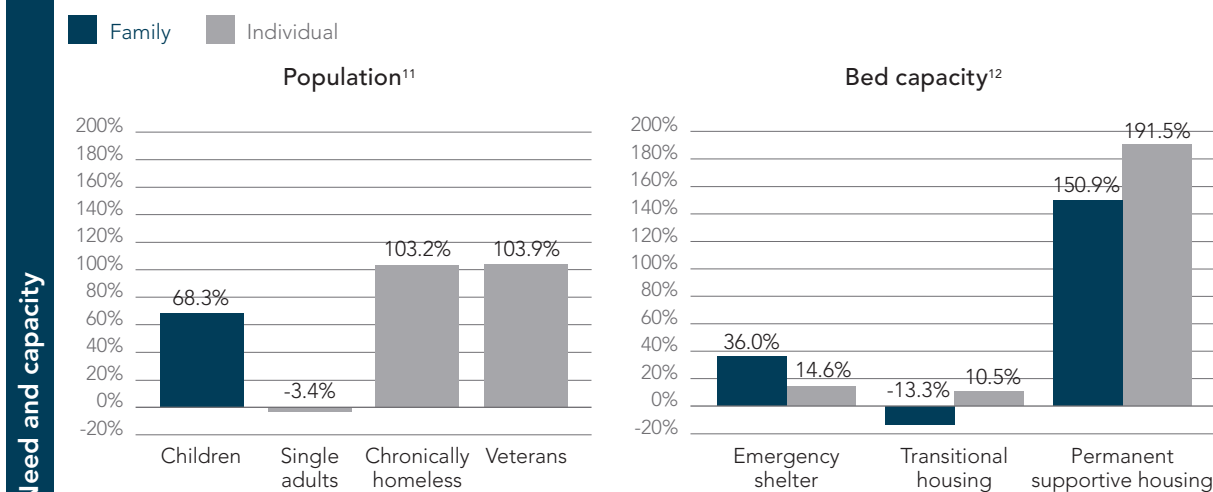
The overall number of homeless students doubled (104.2%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, mostly due to the large increase in students living doubled up.

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	ID	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	11.1%	5
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.8%	33
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	30.7%	16
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	9.6	8
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	60.8%	7
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	29	36
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	54.8%	11
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	1	45
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	2	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

At no. 4 on the State Education Ranking, Idaho ranked in the top half of states on all indicators except for homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K.

Idaho ranked 31st on the State Policy Ranking, partly due to its low ranking on policies that reduce barriers to accessing child care, but the state did rank among the top two-fifths of states on policies that reduce food insecurity.

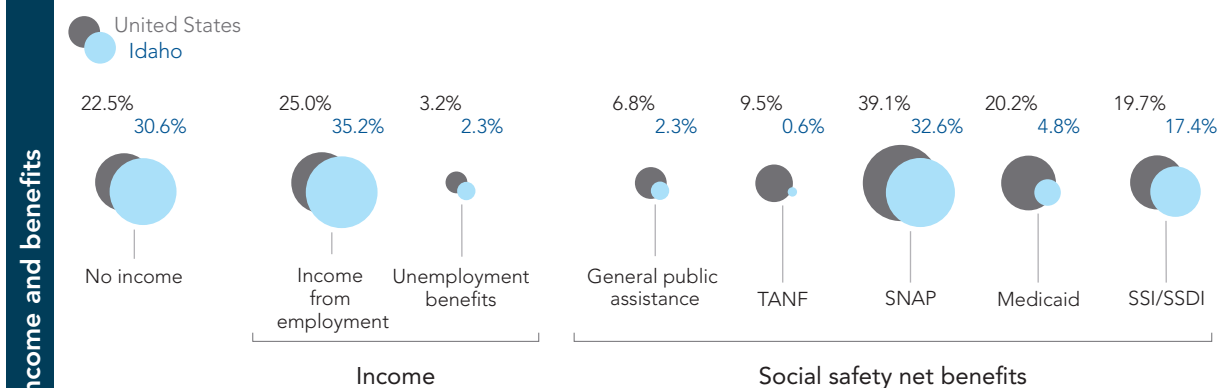
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased slightly for single adults but increased for children, veterans, and the chronically homeless.

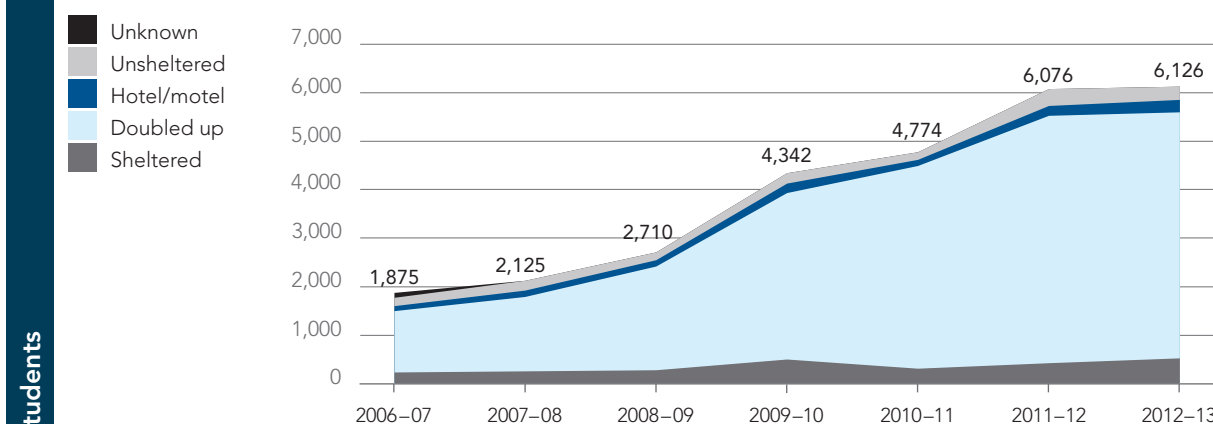
During the same time period, Idaho focused on increasing its supply of permanent supportive housing for both families and individuals.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, 30.6% of adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, but a relatively high percent, 35.2%, were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴

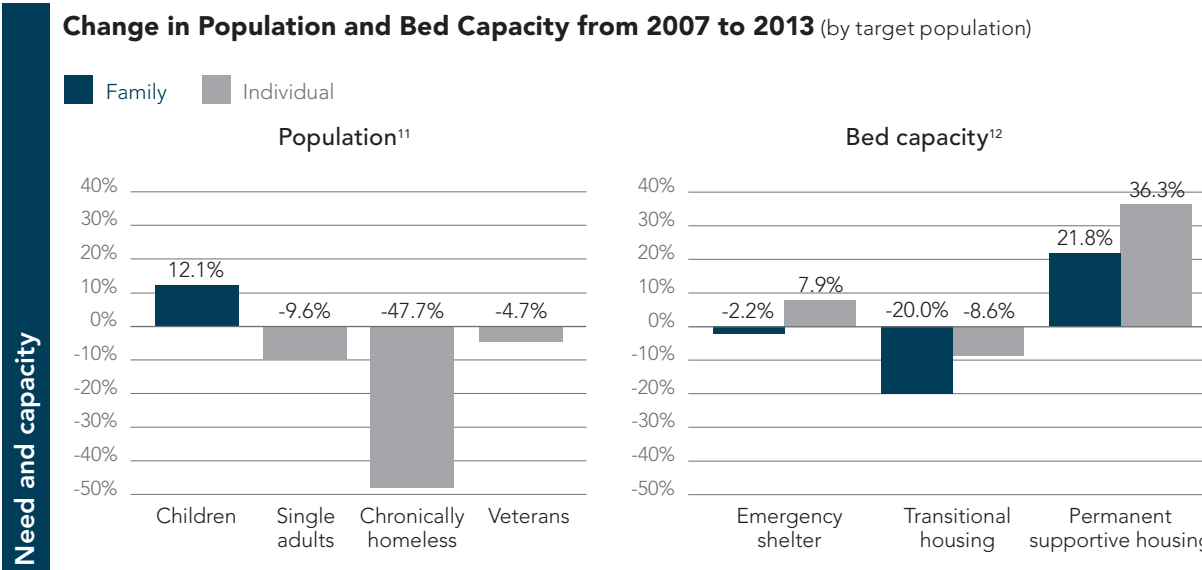


The total number of homeless students more than tripled (226.7%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, due to increases in all subgroups, especially the number of students living doubled up.

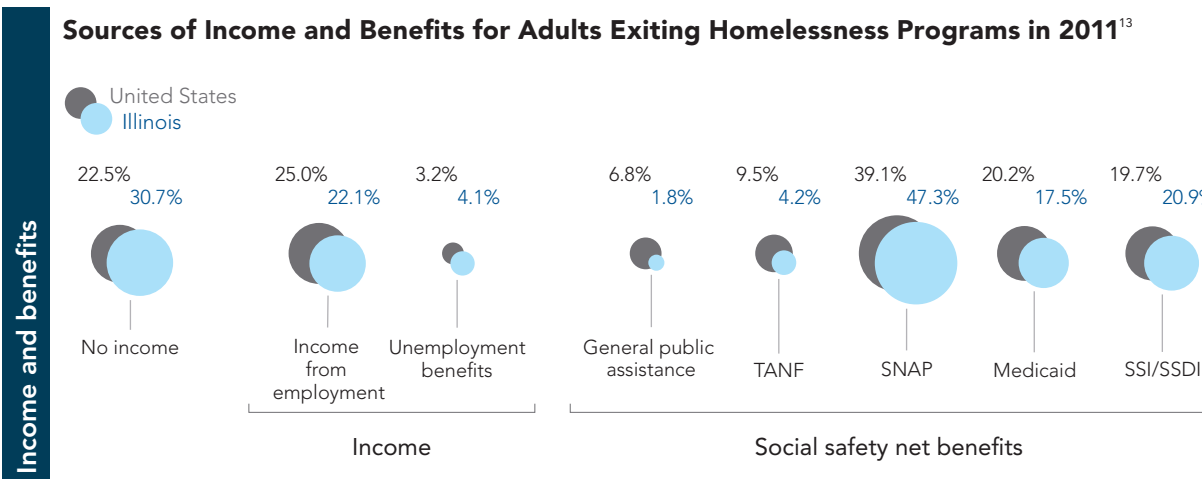
State Education Ranking: 17
State Policy Ranking: 36

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	IL	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.8%	31
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	5.5%	13
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	26.9%	21
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	8.1	12
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	58.4%	15
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	30	33
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	48.5%	26
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	6	7
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.8	39

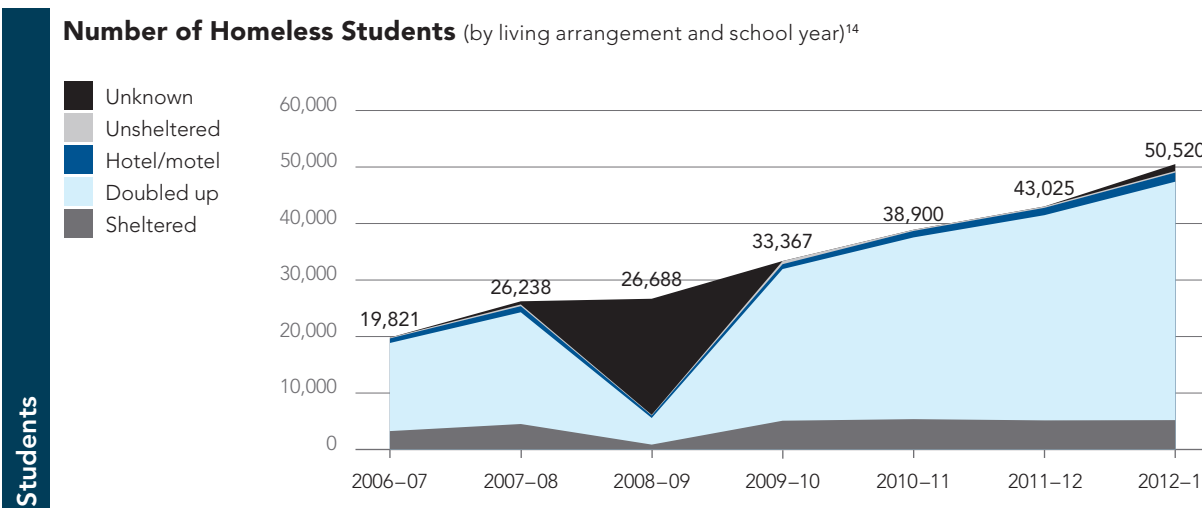
At no. 17 on the State Education Ranking, Illinois ranked in the top half of states on all indicators except for the percentage of children in Head Start who are homeless. Illinois ranked in the bottom half of states on the State Policy Ranking, though the state does have a number of laws to protect survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination.



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless single adults decreased while the number of homeless children increased. During the same time period, Illinois focused on decreasing its transitional housing beds while increasing its permanent supportive housing capacity.



In 2011, one-fifth (22.1%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, but nearly one-third (30.7%) had no income at all.



The total number of homeless students more than doubled between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, due mostly to the large increase in students living doubled up (170.7%).

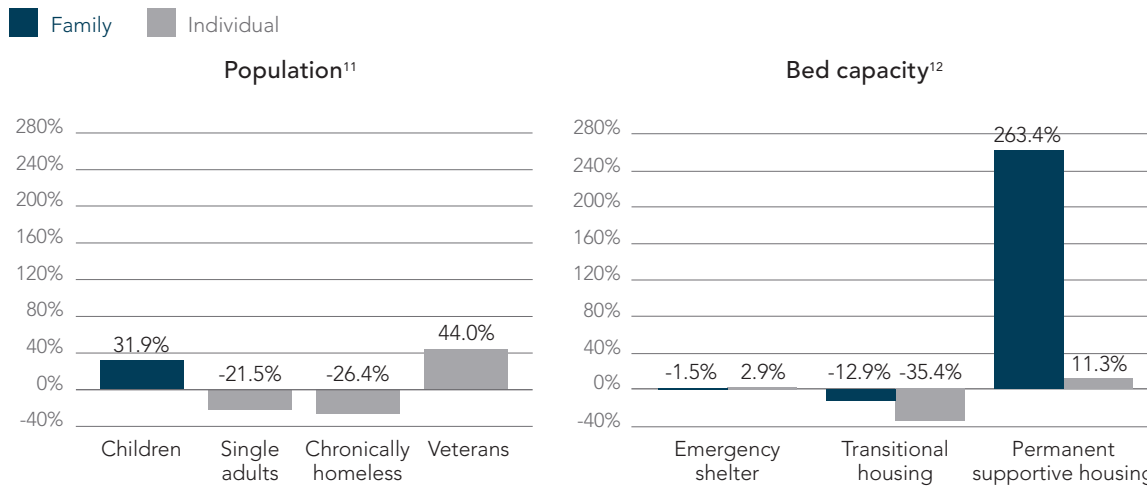
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	IN	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	6.7%	19
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	0.9%	46
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	15.7%	43
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	6.8	20
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	41.3%	46
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	30	33
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	52.5%	15
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	7	5
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.8	39

State rankings

At no. 38, Indiana ranked near the bottom of the State Education Ranking but did rank in the top two-fifths of states on two of the five indicators.

Ranking slightly higher on the State Policy Ranking (30th), Indiana came in fifth among all states for its laws protecting survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination.

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

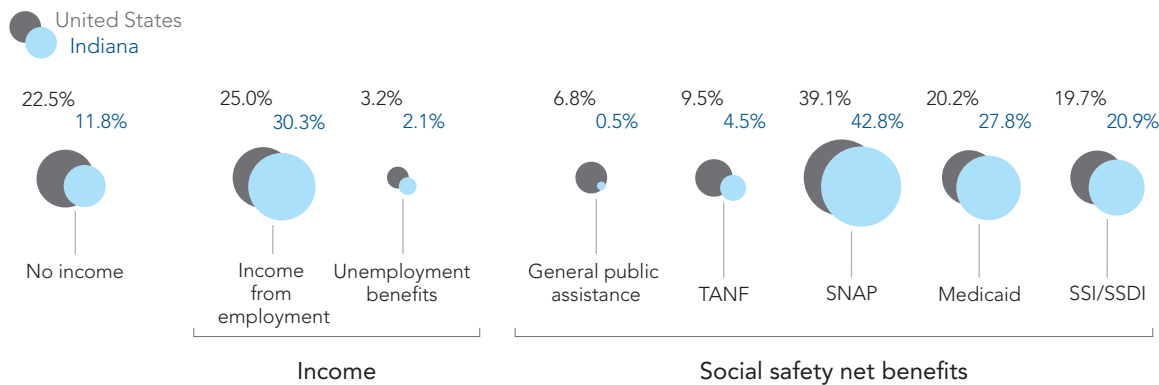


Need and capacity

Between 2007 and 2013, Indiana saw an increase in child and veteran homelessness and a decrease in single adult and chronic homelessness.

During the same time period, Indiana drastically increased its supply of permanent supportive housing beds for families.

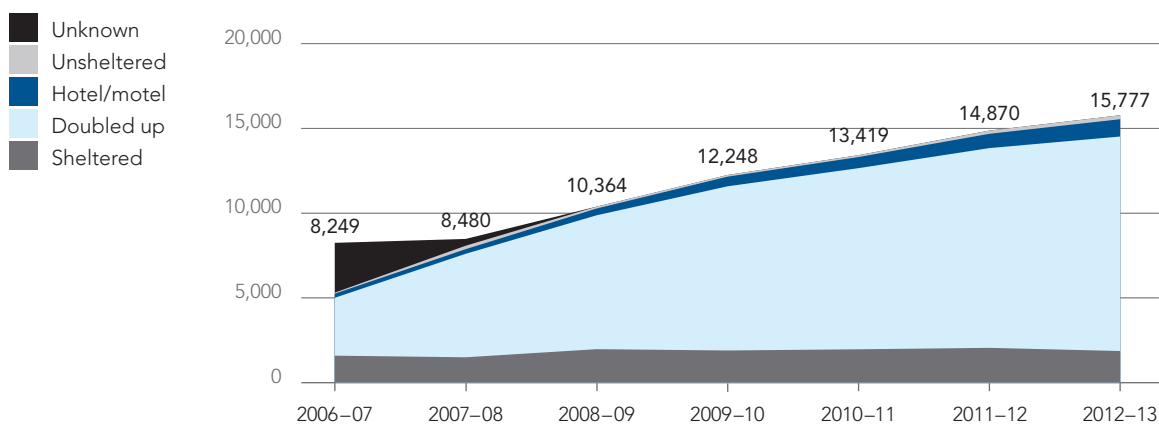
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



Income and benefits

In 2011, three in ten (30.3%) adults who exited programs serving homeless households were employed, but 11.8% had no income at all.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Students

The total number of homeless students nearly doubled (91.3%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, which can be attributed mostly to the increase in students living doubled up.

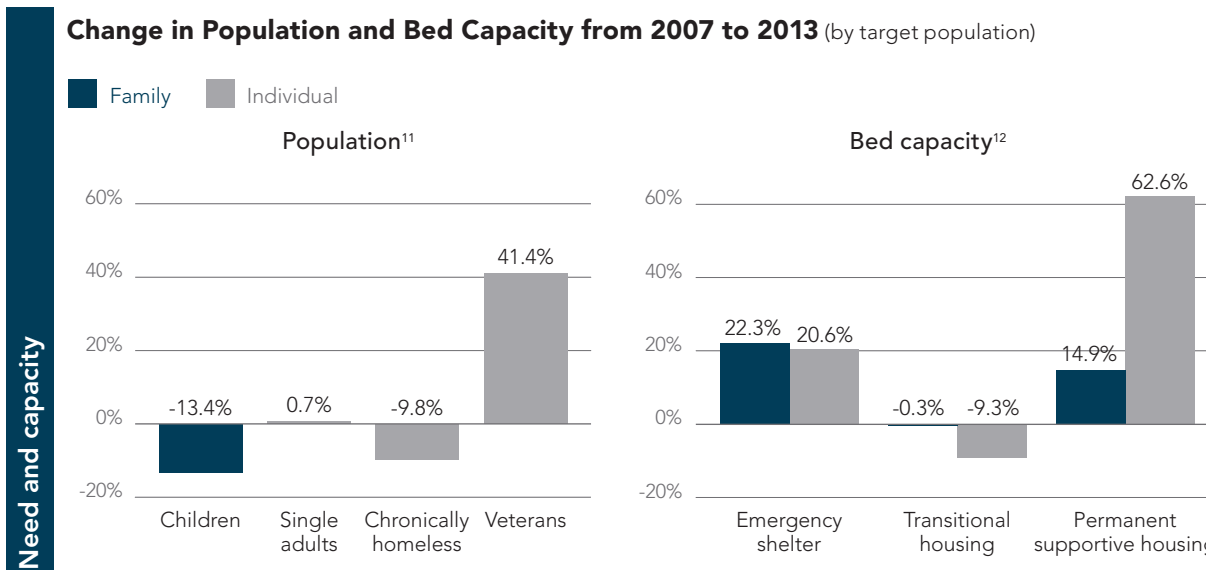
State Education Ranking: 25

State Policy Ranking: 21

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	IA	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	6.8%	18
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.6%	23
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	20.7%	32
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	3.3	34
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	59.3%	11
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	38	13
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	55.9%	8
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	4	18
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.8	39

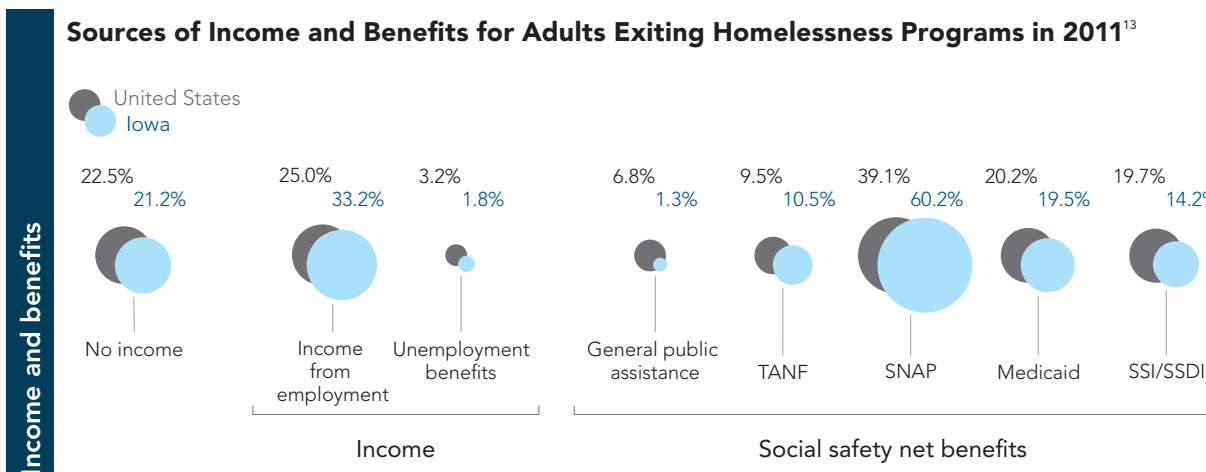
Iowa ranked in the middle of the State Education Ranking. It identified a low number of children living in doubled-up situations but assisted a high number of homeless students in completing the FAFSA.

At no. 21, Iowa ranked slightly higher on the State Policy Ranking, though the state placed near the bottom fifth of states on policies to address food insecurity.

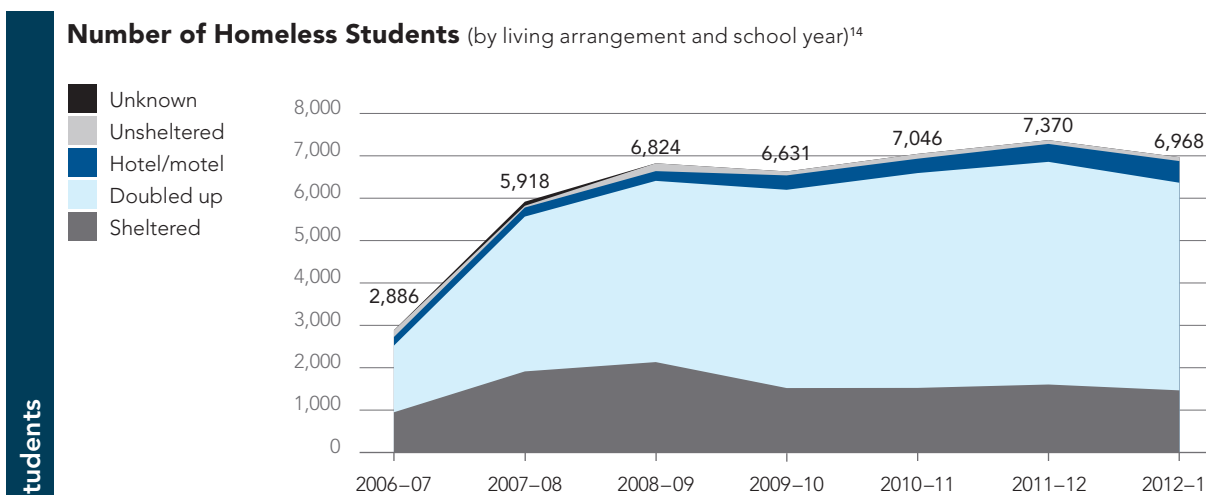


Between 2007 and 2013, veteran homelessness increased while child and chronic homelessness decreased; single adult homelessness remained about the same.

During that same time period, Iowa decreased its transitional housing capacity while increasing its supply of emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing.



In 2011, one-third (33.2%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, but 21.2% had no source of income.



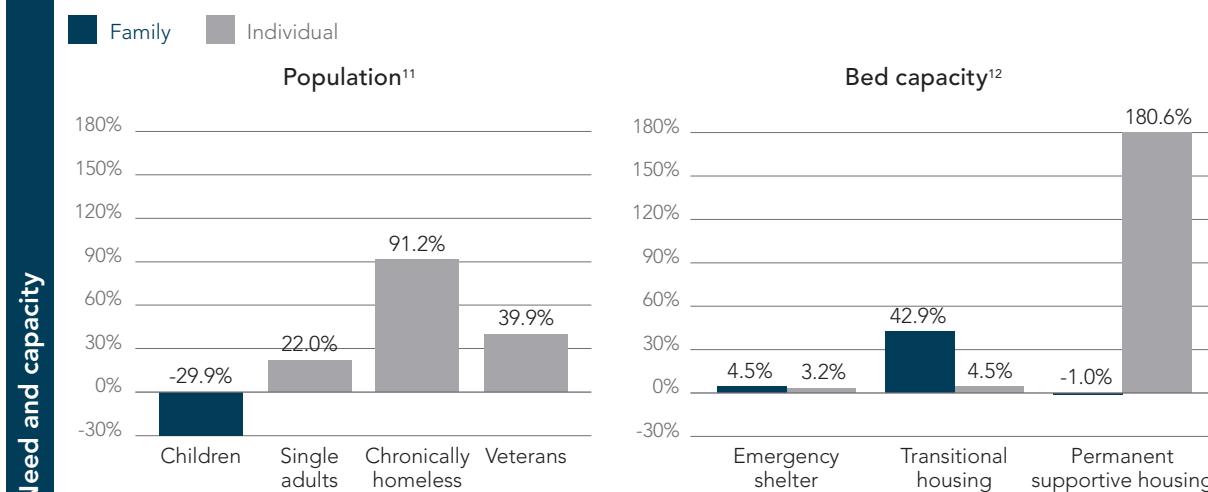
The total number of homeless students rose by 141.4% between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, due mostly to a 211.4% increase in students living doubled up.

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	KS	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	5.4%	23
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.9%	20
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	32.1%	15
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	11.1	6
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	58.5%	13
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	36	21
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	53.0%	14
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	2	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.0	50

At 14th on the State Education Ranking, Kansas ranked in the top half of states on all five indicators.

Near the bottom of the State Policy Ranking, Kansas has none of the identified policies to reduce families' risk for food insecurity but did rank in the top two-fifths of states on one of the affordable housing indicators and policies that increase access to child care.

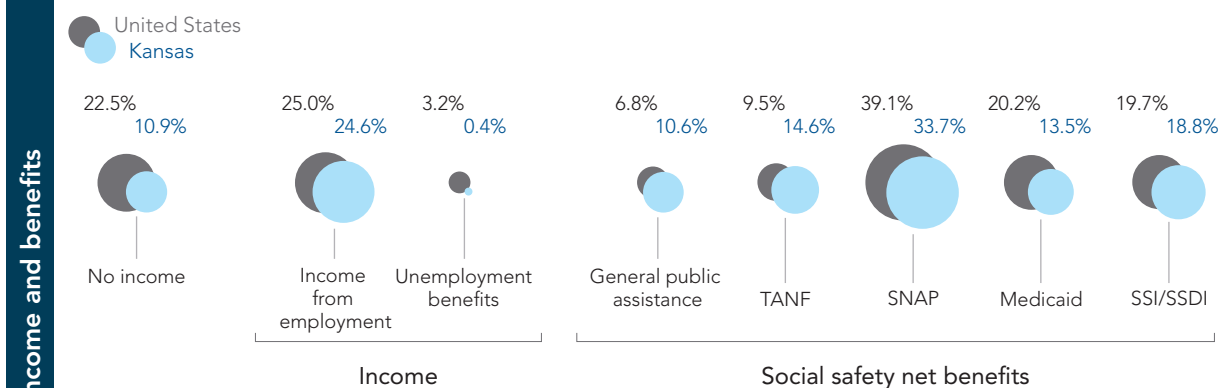
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, single adult, veteran, and chronic homelessness increased while the number of homeless children decreased.

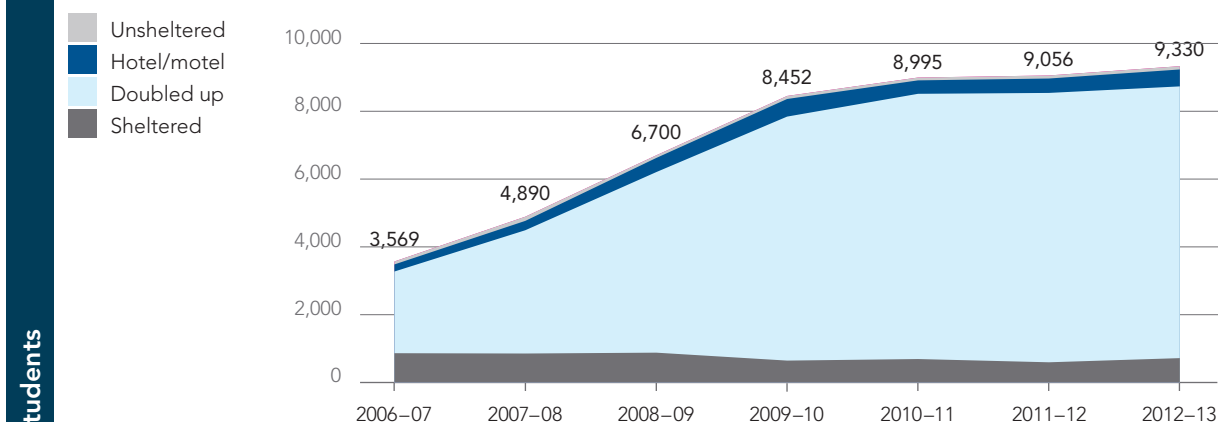
During the same time period, the state added transitional housing beds for families and permanent supportive housing beds for individuals.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, one-quarter (24.6%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, and 10.9% had no source of income.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



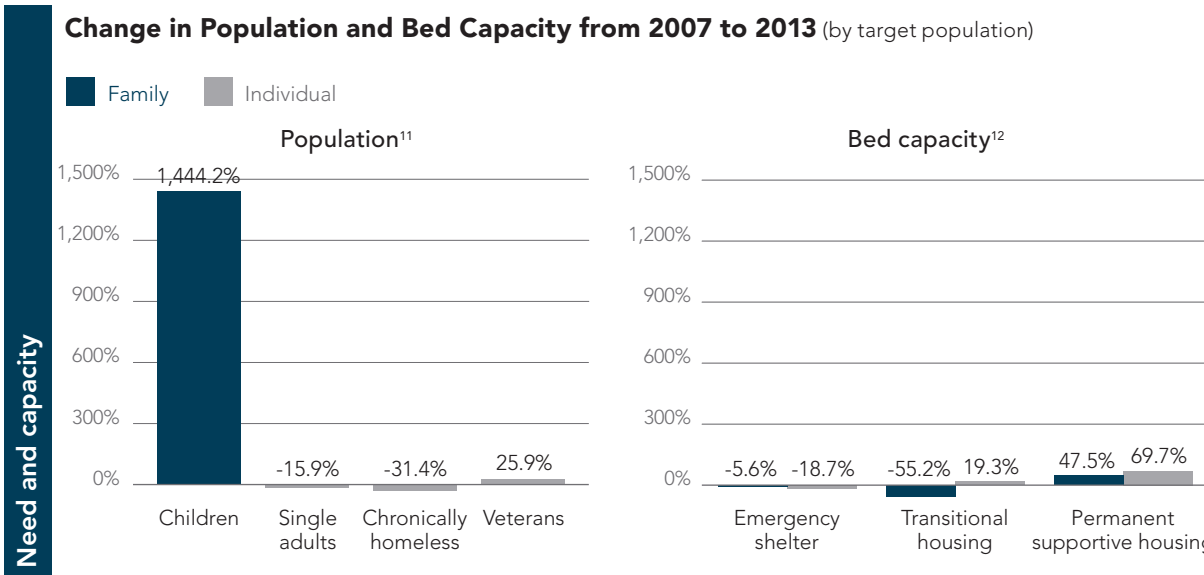
The total number of homeless students increased by 161.4% between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years because the number of students living in hotels and motels increased by 138.8% and those living in doubled-up situations more than tripled.

State Education Ranking: 20
State Policy Ranking: 3

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	KY	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.6%	33
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	9.0%	4
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	44.8%	5
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	3.1	37
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	46.4%	35
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	40	9
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	57.0%	3
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	2	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

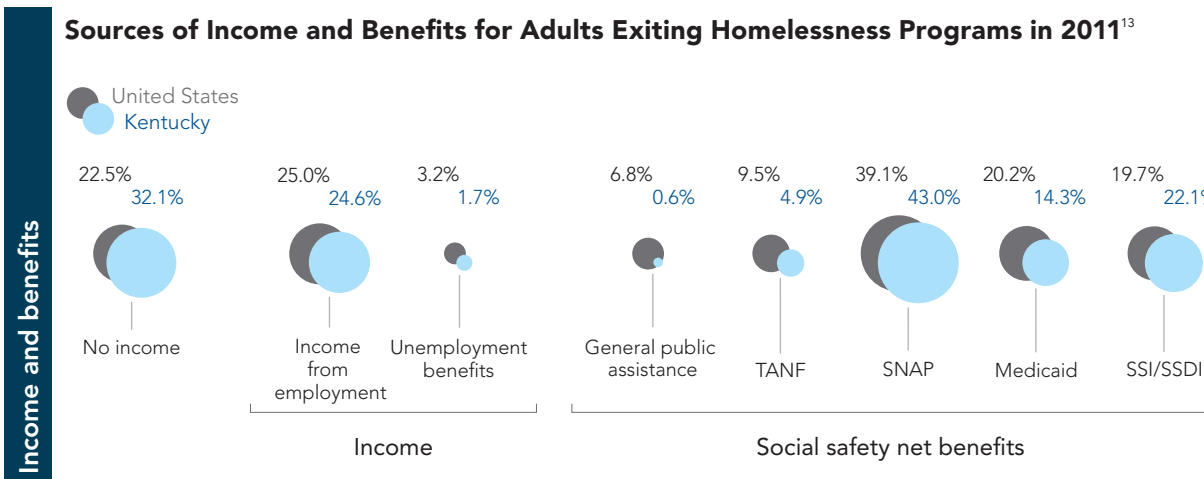
Only 19 states ranked higher than Kentucky on the State Education Ranking, partly due to the high number of homeless children identified in both pre-K and K-12.

Ranking no. 3, Kentucky is near the top of the State Policy Ranking but has few laws to protect survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination.

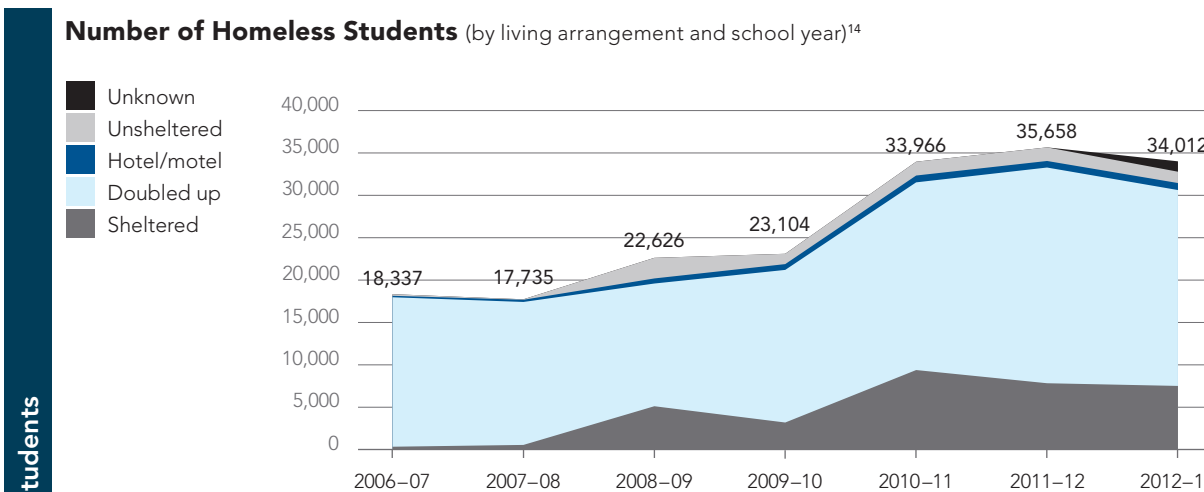


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children increased dramatically while the number of chronically homeless decreased.

During the same time period, the state reduced its emergency shelter bed inventory as well as its family transitional housing beds, while increasing the number of permanent supportive housing beds.



In 2011, almost one-third (32.1%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only one-quarter (24.6%) were employed.



The total number of homeless students nearly doubled between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, with drastic increases in the numbers of those living in homeless shelters and those who were unsheltered.

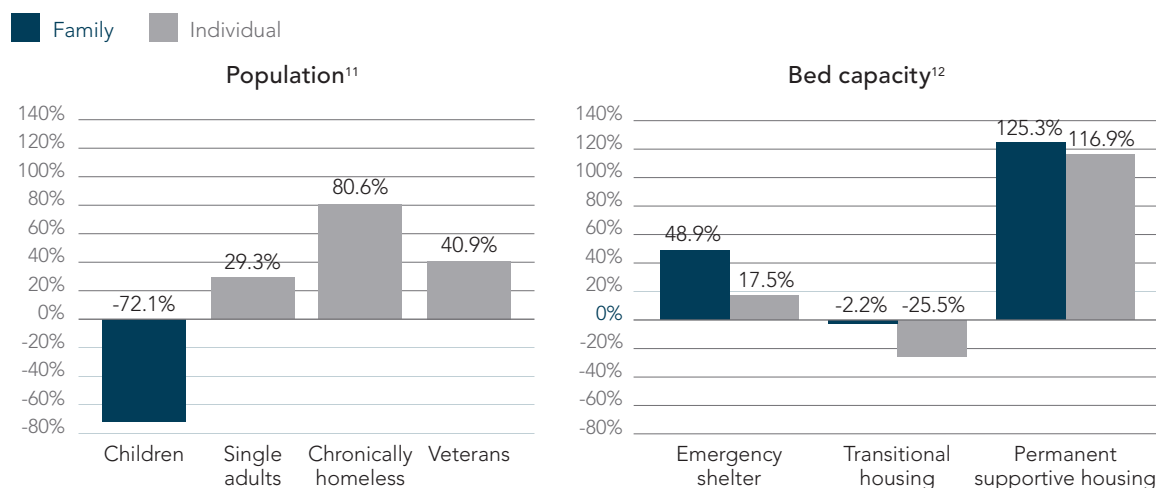
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	LA	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	2.1%	48
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	3.9%	14
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	21.4%	29
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	13.0	3
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	48.7%	29
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	33	28
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	47.5%	28
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	1	45
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.8	39

State rankings

At no. 30, Louisiana ranked high on identifying homeless children living doubled up but near the bottom for enrolling homeless children in Head Start.

Near the bottom of the State Policy Ranking, Louisiana has only one of the identified policies to promote child care access and limited policies to address food insecurity.

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

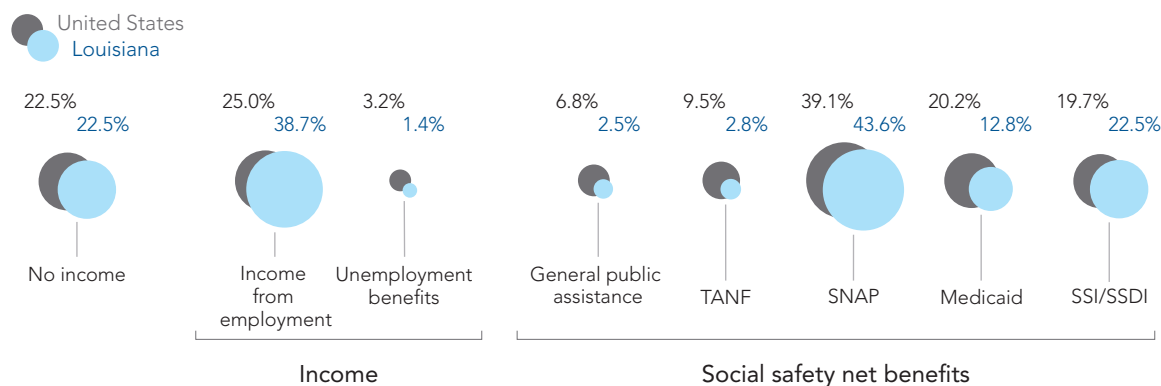


Need and capacity

Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless single adults, chronically homeless people, and veterans increased while the number of homeless children decreased.

During the same time period, the state increased its inventory of both emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing beds but decreased transitional housing beds for both individuals and families.

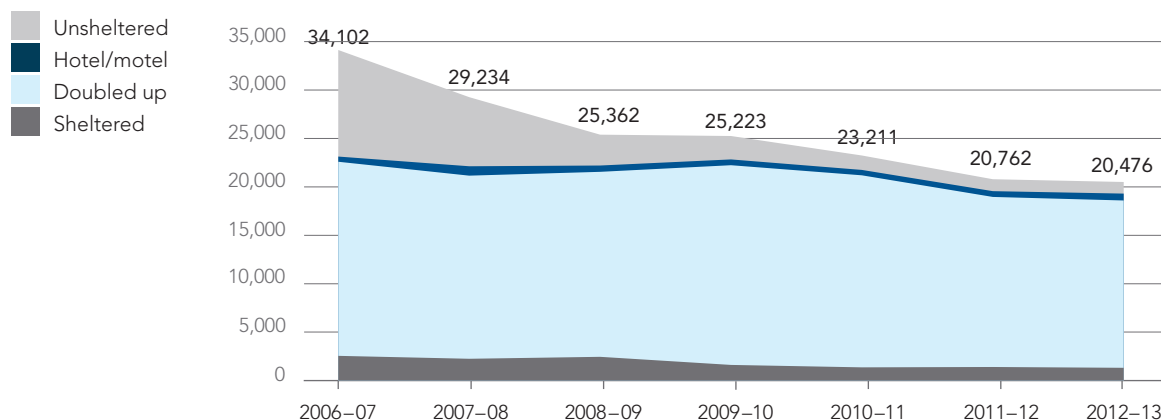
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



Income and benefits

In 2011, over one-fifth (22.5%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and a relatively high percent (38.7%) were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Students

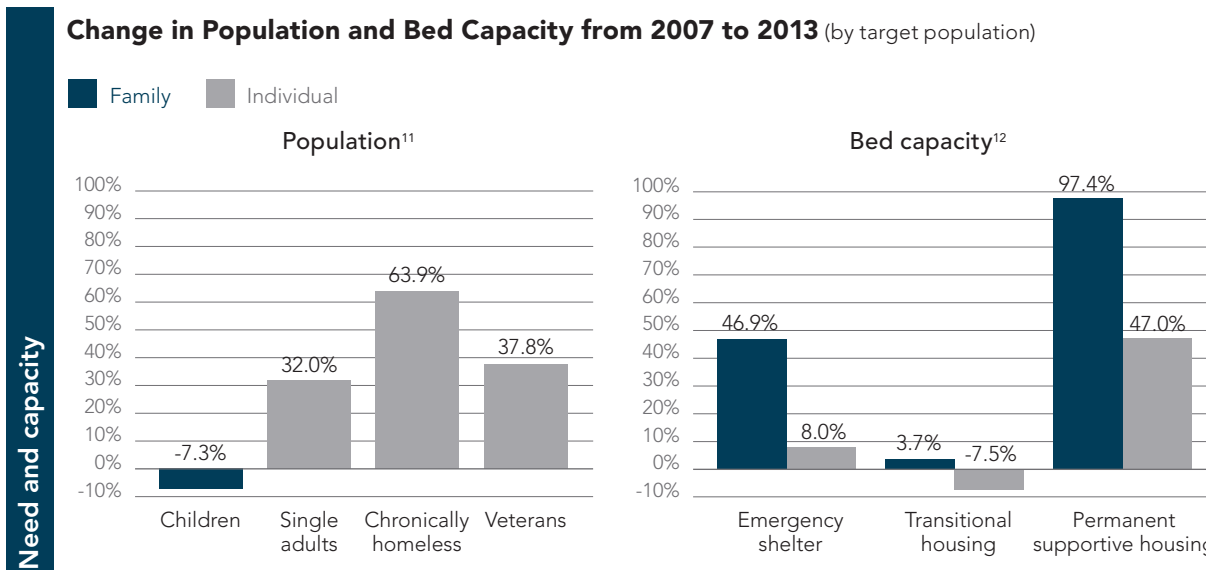
Louisiana is the only state that experienced a significant decrease (-40%) in the number of homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, mainly due to the 89% drop in the number of unsheltered students.

State Education Ranking: 13

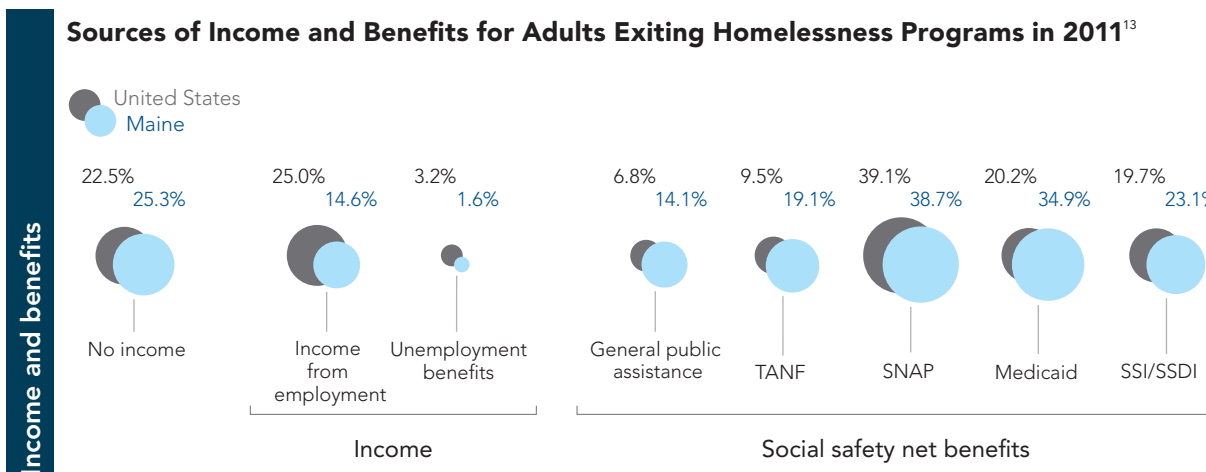
State Policy Ranking: 23

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	ME	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	11.7%	3
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.2%	41
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	18.0%	38
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	2.5	41
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	67.9%	1
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	35	24
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	46.0%	30
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.6	25

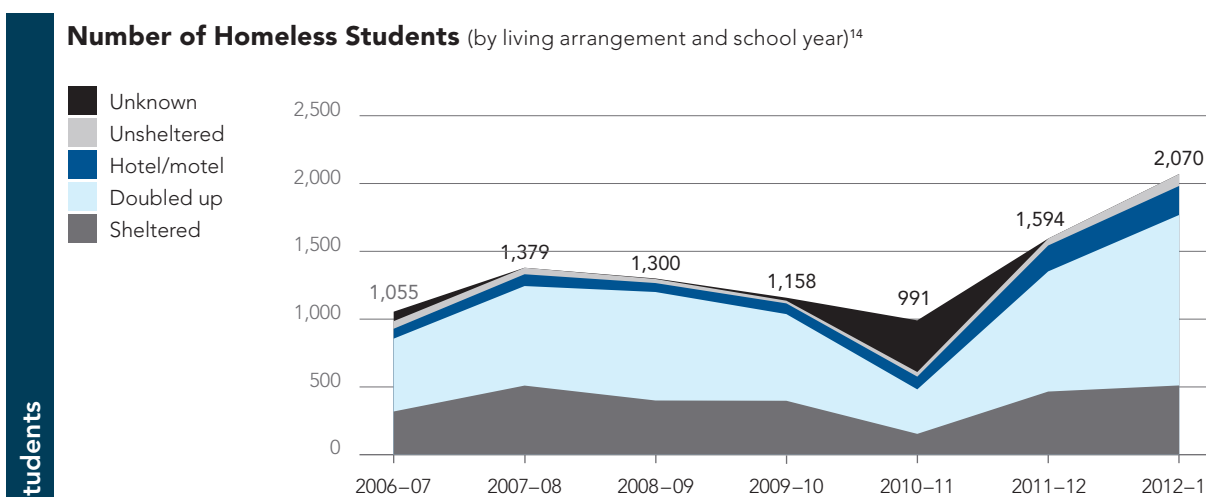
At no. 13, Maine ranked higher than the majority of states on the State Education Ranking. The state assisted the highest percentage of homeless youth (67.9%) in applying for the FAFSA. Falling slightly lower on the State Policy Ranking, Maine is near the median value on most indicators but places near the top-fifth for policies reducing barriers to accessing child care.



Between 2007 and 2013, Maine experienced an increase in homeless adults, chronically homeless people, and veterans, but the number of homeless children decreased. During that time, the number of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing beds for families all increased.



In 2011, only a limited number of adults (14.6%) exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment. Over one-quarter (25.3%) had no income at all.



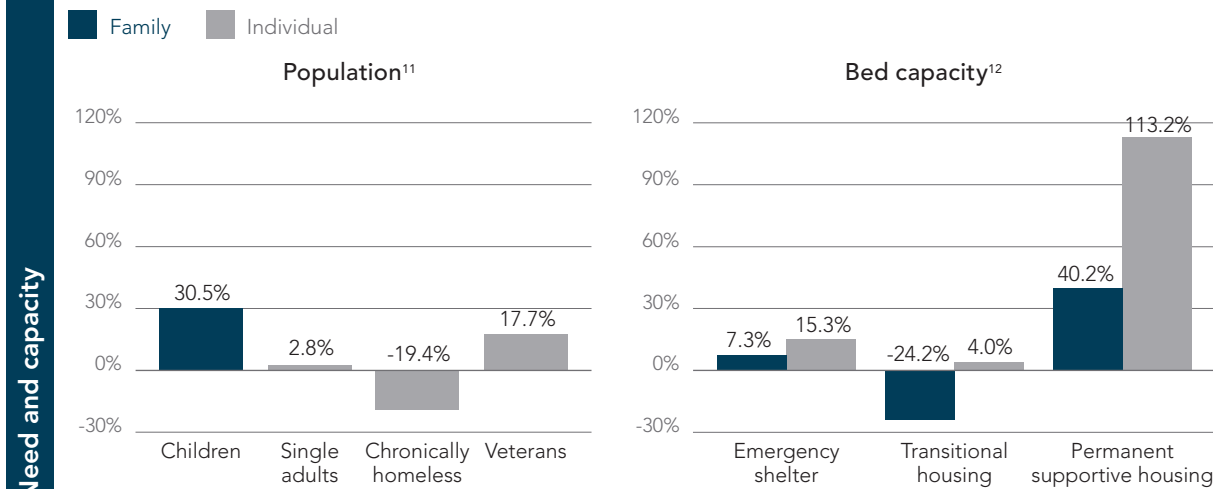
The 96.2% increase in homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years can be attributed to the rise in students living doubled up and in hotels or motels.

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MD	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	5.4%	25
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	7.2%	9
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	27.3%	19
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	7.8	14
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	41.5%	45
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	37	18
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	29.6%	47
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	5	12
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

At 24th on the State Education Ranking, Maryland identified a high percentage of homeless students attending pre-K but assisted a low percentage of homeless high school students in completing the FAFSA.

Maryland ranks among the top 20 states on all the State Policy Ranking indicators except for the affordable housing wage indicator, on which only three states ranked lower.

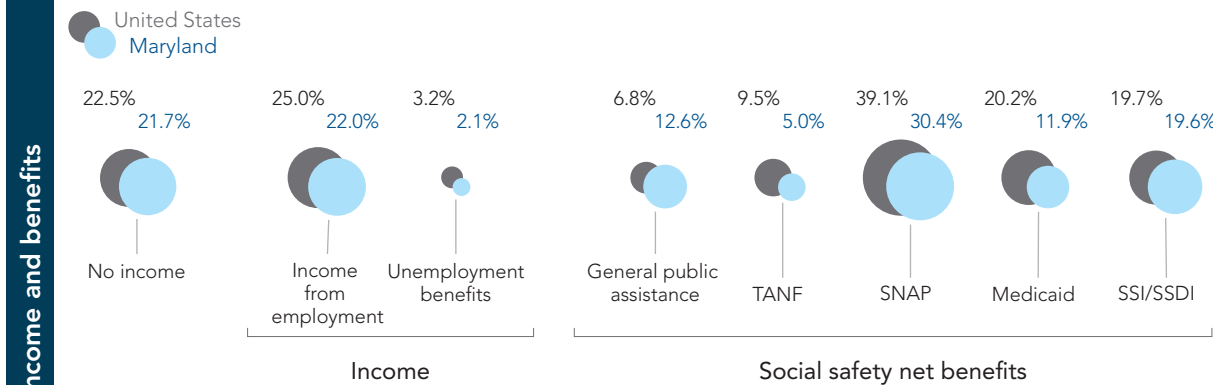
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of chronically homeless adults decreased while the number of homeless children, single adults, and veterans increased.

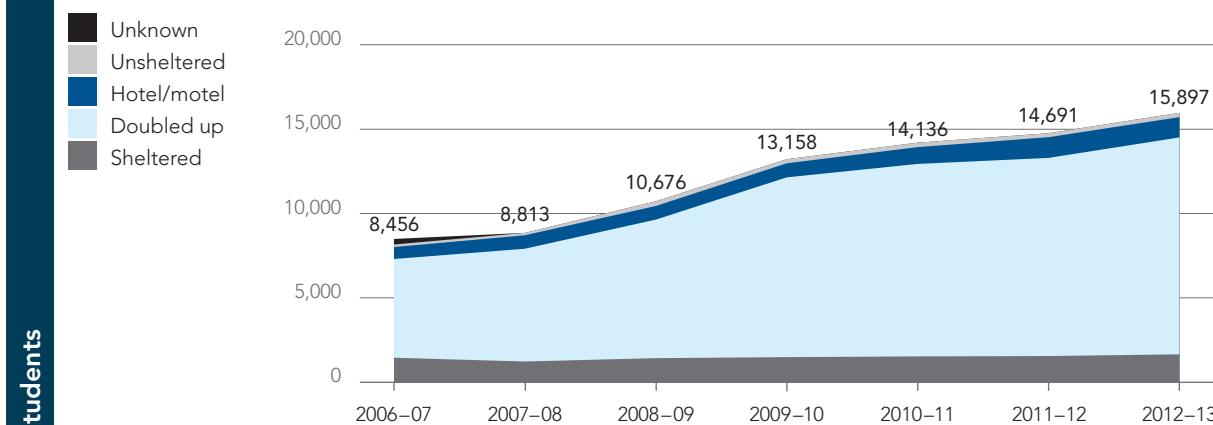
During that time, Maryland decreased its transitional housing beds for families but otherwise increased its capacity for emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, over one-fifth (22.0%) of adults who exited programs serving homeless households were employed, though a similar percentage, 21.7%, left the programs with no income at all.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



The 88% increase in homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years can be attributed to the number of students living in doubled-up situations.

State Education Ranking: 34

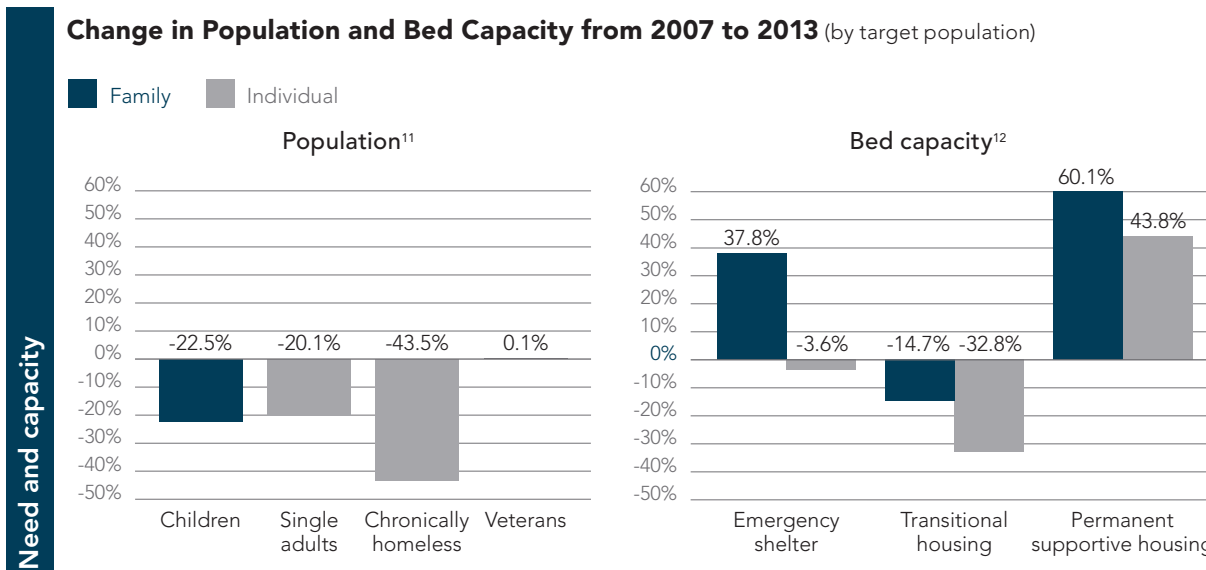
State Policy Ranking: 1

Massachusetts

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MA	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	10.1%	7
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.1%	29
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	21.7%	28
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	1.4	50
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	56.7%	18
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	43	6
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	33.3%	45
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	6	1
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	3.0	1

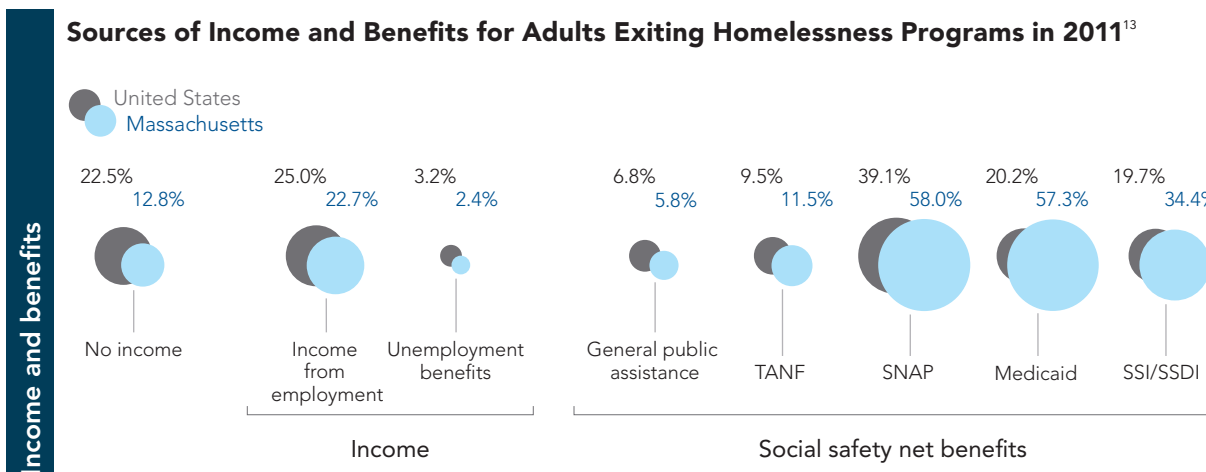
Massachusetts ranked 34th on the State Education Ranking, identifying a low percentage of children living in doubled-up situations.

Coming in first on the State Policy Ranking, Massachusetts has all three policies to combat food insecurity, six of the seven policies to reduce barriers to child care, and a relatively high amount of affordable housing for poor households.

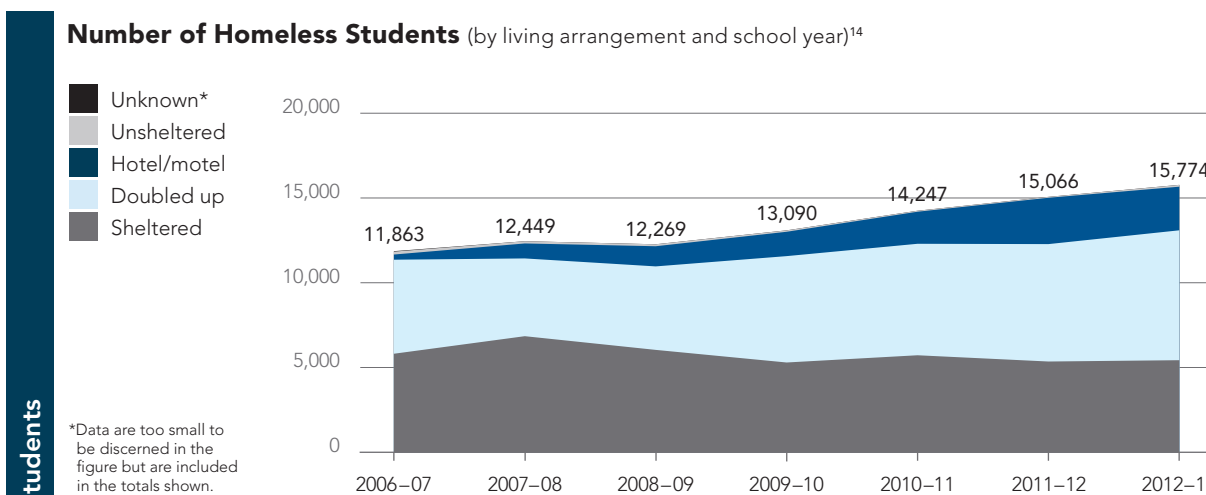


Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness declined among children, single adults, and the chronically homeless.

During that time, Massachusetts increased its supply of emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing beds for families while decreasing the number of transitional housing beds.



In 2011, the state had a relatively low percent of adults who exited programs serving homeless households with no source of income (12.8%), but only 22.7% had income from employment.



Massachusetts saw a 33.0% overall increase in homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, resulting from increases in those living doubled up and in hotels or motels.

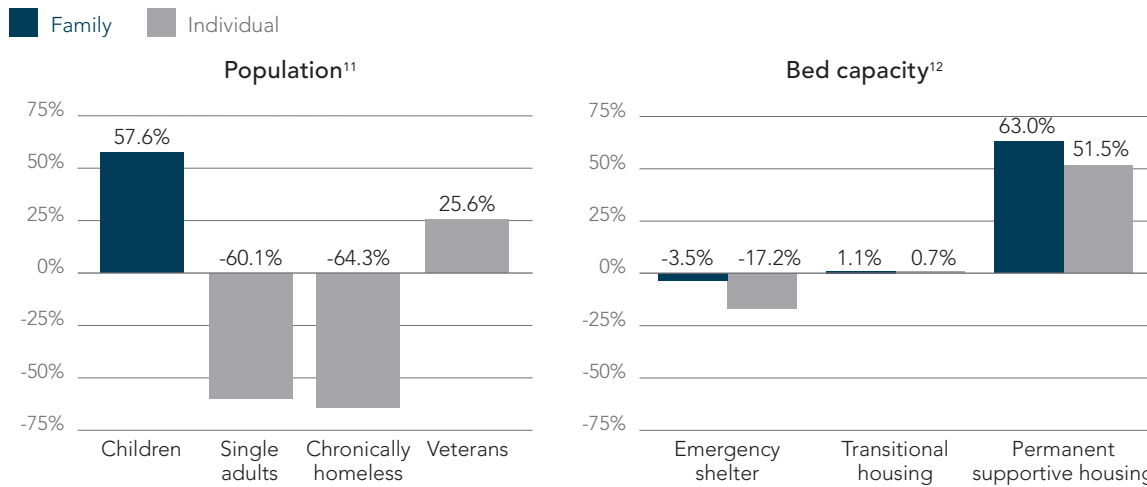
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MI	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	5.0%	29
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.3%	26
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	24.1%	24
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	3.2	36
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	52.3%	25
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	29	36
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	50.1%	22
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	1	45
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	0	48
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.0	32

State rankings

Michigan ranked 32nd on the State Education Ranking, assisting an average percentage of homeless students in completing the FAFSA and having a lower than average number of doubled-up students.

Although Michigan placed next to last on the State Policy Ranking, it did rank among the top half of states (22nd) on one of the affordable housing indicators.

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)¹¹

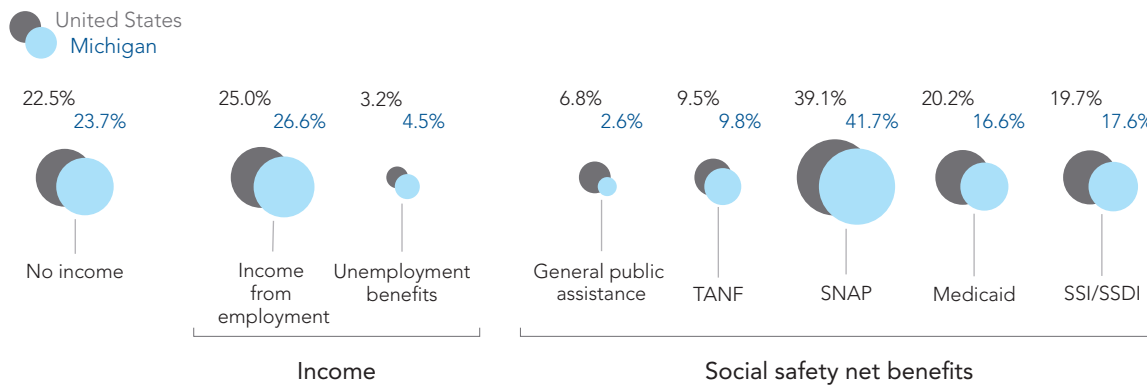


Need and capacity

Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness among children increased while it decreased among single adults.

During that time, Michigan decreased its emergency shelter beds and increased its permanent supportive housing beds; the number of transitional housing beds remained about the same.

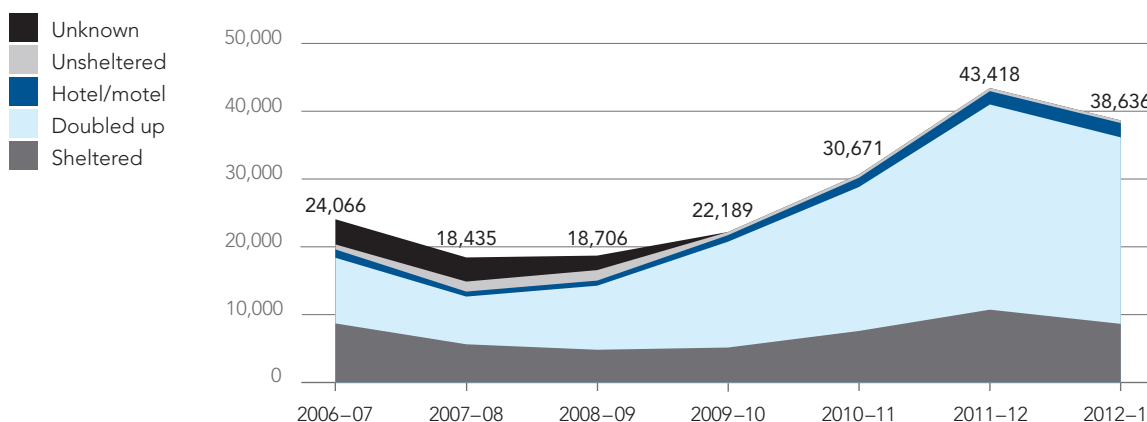
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



Income and benefits

In 2011, over one quarter (26.6%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, though a similar percentage (23.7%) exited with no income at all.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Students

The 60.5% rise in homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years can be mostly attributed to the tripling of the number of students living doubled up.

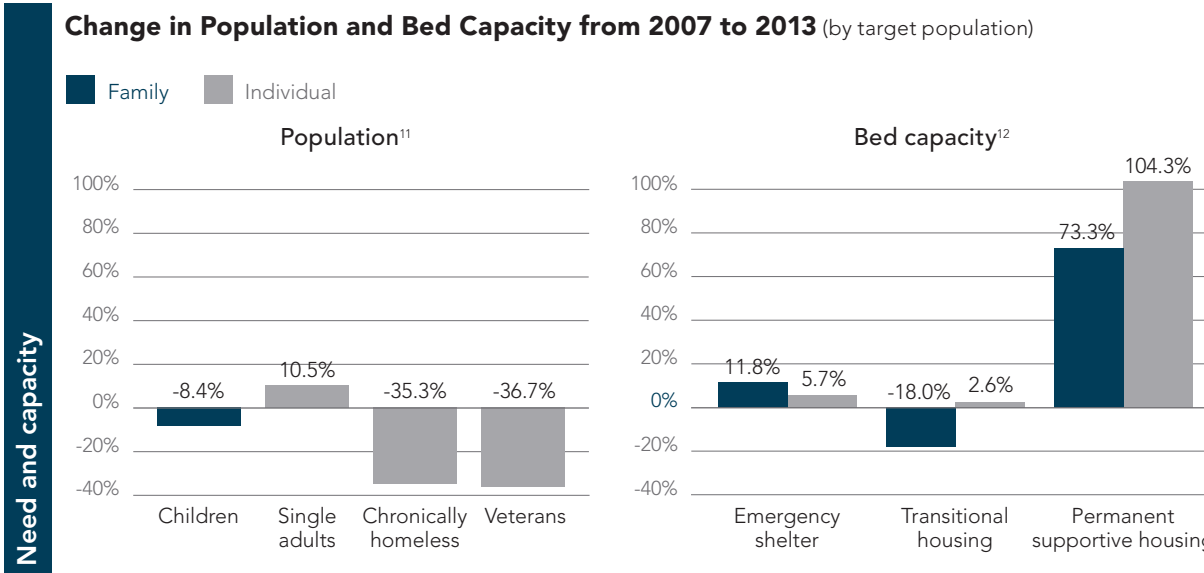
State Education Ranking: 31
State Policy Ranking: 19

Minnesota

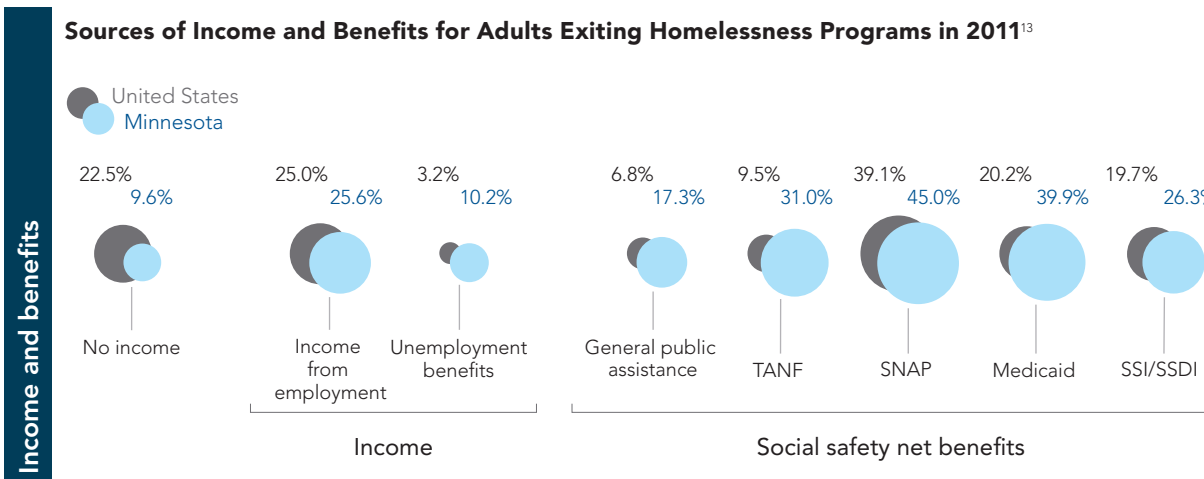
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MN	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	8.6%	12
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.9%	21
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	24.2%	23
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	1.6	47
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	56.6%	19
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	40	9
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	45.1%	32
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	6	7
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.0	32

Although placed in the bottom half of the State Education Ranking, Minnesota ranked among the top 20 on two indicators: percentage of children in Head Start who are homeless (12th) and percentage of homeless students assisted in completing the FAFSA (19th).

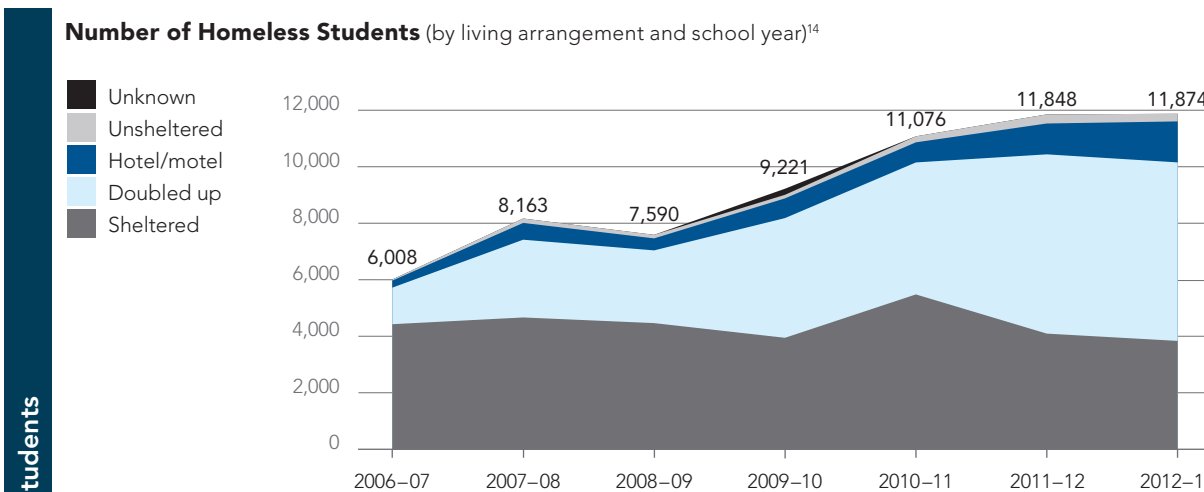
At no. 19, Minnesota ranked in the top half of the State Policy Ranking but has only one of the identified policies that address food insecurity.



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for all groups except single adults. During the same time period, Minnesota increased their family bed capacity for emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing but decreased their transitional housing capacity.



In 2011, over one-quarter (25.6%) of adults who exited programs serving homeless households were employed, and few had no source of income (9.6%). The state had the highest percent (10.2%) of adults exiting with income from unemployment benefits.



The total number of homeless students almost doubled between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, with significant increases in the number of students living doubled up, unsheltered, and in hotels or motels.

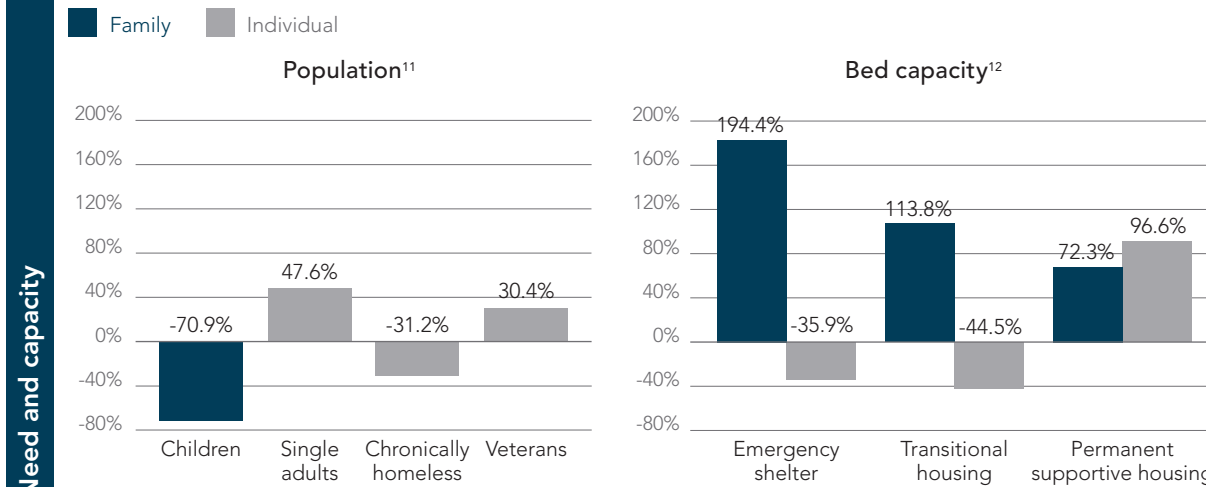
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MS	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	0.9%	50
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	0.3%	49
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	16.6%	41
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	22.2	1
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	47.4%	31
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	41	8
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	54.1%	13
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	4	18
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.4	47

State rankings

Only nine states ranked lower on the State Education Ranking, but Mississippi ranked first on the indicator measuring identification of students living in doubled-up situations.

Falling in the lower half of the State Policy Ranking, Mississippi ranked high on the affordable housing indicators but near the bottom in addressing food insecurity.

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

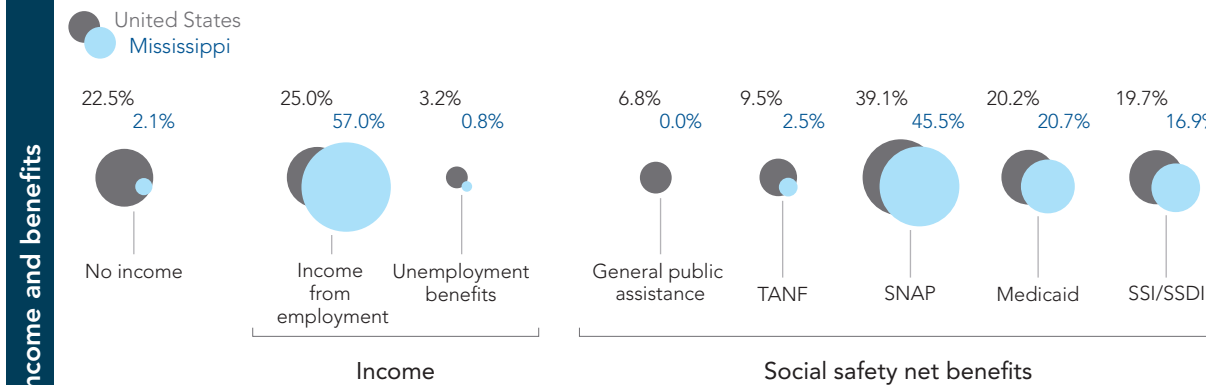


Need and capacity

Between 2007 and 2013, child and chronic homelessness decreased, while single adult and veteran homelessness increased.

During that same period, the state increased all forms of housing for homeless families and decreased only the number of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for individuals.

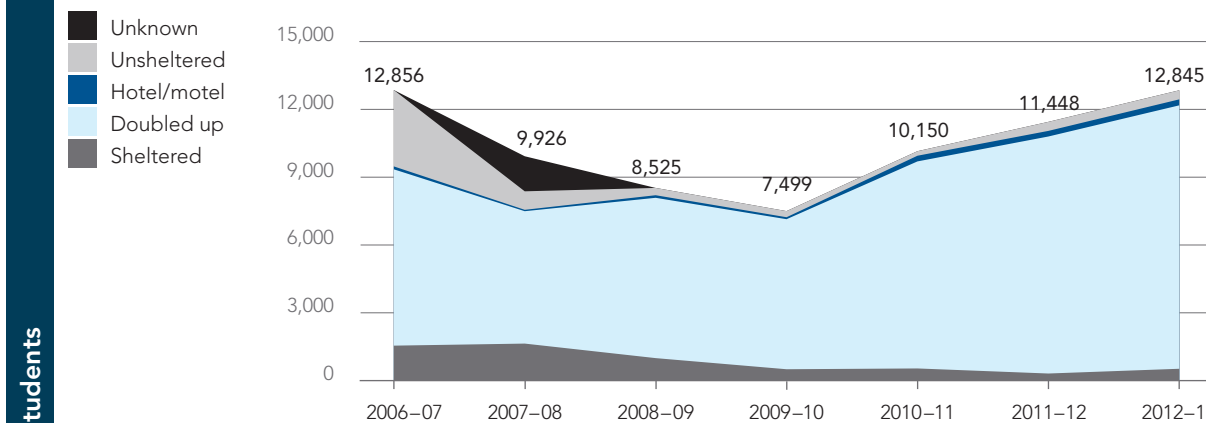
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



Income and benefits

In 2011, Mississippi was the only state in which over half of adults (57.0%) exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, and the state had the lowest percentage (2.1%) without income.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Students

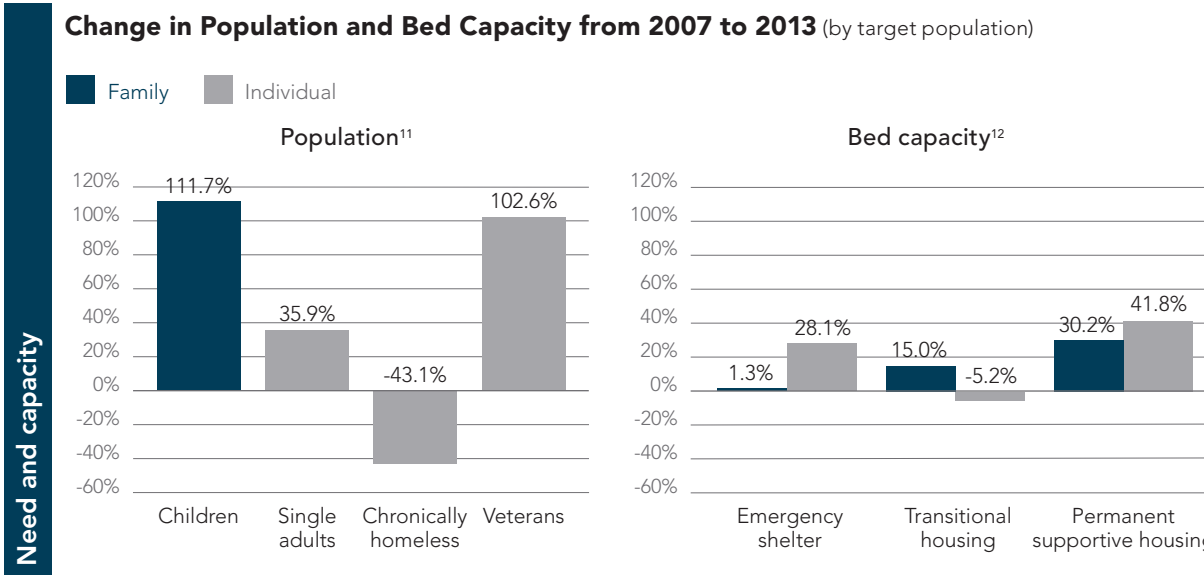
Despite an increase in the number of homeless students living doubled up, the overall number of homeless students remained about the same between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years.

State Education Ranking: 16
State Policy Ranking: 39

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MO	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.5%	34
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.5%	24
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	32.8%	14
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	7.9	13
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	62.7%	5
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	32	31
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	52.2%	17
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	2	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.8	39

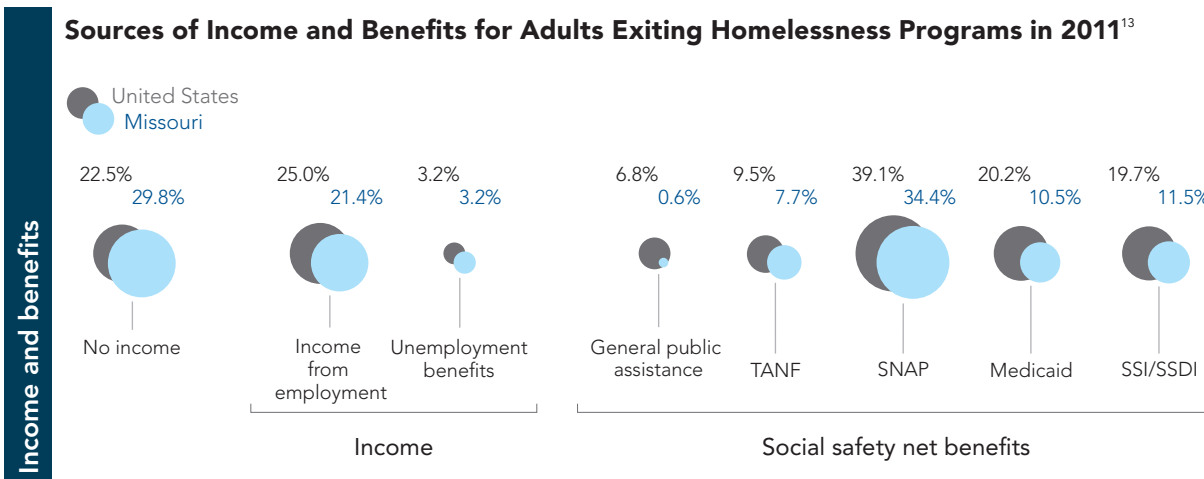
Ranking 16th on the State Education Ranking, Missouri assisted a high percentage (62.7%) of homeless students in filing the FAFSA but had a low percentage of children in Head Start who were homeless.

Only eleven states ranked lower on the State Policy Ranking, but Missouri did rank among the top half of states on one indicator: minimum wage as a percentage of the local housing wage.

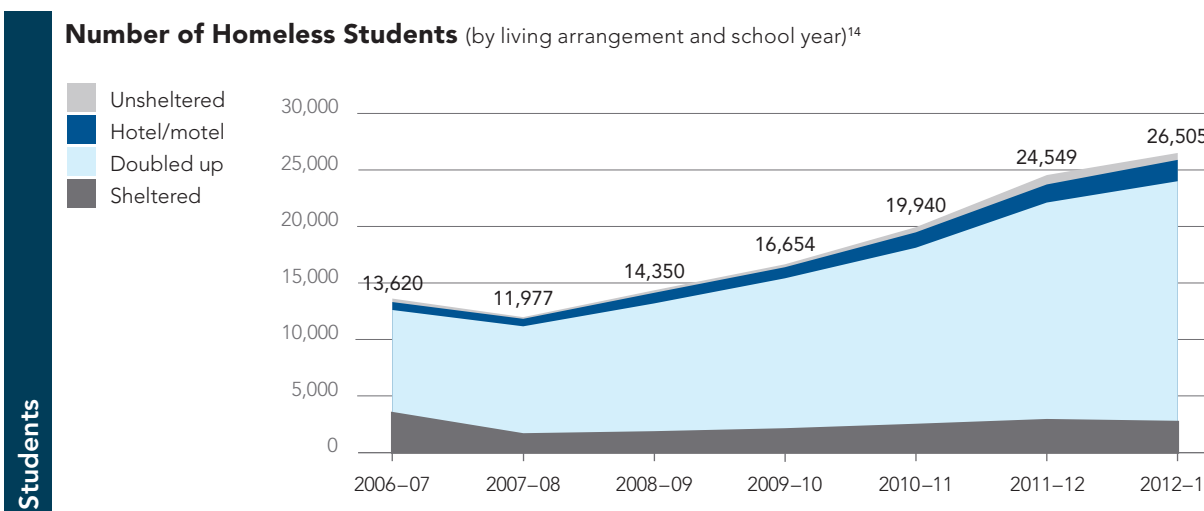


Between 2007 and 2013, the numbers of homeless children and veterans significantly increased while there was a decrease in the chronically homeless population.

During the same time period, Missouri increased their housing capacity for families in emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent supportive housing.



In 2011, one in five adults (21.4%) exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, but a larger percentage of adults (29.8%) had no income at all.



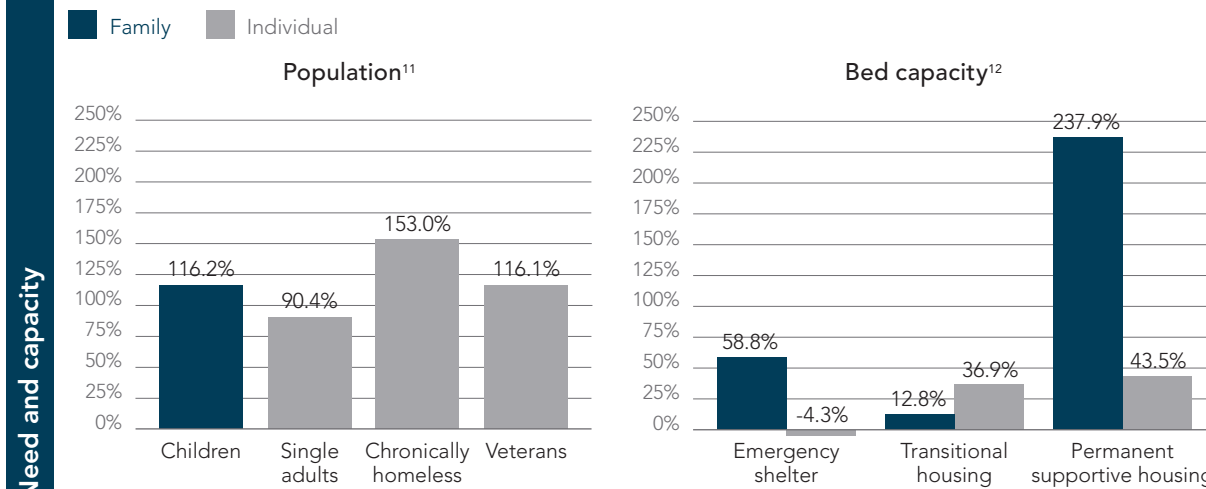
The number of homeless students almost doubled (94.6%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years due to significant increases in those living doubled up and in hotels or motels.

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MT	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	12.0%	1
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	0.5%	47
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	20.8%	31
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	4.9	29
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	59.1%	12
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	43	6
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	58.3%	2
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	1	45
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	5

Montana ranked in the top-fifth of states on the State Education Ranking with wide variation on indicators, ranking first on the percentage of children in Head Start who are homeless but 47th on homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K.

Montana also ranked among the top ten states on the State Policy Ranking despite having only one of the identified policies to reduce homeless families' barriers to child care.

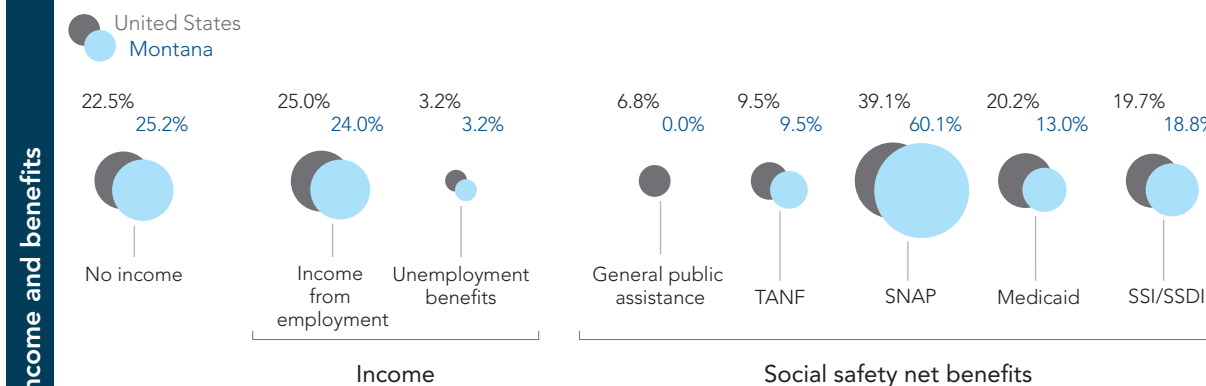
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, the state saw a large increase in homelessness for all subgroups.

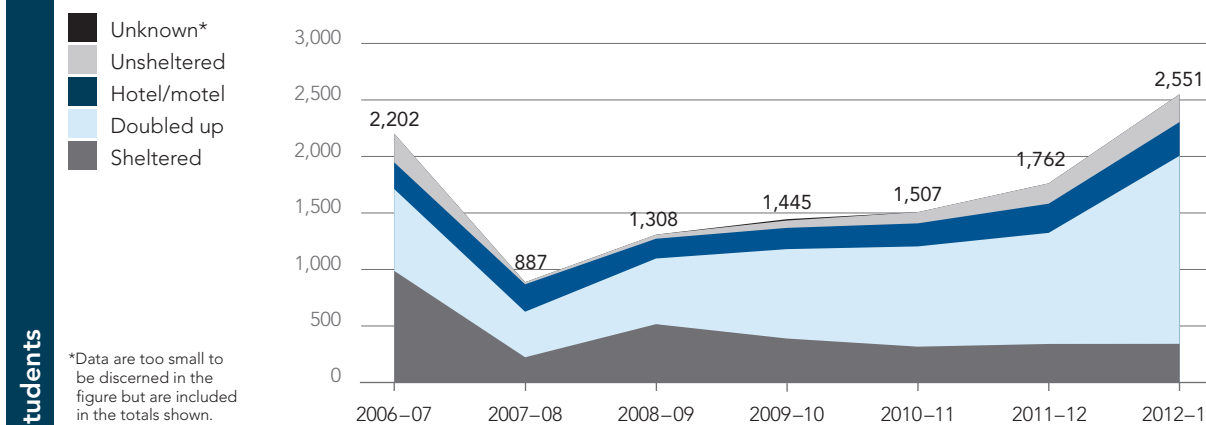
During that time, Montana significantly increased their capacity to serve families with permanent supportive housing, while also expanding emergency shelter and transitional housing.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, just under one-quarter (24.0%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, while slightly more (25.2%) had no income at all.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



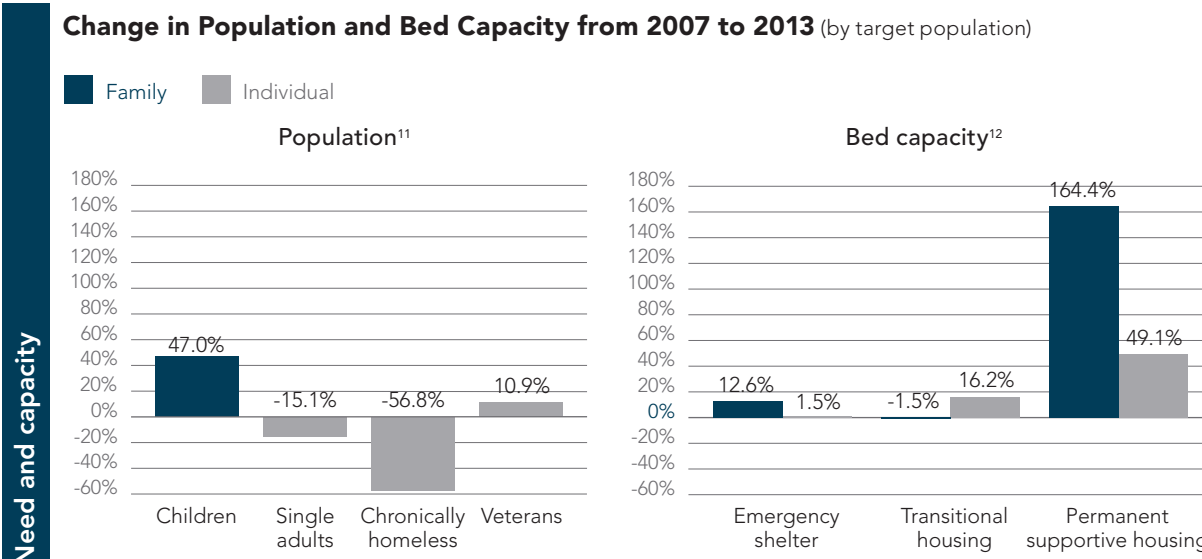
There was a slight overall increase in homeless students (15.8%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, which can be mostly attributed to the increase in the number of students living in doubled-up situations.

State Education Ranking: 28
State Policy Ranking: 13

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	NE	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	7.7%	15
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.2%	28
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	17.9%	39
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	1.8	45
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	67.7%	2
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	38	13
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	51.8%	19
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	2	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

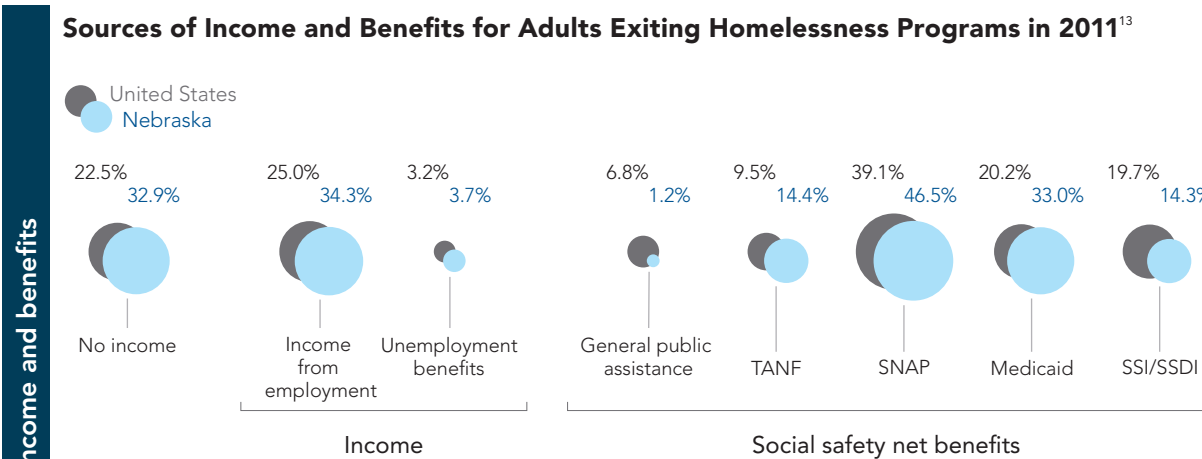
At 28th on the State Education Ranking, Nebraska ranked highest (2nd) on the percentage of students assisted with filing on FAFSA and lowest (45th) on the number of students identified as living doubled up.

At no. 13, Nebraska ranked in the top half on all indicators on the State Policy Ranking except for laws protecting survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination.

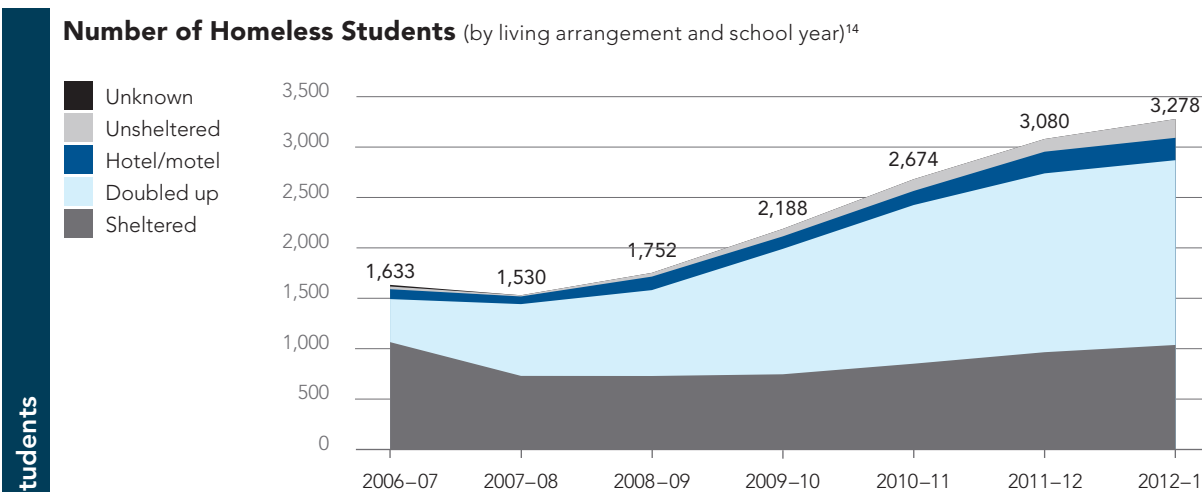


Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness rose among children and veterans while it fell for single adults and the chronically homeless.

During that time, the state focused on increasing its supply of permanent supportive housing for families, while slightly decreasing the supply of family transitional housing beds.



In 2011, over one-third (34.3%) of adults who exited programs serving homeless households were employed, while 32.9% had no income at all.



The overall number of homeless students doubled (100.7%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, with the greatest increase seen in the number of students living doubled up.

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	NV	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	7.6%	17
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	6.4%	12
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	29.9%	17
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	7.7	15
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	48.7%	28
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	15	50
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	41.9%	38
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	5	12
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	5

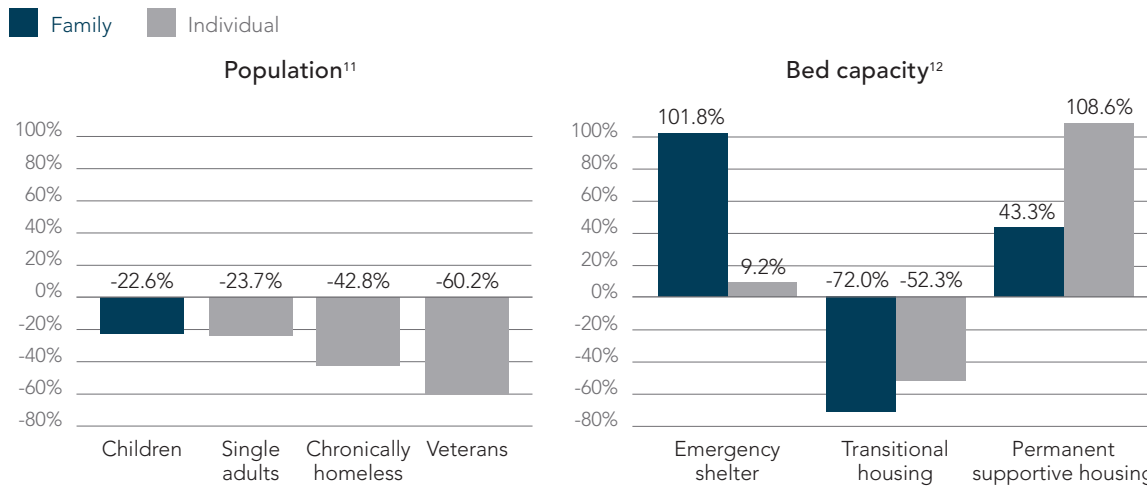
Nevada ranked among the top 20 states on four of the five indicators in the State Education Ranking, while placing 28th on assistance for homeless FAFSA applicants.

At 44th on the State Policy Ranking, Nevada had the lowest amount of affordable housing for extremely low-income families but did rank high on policies to reduce food insecurity.

State rankings

Need and capacity

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

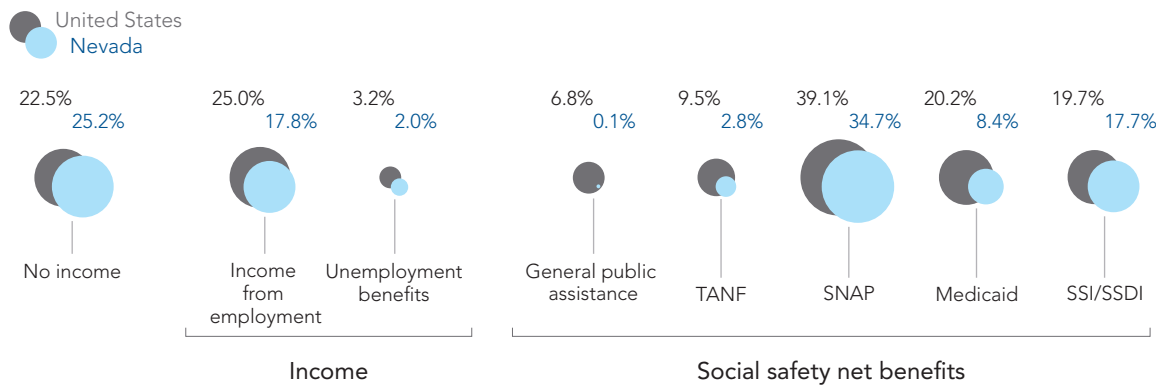


Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness declined for all subgroups in Nevada.

During that same time period, the state shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing while doubling the number of emergency shelter beds for families and permanent supportive housing beds for individuals.

Income and benefits

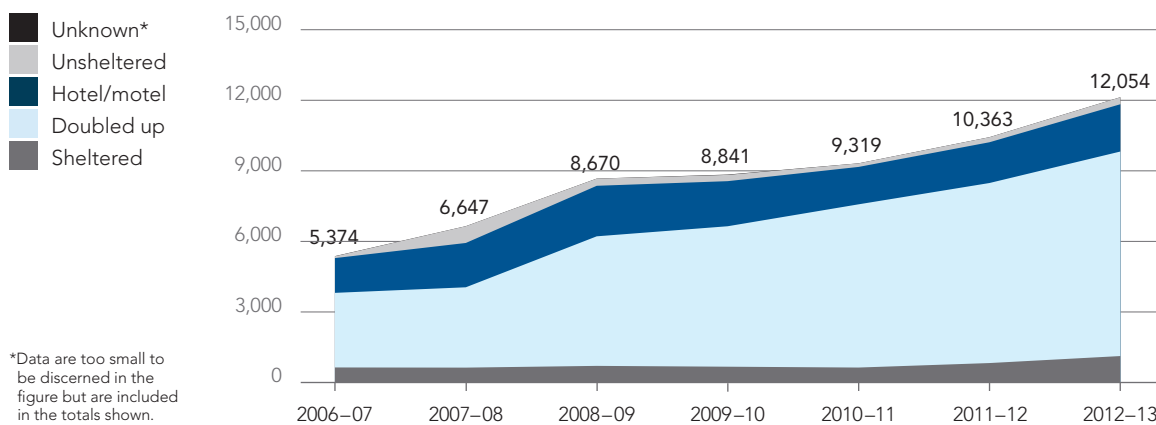
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, only 17.8% of adults who exited programs serving homeless households were employed, while one-quarter (25.2%) had no income at all.

Students

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴

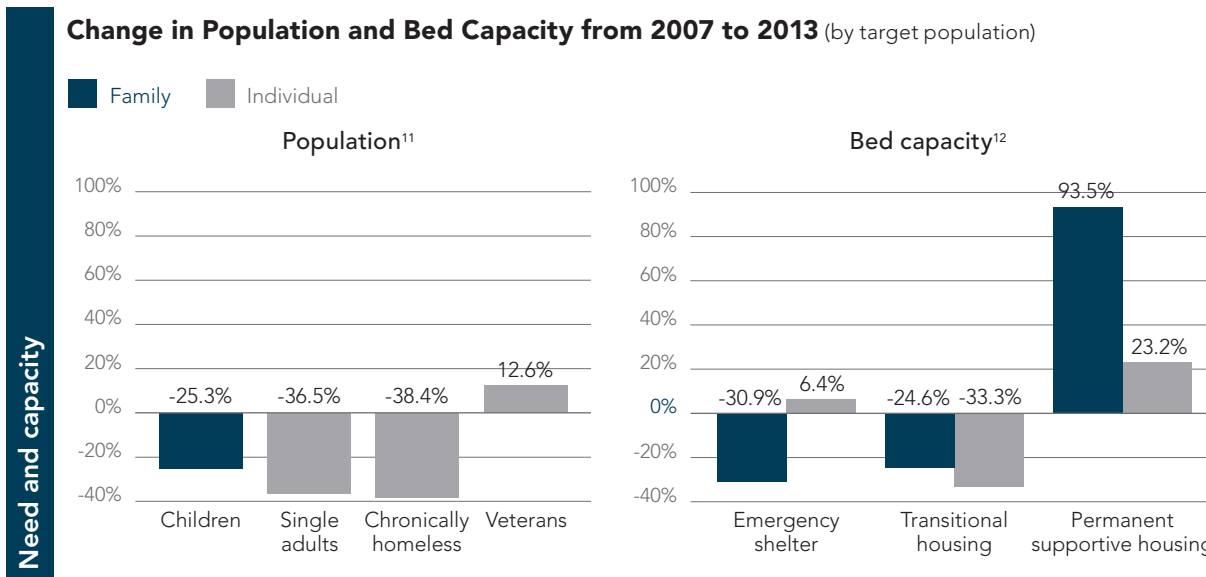


*Data are too small to be discerned in the figure but are included in the totals shown.

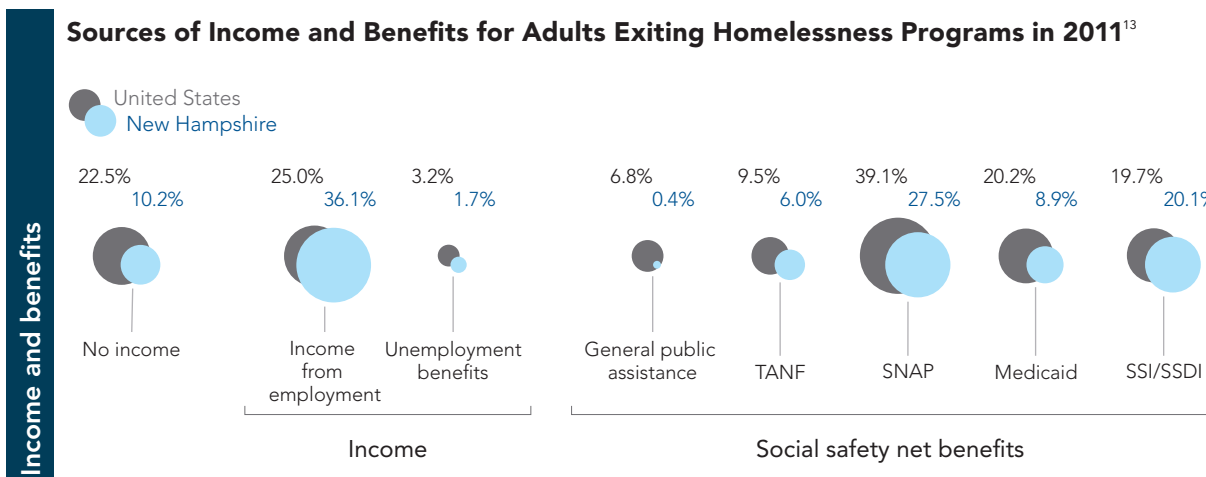
The total number of homeless students more than doubled between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, with substantial increases in all subgroups of students.

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	NH	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	8.4%	13
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	3.8%	15
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	36.7%	10
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	7.6	16
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	58.4%	14
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	38	13
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	35.4%	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	5	12
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

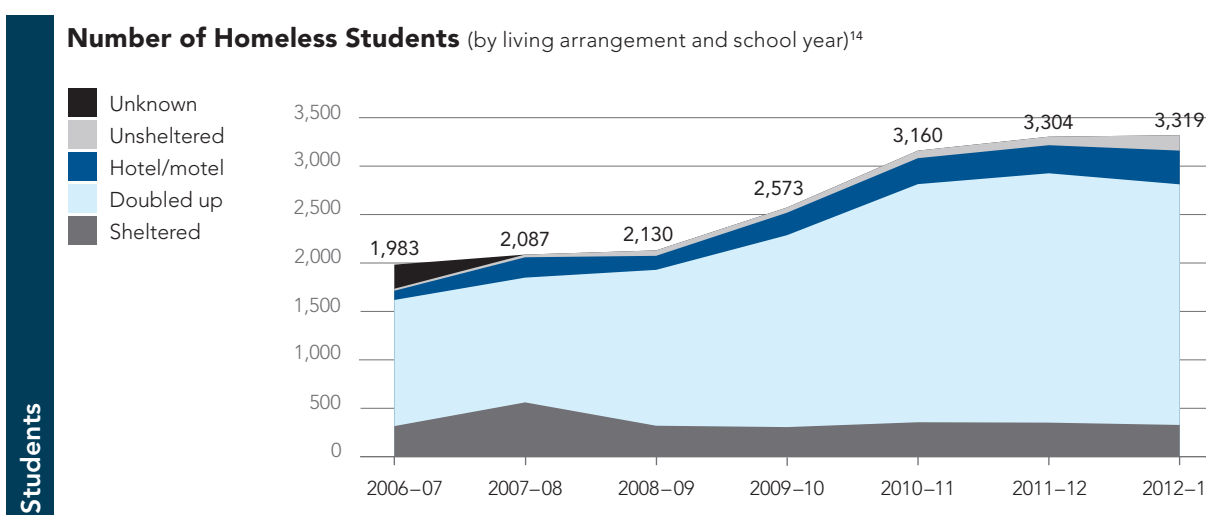
New Hampshire ranked among the top 20 states on all five of the State Education Ranking indicators, with only five states ranking higher overall. Although New Hampshire ranked high on most of the indicators on the State Policy Ranking, its overall rank was lowered by its ranking (42nd) on one of the affordable housing indicators: minimum wage as a percentage of the housing wage.



Between 2007 and 2013, the numbers of homeless children, single adults, and chronically homeless individuals all decreased, while the number of homeless veterans increased slightly. During that time, the state focused on increasing permanent supportive housing beds for both individuals and families, while mostly decreasing its emergency shelter and transitional housing capacity.



In 2011, adults exited programs serving homeless households with a relatively high rate of employment (36.1%) compared to those who exited with no income at all (10.2%).



The 67.4% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years can be mostly attributed to the rise in the number of doubled-up students.

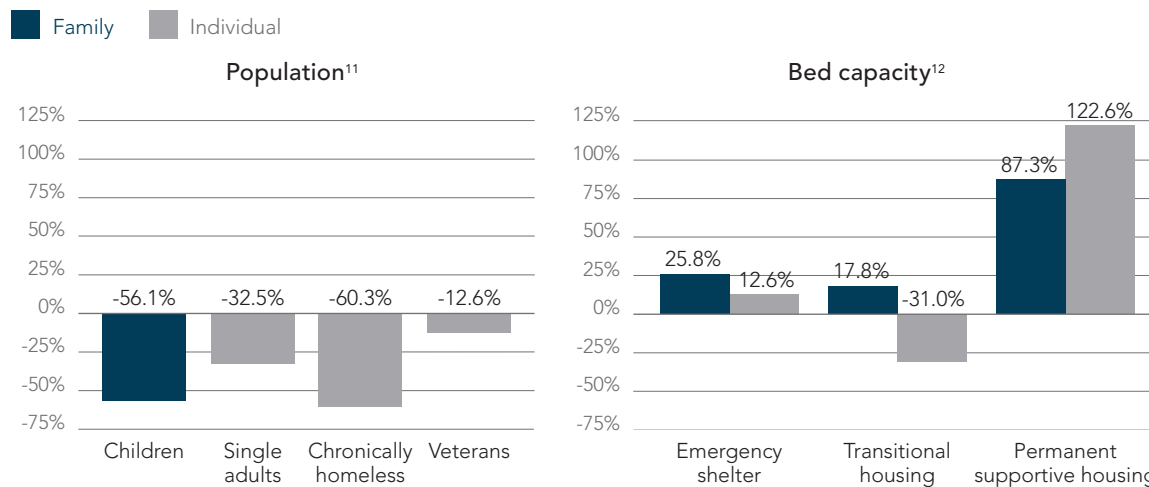
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	NJ	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	3.9%	39
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.2%	40
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	8.7%	49
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	4.7	30
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	42.3%	43
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	30	33
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	29.2%	48
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	6	7
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.0	32

At 46th overall, New Jersey ranked near the bottom on all indicators on the State Education Ranking. Its highest ranking (30th) came on the indicator measuring identification of students living doubled up.

New Jersey's slightly higher ranking on the State Policy Ranking is due to the laws in place that protect survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination and policies that support homeless families' access to child care.

State rankings

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

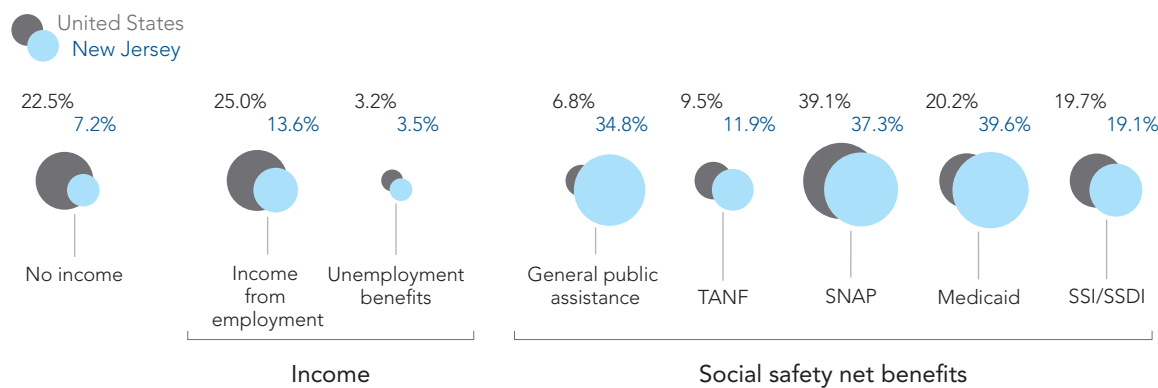


Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for all four subpopulations.

During the same time period, the state focused on increasing its permanent supportive housing capacity for both individuals and families.

Need and capacity

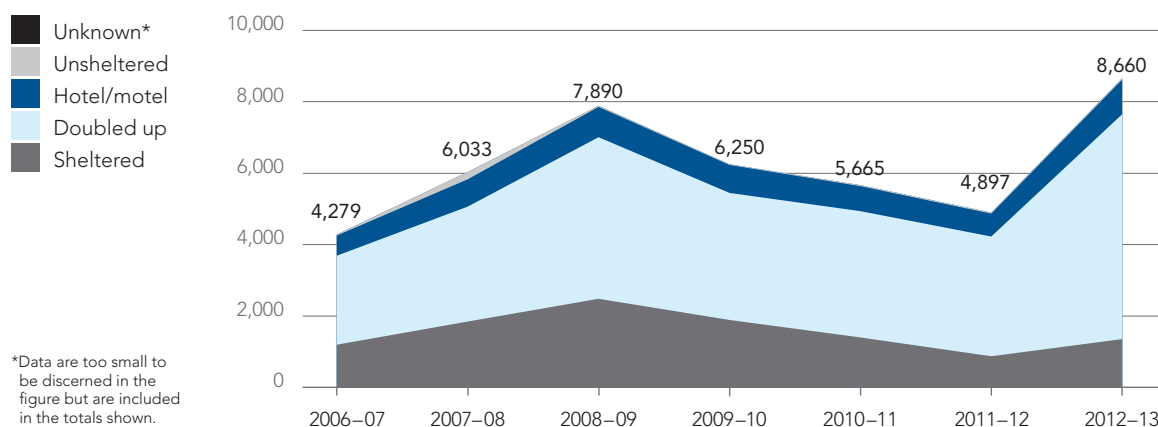
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, though adults who exited programs serving homeless households in New Jersey had a low rate of employment (13.6%), few exited with no source of income at all (7.2%).

Income and benefits

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



The total number of homeless students more than doubled (102.4%) between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, mostly due to a significant increase in students living doubled up.

Students

State Education Ranking: 21
State Policy Ranking: 37

New Mexico

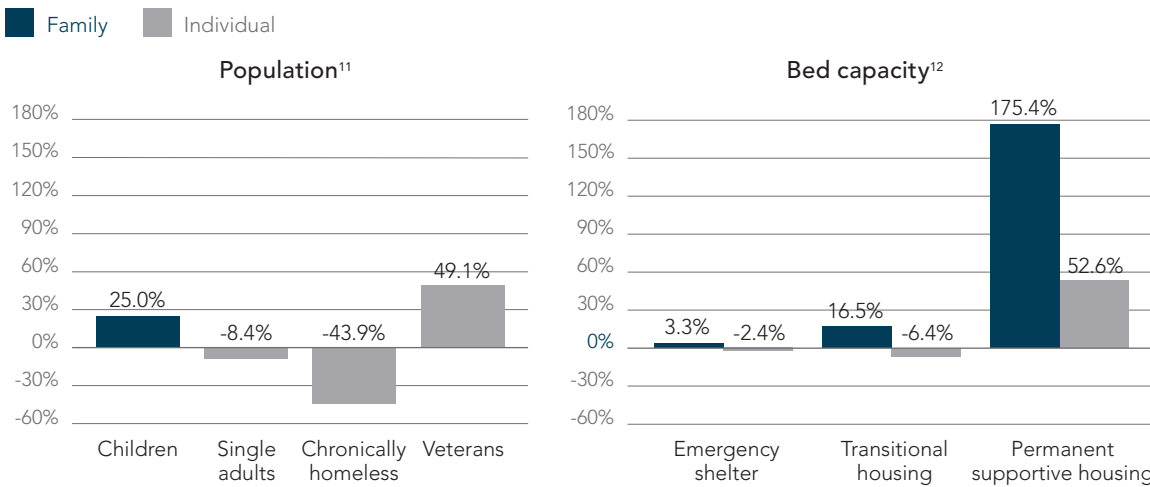
In the top half of the State Education Ranking, New Mexico ranked high (6th) in enrolling homeless students in pre-K but low (40th) on the percentage of children in Head Start who are homeless.

At 37th on the State Policy Ranking, New Mexico had a fairly high minimum wage in relation to the housing wage but a low amount of available affordable housing for extremely low-income families.

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	NM	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	3.9%	40
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	8.6%	6
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	23.1%	26
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	10.8	7
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	47.3%	33
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	28	40
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	52.0%	18
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.2	29

State rankings

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

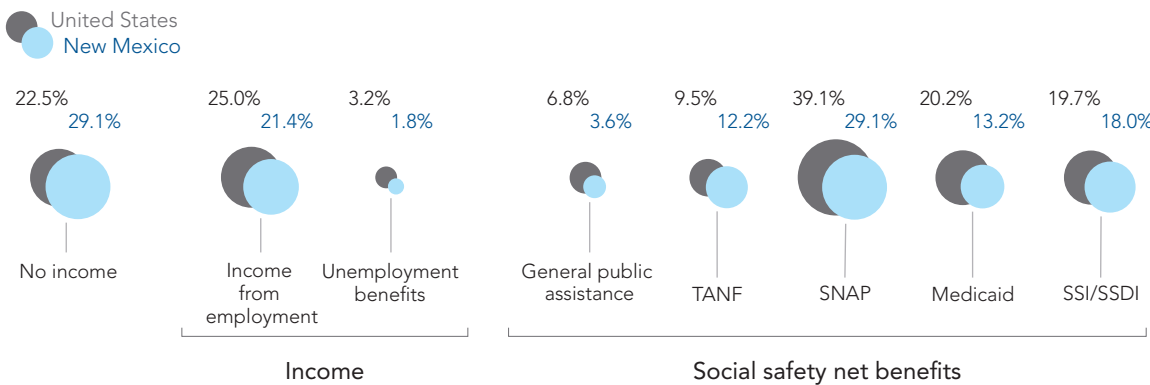


Between 2007 and 2013, the state saw an increase in child and veteran homelessness and a decrease in homeless single adults and the chronically homeless.

During that time, New Mexico significantly increased its supply of permanent supportive housing, especially for families.

Need and capacity

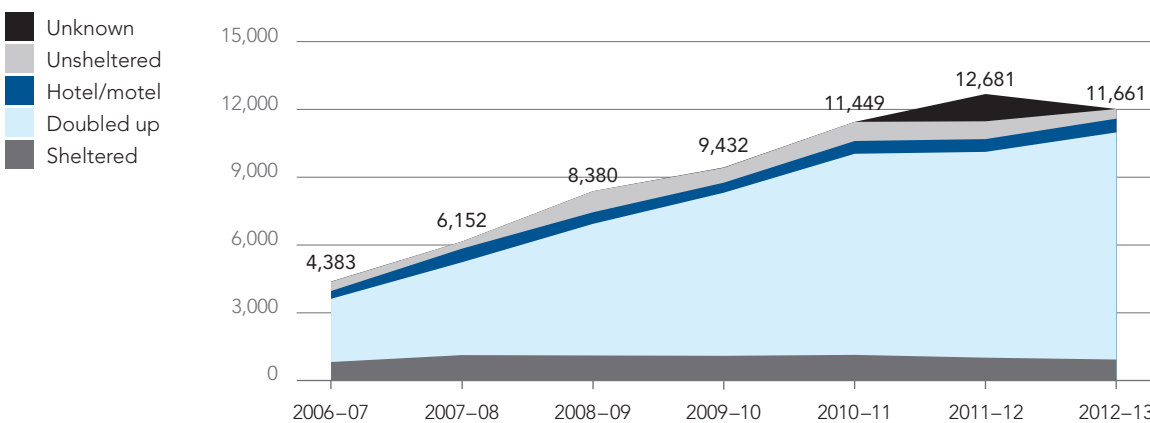
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, one-fifth (21.4%) of adults had income from employment when exiting programs serving homeless households, though a higher percentage (29.1%) had no income at all.

Income and benefits

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



There was a large increase in homeless students (166.1%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years because the number living in doubled-up situations more than tripled.

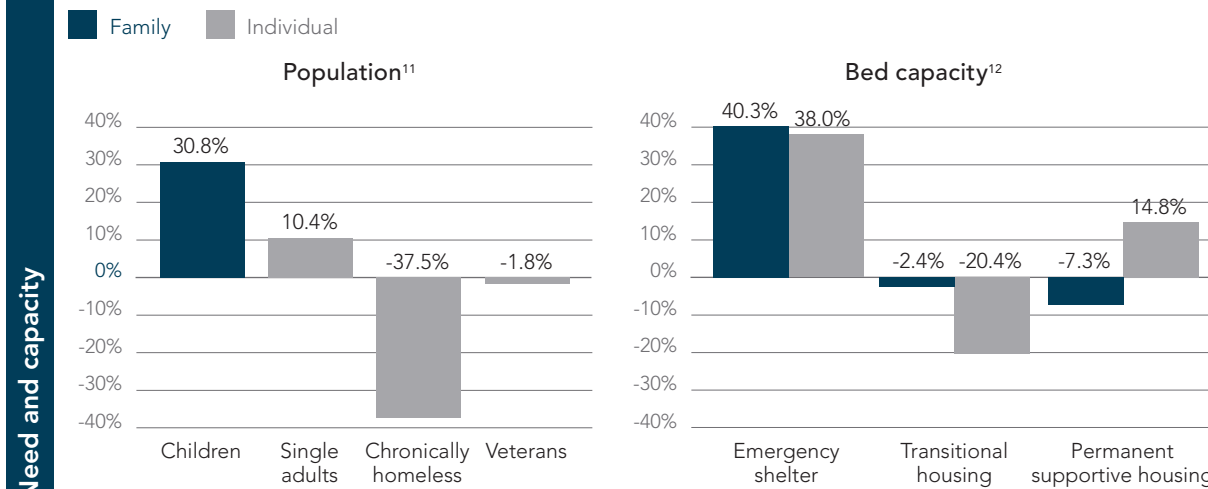
Students

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	NY	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	5.4%	26
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	8.7%	5
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	45.4%	4
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	1.5	48
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	52.5%	24
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	33	28
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	28.7%	49
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	5	2
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	5	12
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	3.0	1

In the middle of the State Education Ranking, New York ranked among the top five states on two indicators but ranked low on identifying students living doubled up.

At 7th on the State Policy Ranking, New York has many policies to prevent food insecurity and increase families' access to child care, but the minimum wage is low compared to the local housing wage.

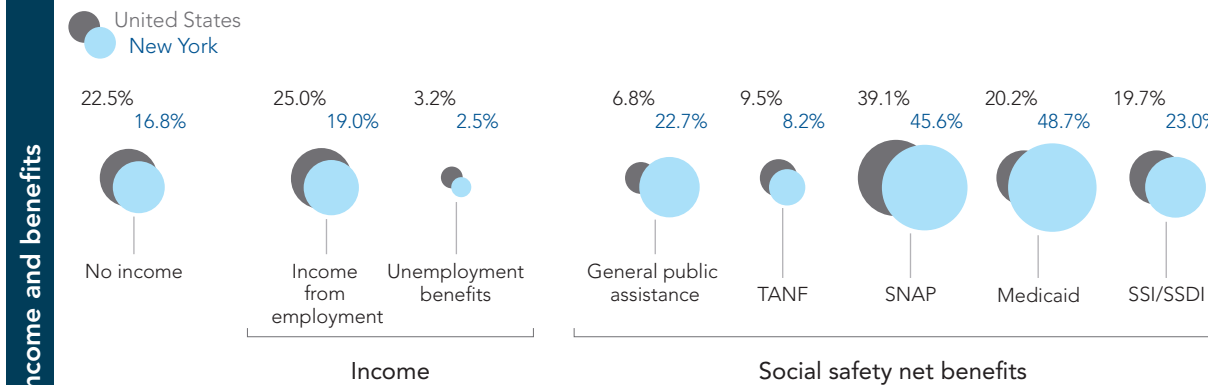
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, child and single adult homelessness increased while chronic and veteran homelessness decreased.

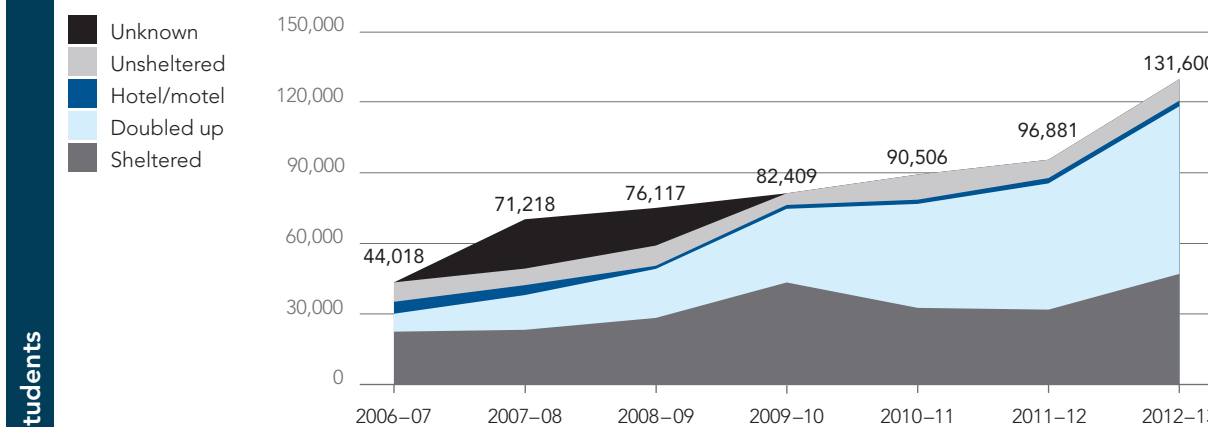
During the same time period, New York focused on increasing its emergency shelter capacity, while also adding permanent supportive housing beds for individuals.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, almost one in five (19.0%) adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, while slightly fewer (16.8%) had no income at all.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



The significant increase in student homelessness (199.0%) between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years was mostly due to the large number of students living in doubled-up situations.

State Education Ranking: 37
State Policy Ranking: 18

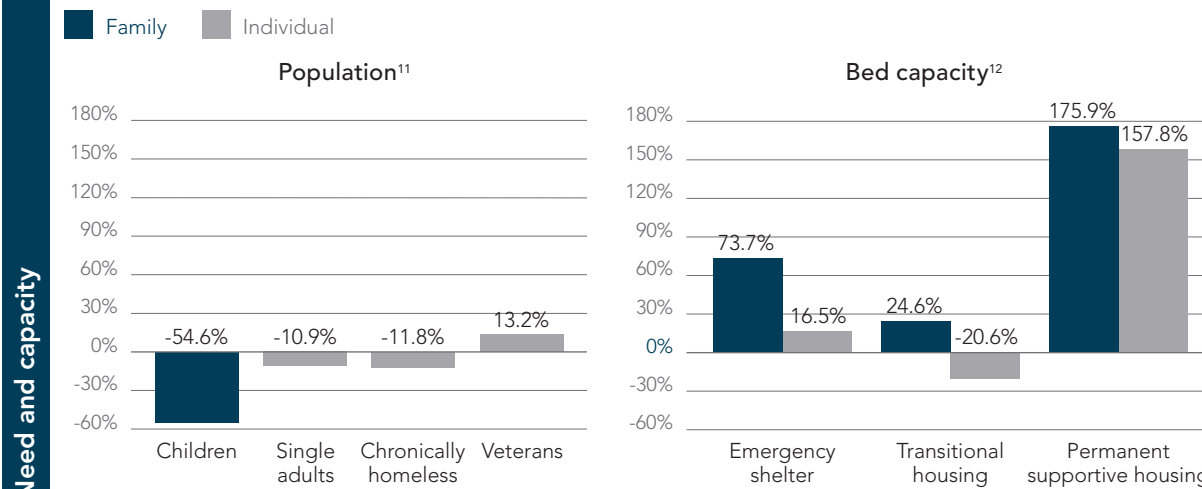
North Carolina

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	NC	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.4%	37
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.0%	43
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	16.5%	42
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	8.3	11
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	46.6%	34
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	34	26
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	51.2%	20
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	4	18
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.0	32

At 37th on the State Education Ranking, North Carolina ranked in the bottom half of states on all indicators except identifying students living in doubled-up situations, where the state was no. 11.

Although ranked higher on the State Policy Ranking, North Carolina fell among the bottom half of states on policies to address food insecurity.

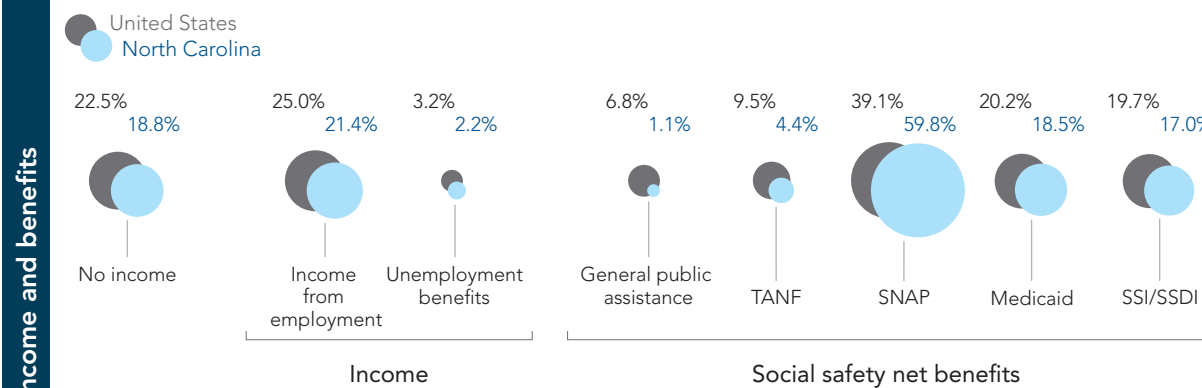
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for all subpopulations except for veterans, which increased slightly.

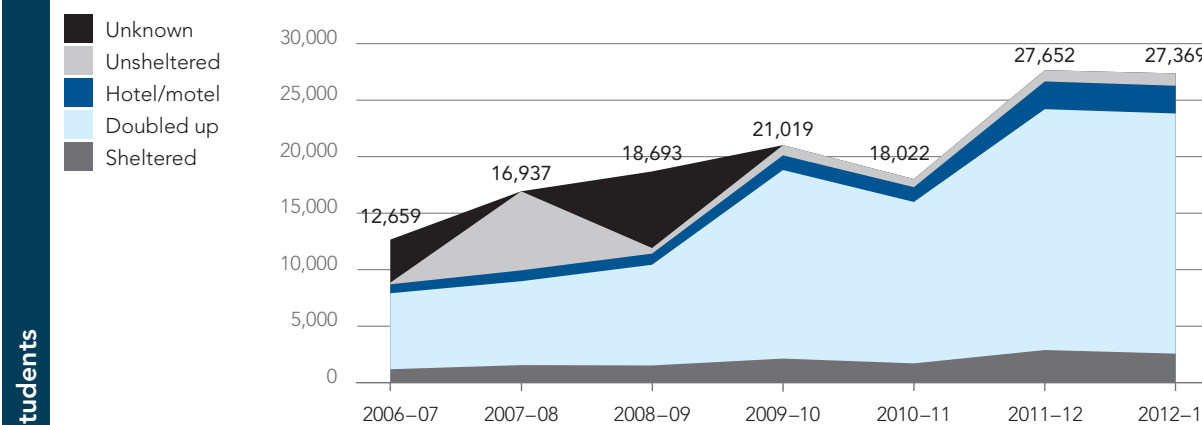
During that time, the state increased its housing supply for all types except transitional housing for individuals, with the largest increases in permanent supportive housing beds.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, more than one in five (21.4%) adults who exited programs serving homeless households were employed, while slightly fewer adults (18.8%) had no source of income.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



The total number of homeless students more than doubled (116.2%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, mostly due to the increase in those living in doubled-up situations.

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	ND	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	9.6%	9
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	0.3%	48
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	38.5%	7
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	4.1	31
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	57.1%	17
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	52	2
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	55.0%	9
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	5	12
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.0	32

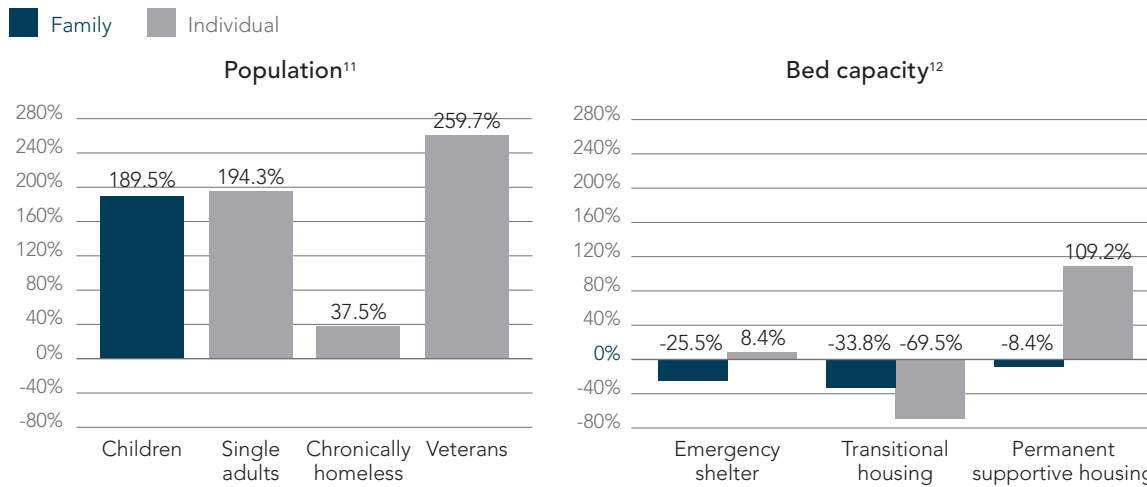
North Dakota ranked 11th on the State Education Ranking, ranking highest (7th) on the indicator measuring homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12.

At no. 5, North Dakota was even higher on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to ranking second on the indicator measuring the availability of housing for poor households.

State rankings

Need and capacity

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

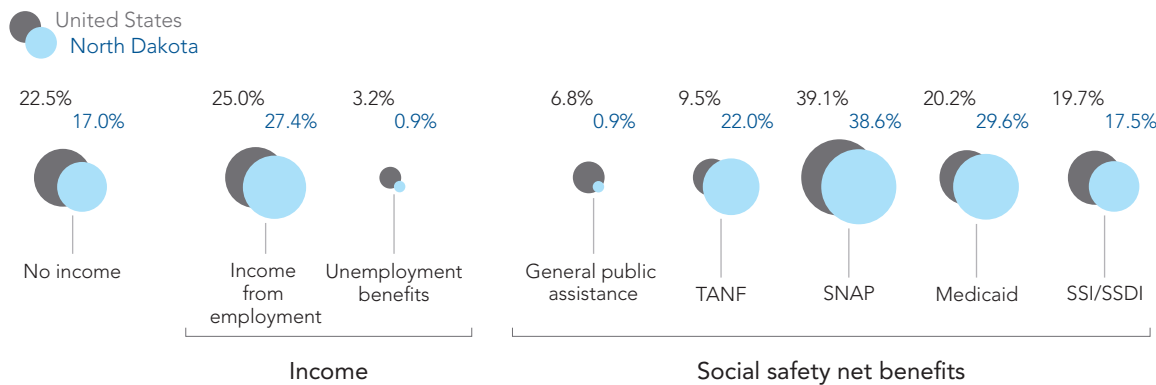


Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness increased significantly for all subgroups.

During the same time period, North Dakota shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in permanent supportive housing beds for single individuals.

Income and benefits

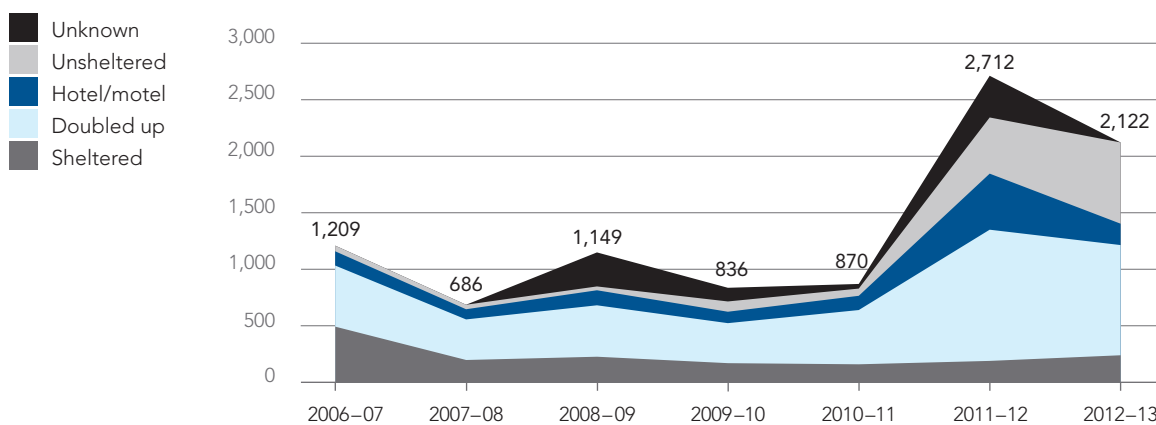
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, nearly one in six (17.0%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 27.4% were employed.

Students

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴

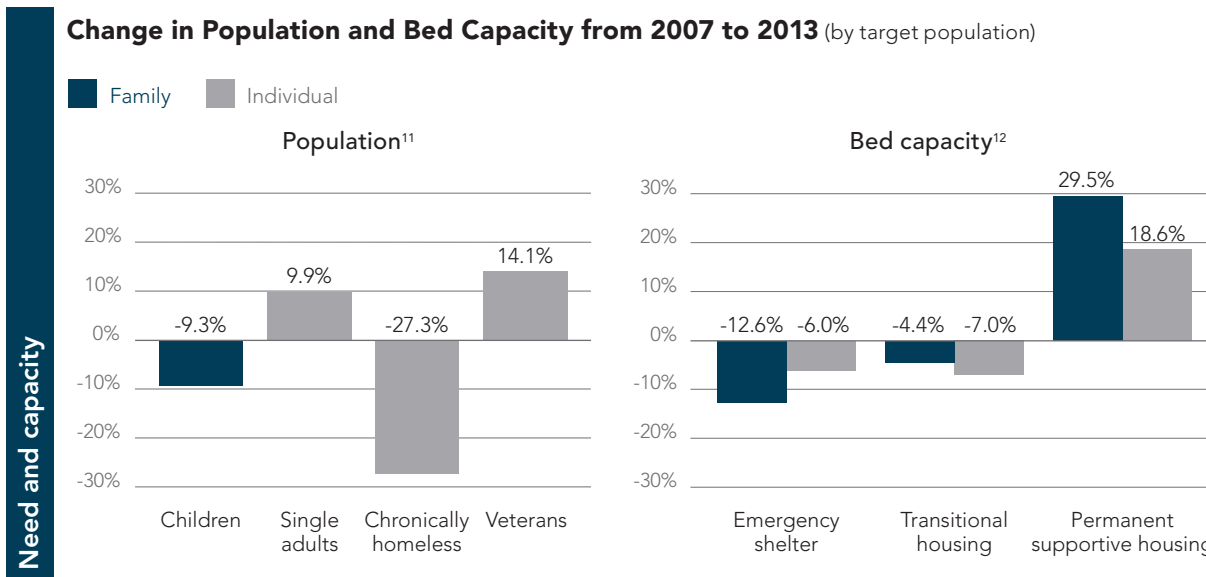


Between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 75.5%, with the greatest change observed in the number of unsheltered students (up 1,338.0%).

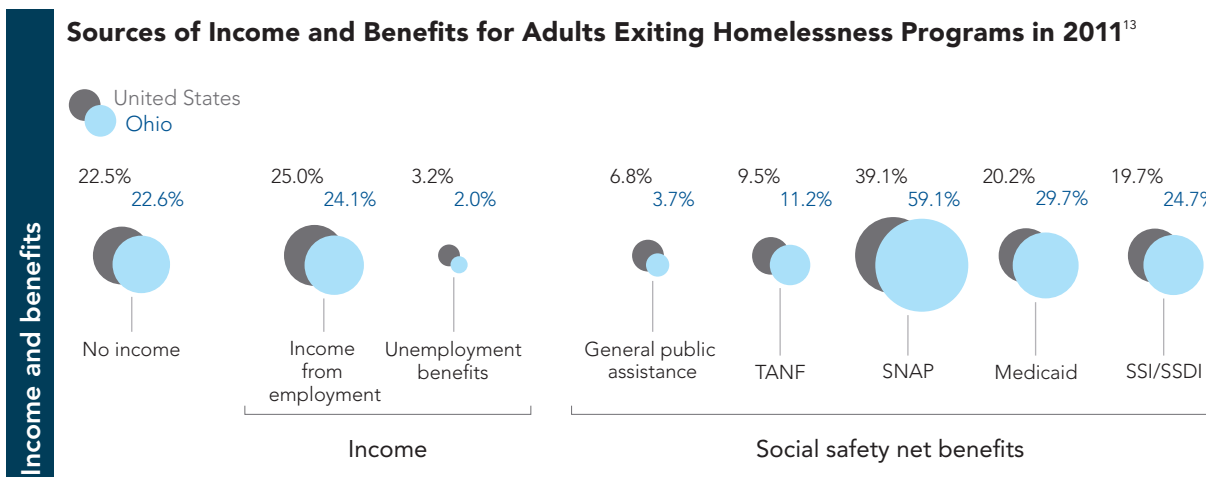
State Education Ranking: 45
State Policy Ranking: 11

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	OH	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.0%	38
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.1%	42
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	13.3%	45
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	3.8	32
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	43.0%	41
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	35	24
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	56.9%	4
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	2	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.2	29

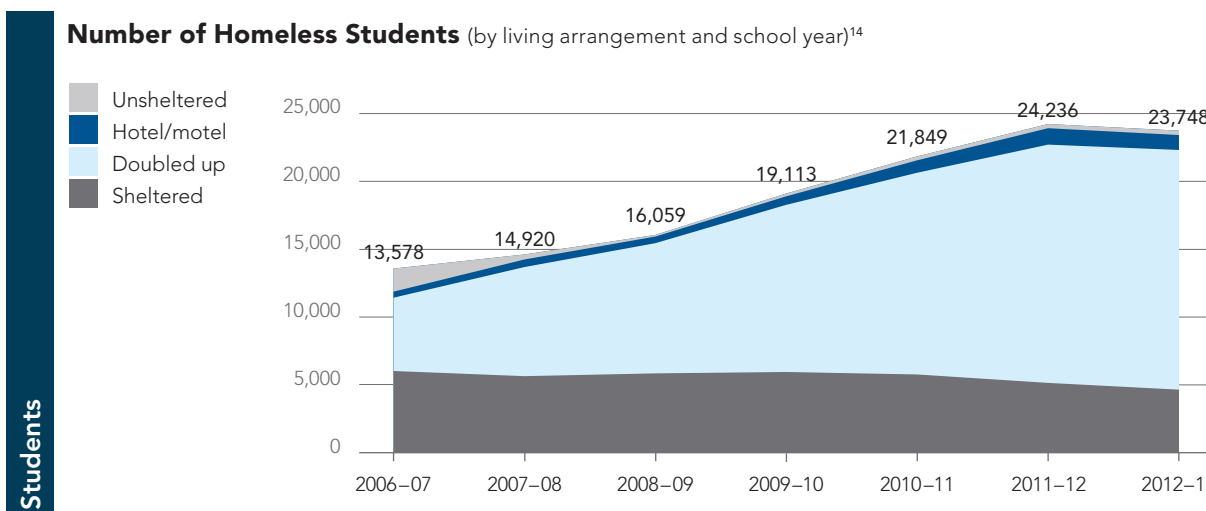
Only five states ranked lower than Ohio on the State Education Ranking. The state had its highest ranking, at no. 32, on the indicator identifying school-aged children living doubled up. At no. 11, Ohio was much higher on the State Policy Ranking, ranking among the top five states on two indicators: housing wage and the number of policies reducing homeless families' barriers to accessing child care.



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless single adults and veterans increased, and the number of homeless children and chronically homeless individuals decreased. During the same time period, Ohio shifted its bed inventory away from emergency shelter and transitional housing, investing instead in permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.



In 2011, more than one in five (22.6%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 24.1% were employed.



Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 74.9% overall, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (226.9%).

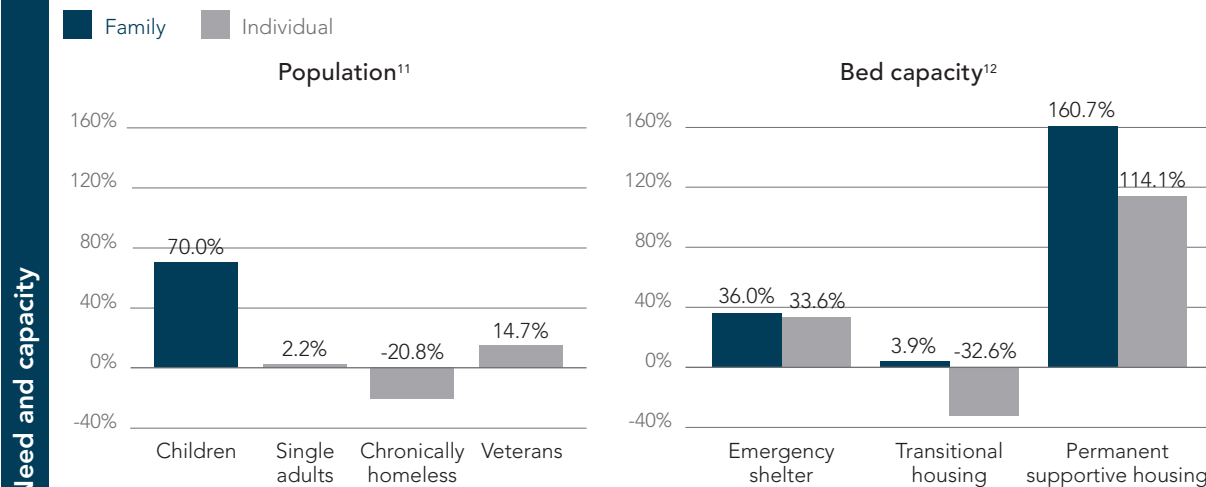
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	OK	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.7%	32
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	8.5%	7
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	36.0%	11
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	6.3	24
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	57.9%	16
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	38	13
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	55.0%	10
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.6	25

State rankings

At no. 9, Oklahoma ranked high on the State Education Ranking, especially on the indicator measuring homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K.

At no. 15, Oklahoma ranked slightly lower on the State Policy Ranking. The state's highest ranks came on the two affordable housing indicators.

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

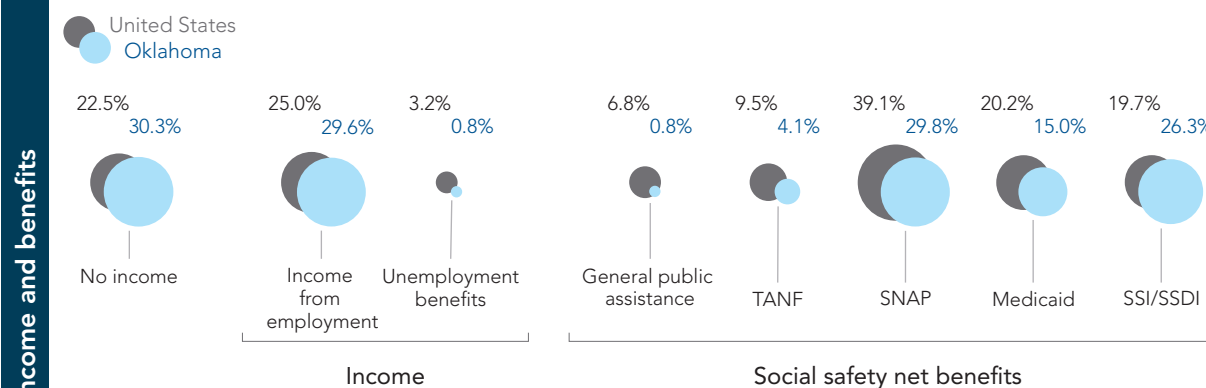


Need and capacity

Between 2007 and 2013, the number of chronically homeless decreased and the number of homeless children increased.

During the same time period, Oklahoma shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.

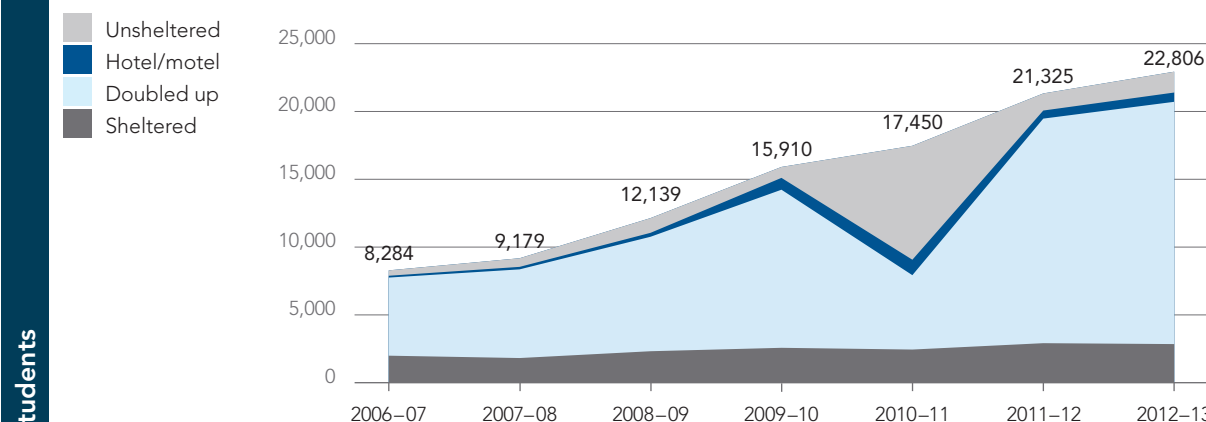
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



Income and benefits

In 2011, nearly one in three (30.3%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 29.6% were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Students

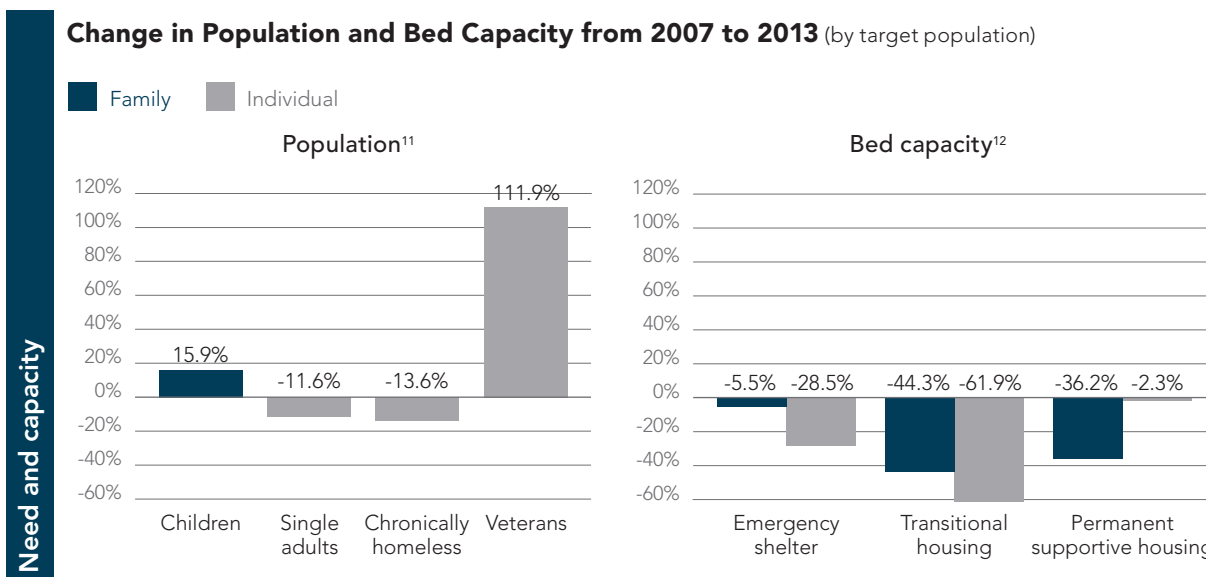
Between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 175.3%, with the greatest change observed in the number of homeless students living in hotels or motels (up 410.4%).

State Education Ranking: 2 State Policy Ranking: 8

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	OR	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	10.2%	6
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	10.2%	2
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	38.3%	8
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	7.3	17
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	59.5%	10
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	21	46
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	55.9%	7
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	8	3
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

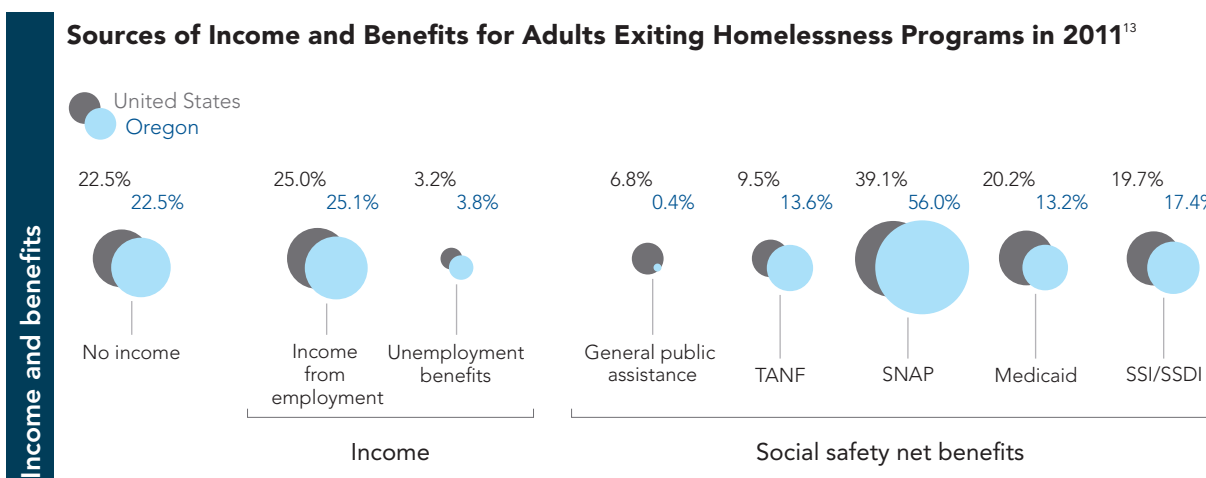
Oregon came in second on the State Education Ranking, ranking in the top ten states on all but one indicator.

At no. 8, Oregon ranked high on the State Policy Ranking as well, with more laws protecting survivors of domestic violence than most states. However, the state ranked in the bottom five on one of the affordable housing indicators.

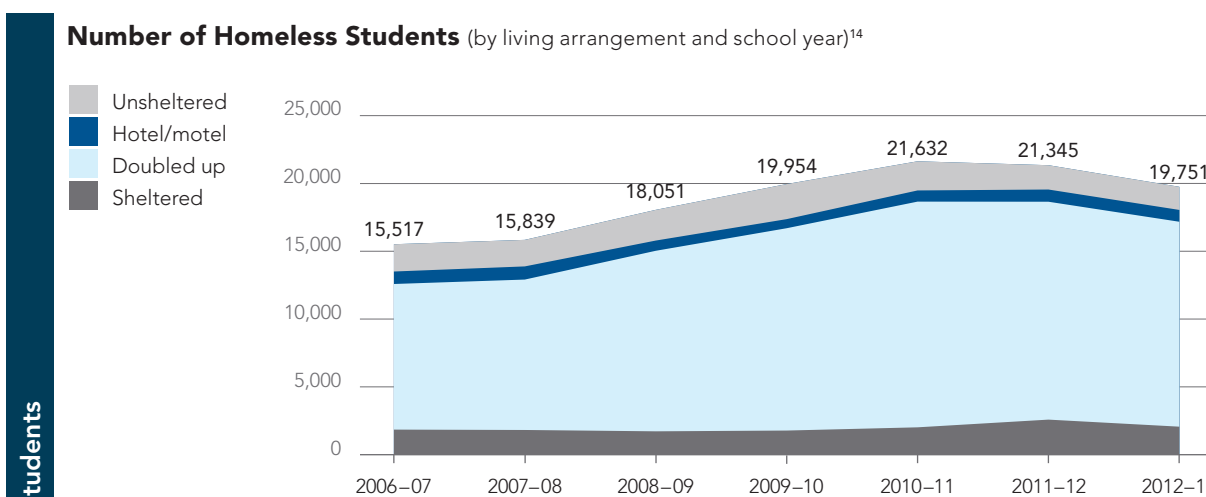


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless single adults and chronically homeless individuals decreased and the number of homeless children and veterans increased.

During the same time period, Oregon decreased all types of housing, with the largest reductions observed in the number of transitional housing beds.



In 2011, more than one in five (22.5%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 25.1% were employed.



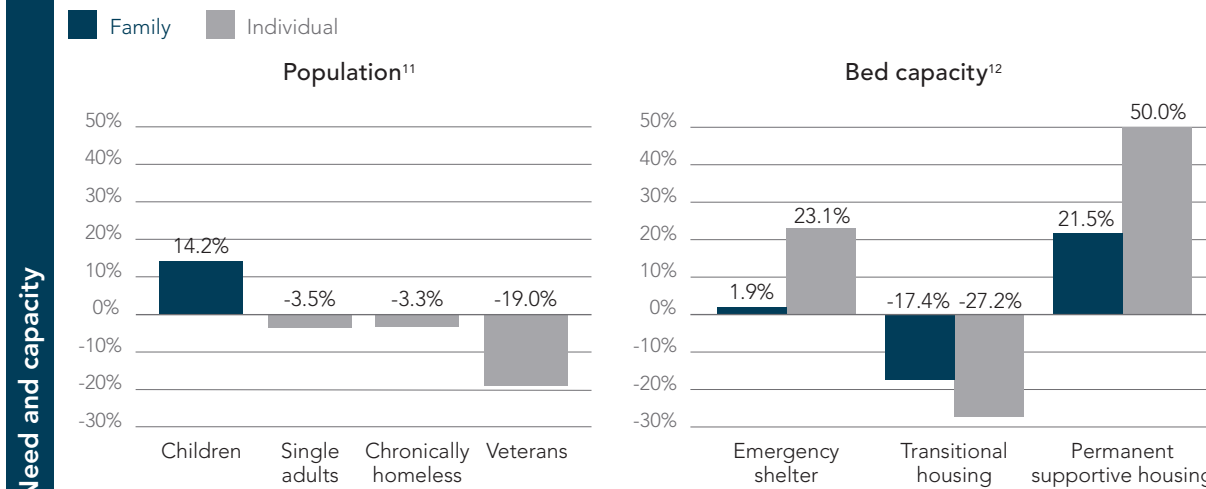
Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students overall rose 27.3%, with the greatest increase observed in the number of students living doubled up (40.7%).

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	PA	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.4%	36
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.7%	35
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	12.9%	47
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	2.0	42
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	48.2%	30
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	36	21
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	42.1%	37
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	3.0	1

Although only three states ranked lower on the State Education Ranking, Pennsylvania ranked near the top half of states on the higher education indicator.

At no. 12, Pennsylvania was much higher on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to ranking first on policies that reduce homeless families' risk of food insecurity.

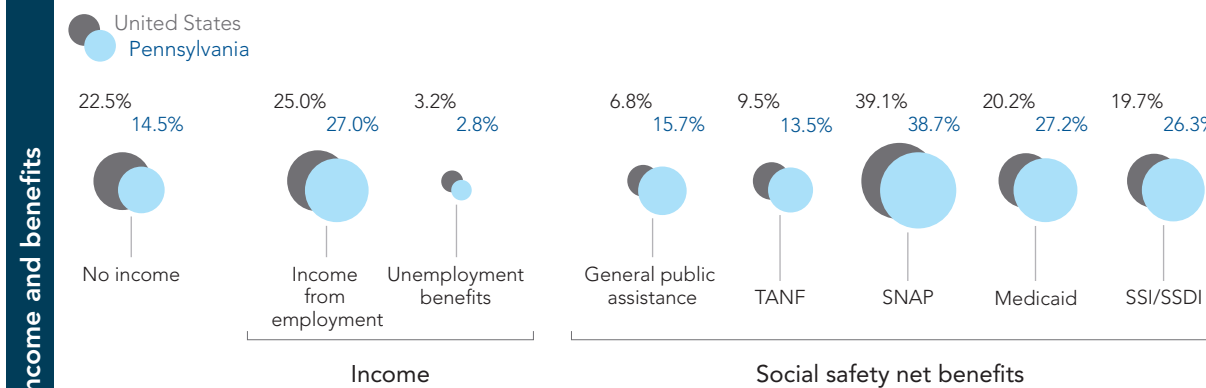
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for single adults, veterans, and the chronically homeless while the number of homeless children increased.

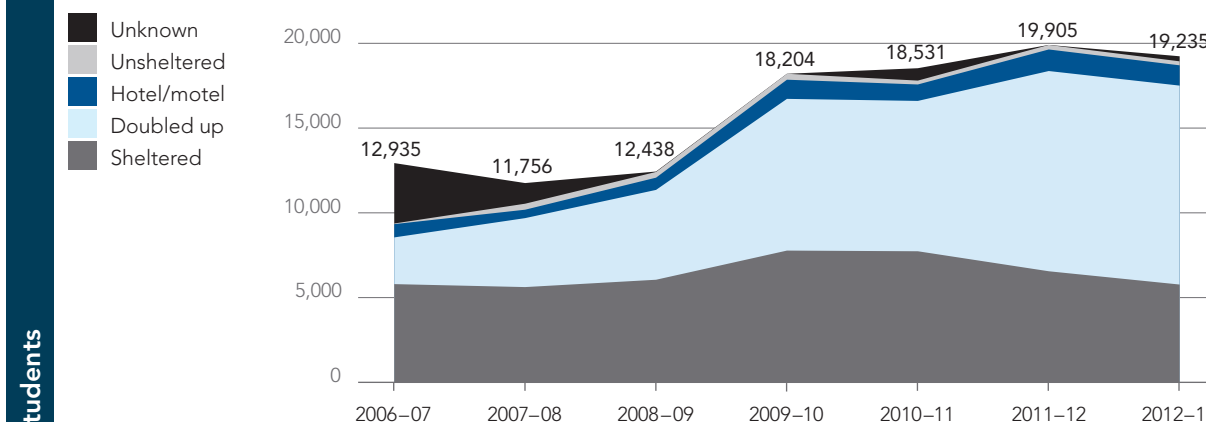
During the same time period, Pennsylvania shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, one in seven (14.5%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 27.0% were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴

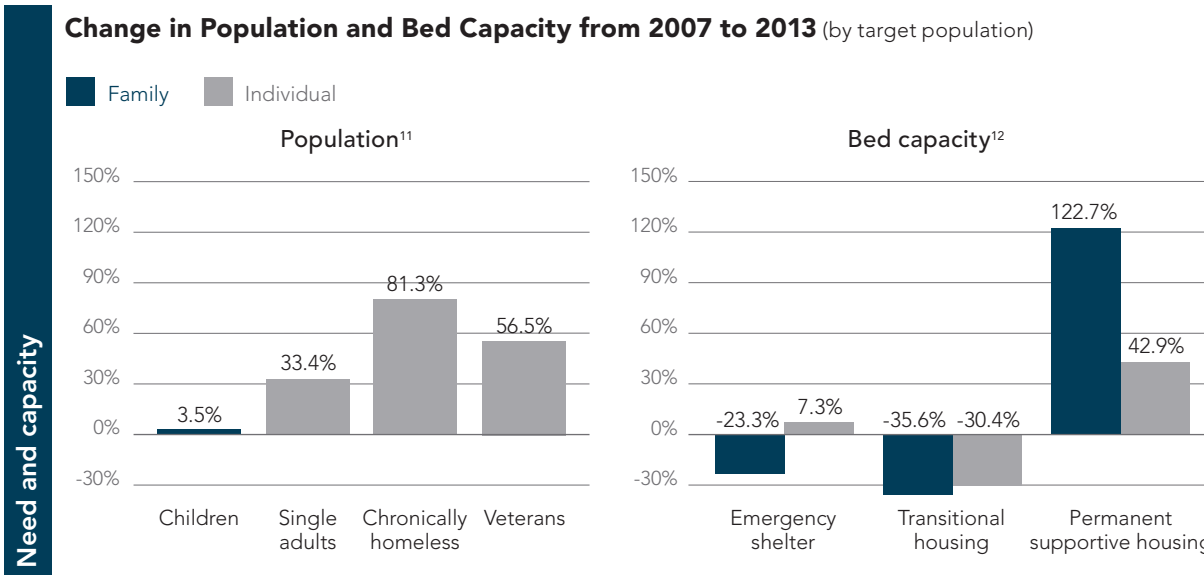


Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 48.7%, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (188.5%).

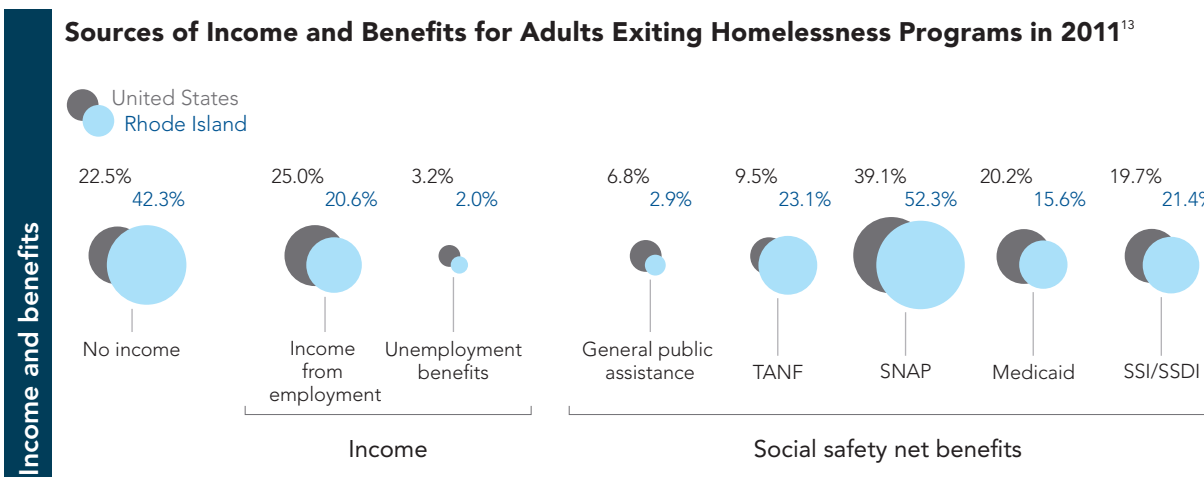
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	RI	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	6.0%	22
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	0.9%	45
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	8.1%	50
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	1.8	46
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	44.1%	39
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	46	4
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	42.6%	35
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	2	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	5

Although ranked 48th overall on the State Education Ranking, Rhode Island ranked 22nd on one of the early childhood education indicators.

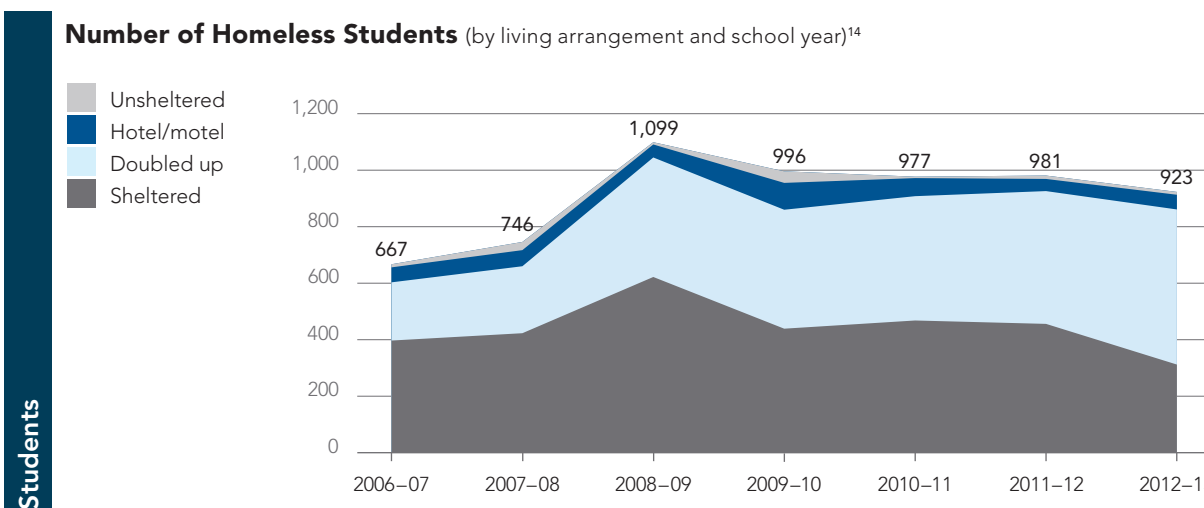
At no. 9, Rhode Island was much higher on the State Policy Ranking, placing in the top five on one of the affordable housing indicators and the number of policies reducing homeless families' risk of food insecurity.



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness increased for all groups, with the most significant change in the chronically homeless population. During the same time period, Rhode Island shifted its bed inventory away from emergency shelter for families and transitional housing overall, investing instead in emergency shelter for individuals and permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.



In 2011, 42.3% of adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only one in five (20.6%) were employed.



Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 38.4%, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (166.5%).

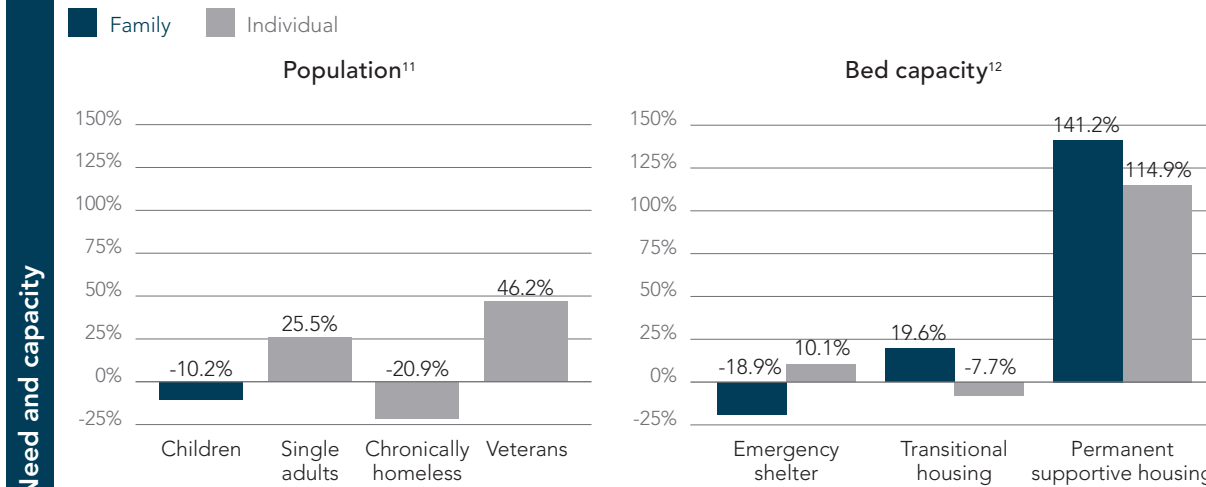
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	SC	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	3.3%	41
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.1%	30
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	13.3%	44
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	6.4	23
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	44.4%	38
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	37	18
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	50.6%	21
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	1	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

State rankings

Although only eleven states ranked lower on the State Education Ranking, South Carolina ranked among the top half of states on the indicator assessing identification of doubled-up students.

At no. 25, South Carolina was higher on the State Policy Ranking, but ranked in the bottom fifth on the domestic violence indicator.

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

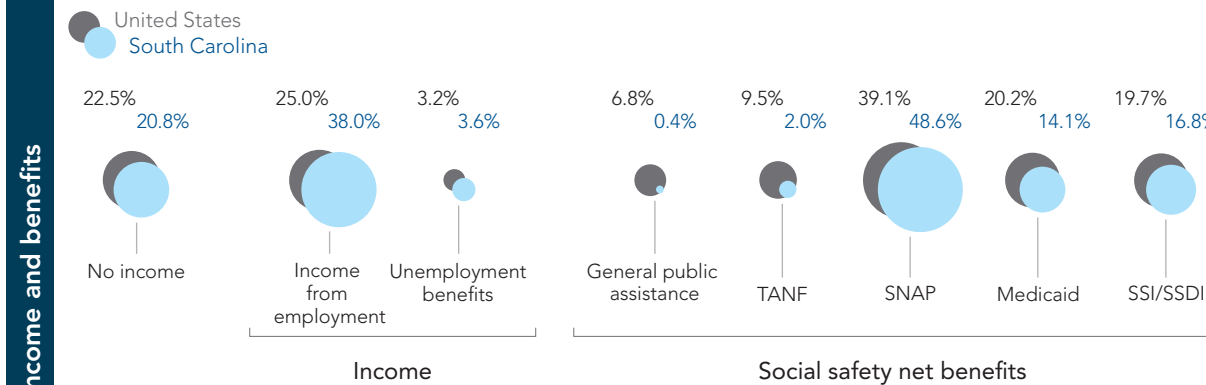


Need and capacity

Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness increased for single adults and veterans, but decreased for children and the chronically homeless.

During the same time period, South Carolina shifted its bed inventory away from emergency shelter and transitional housing, investing instead in permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.

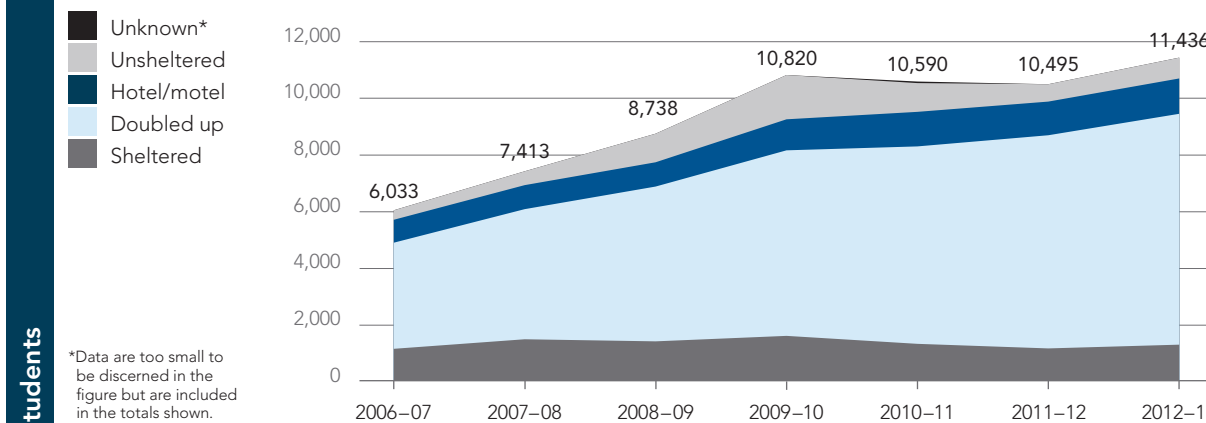
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



Income and benefits

In 2011, one in five (20.8%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 38.0% were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Students

*Data are too small to be discerned in the figure but are included in the totals shown.

Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 89.6%, with the greatest increases observed in the number of unsheltered students (119.3%) and those living doubled (117.5%).

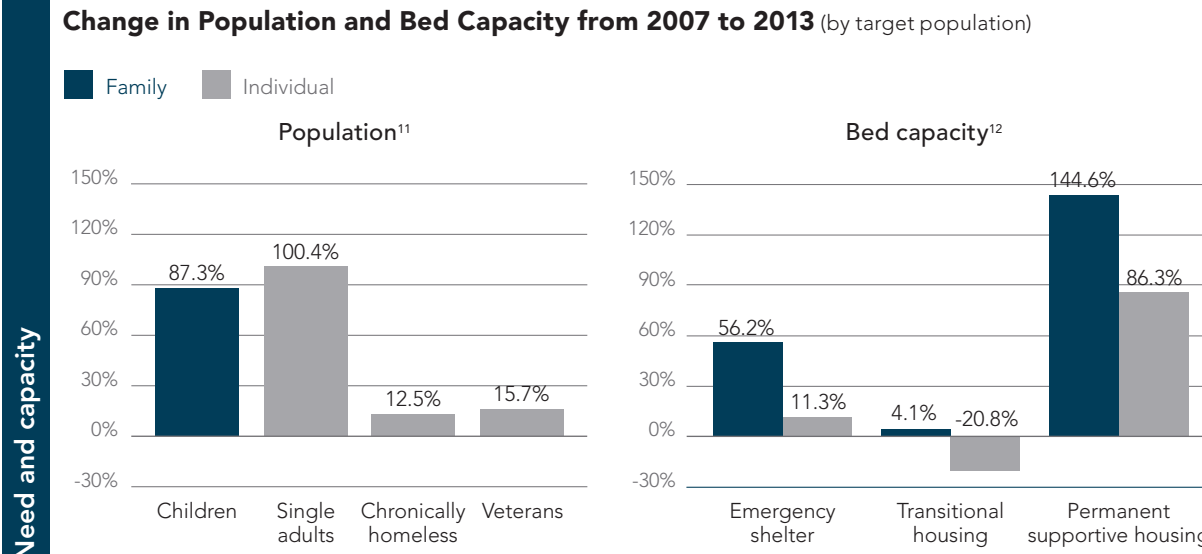
State Education Ranking: 15
State Policy Ranking: 10

South Dakota

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	SD	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	8.2%	14
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.6%	22
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	17.5%	40
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	3.7	33
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	67.6%	3
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	54	1
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	56.6%	6
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	1	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.4	47

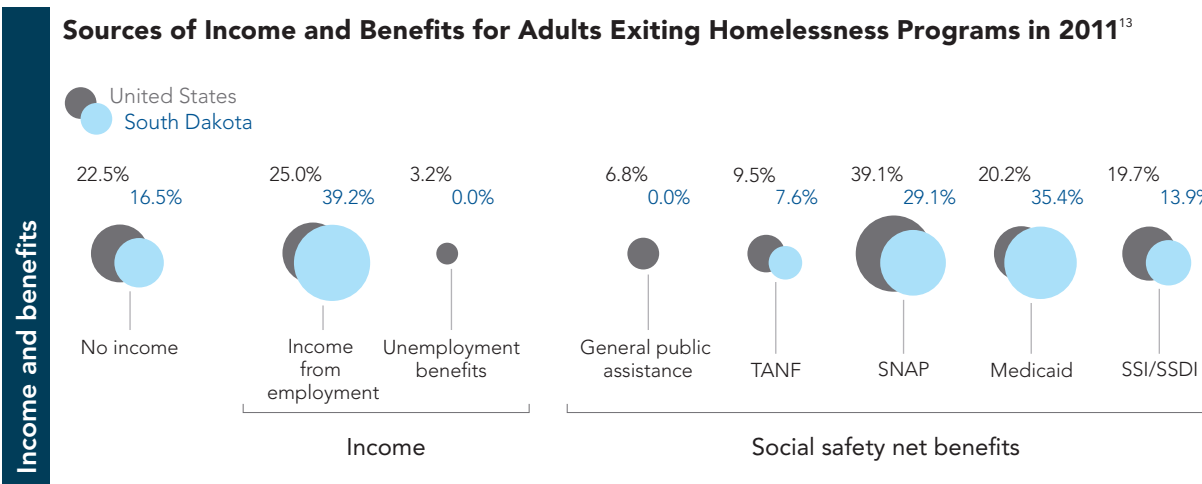
South Dakota ranked 15th on the State Education Ranking and had its highest rating, at no. 3, on the higher education indicator.

At tenth, South Dakota ranked higher on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to having the most affordable and available rental units for extremely low-income households.

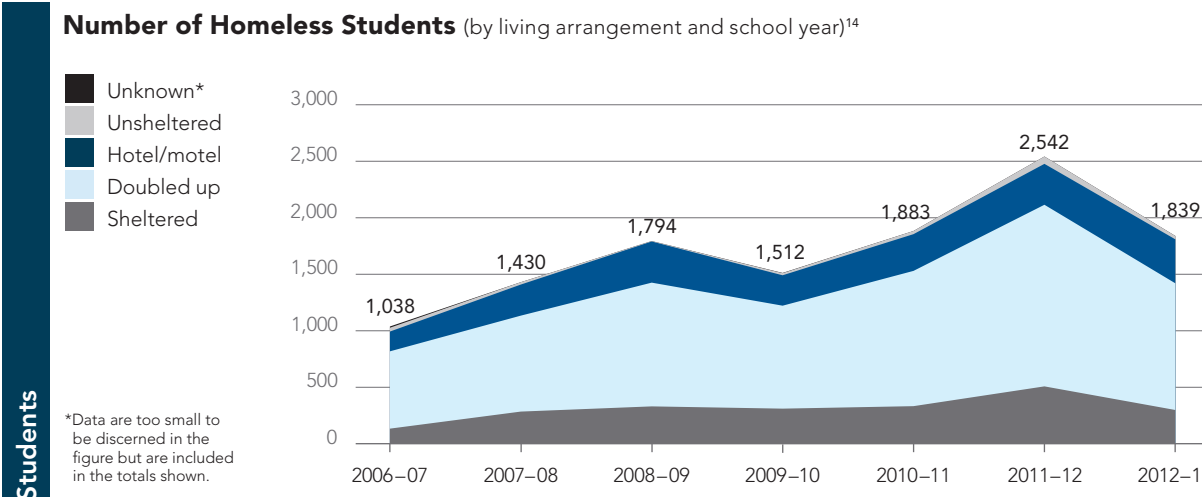


Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness increased for all subpopulations, but changed most significantly for children and single adults.

During the same time period, South Dakota shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.



In 2011, one in six (16.5%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 39.2% were employed.



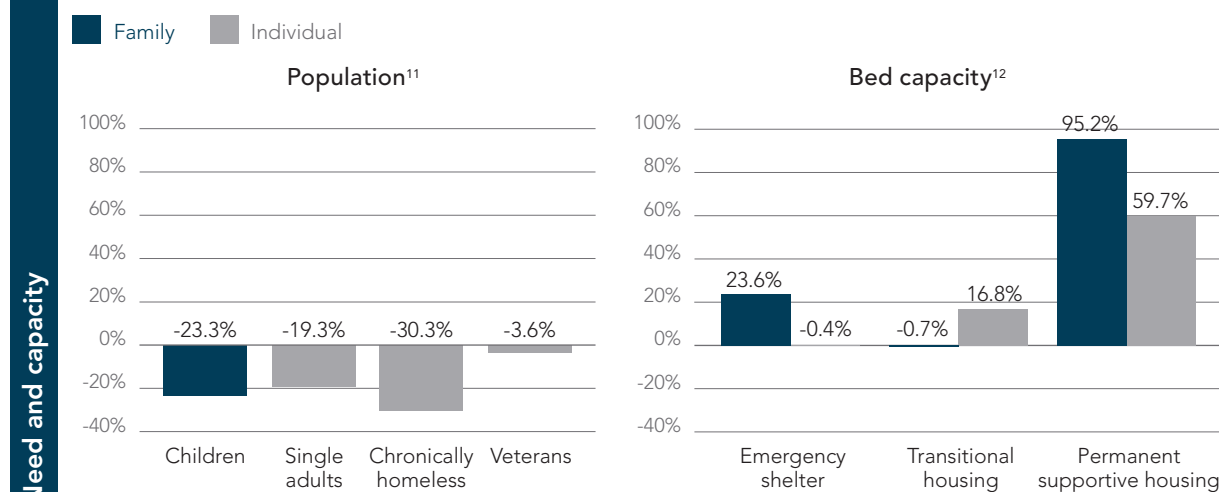
Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 77.2%, with the greatest increases observed in the number of students living in shelter (123.1%) and in hotels or motels (122.3%).

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	TN	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	2.0%	49
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.0%	44
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	13.1%	46
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	9.0	10
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	43.7%	40
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	33	28
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	52.4%	16
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	0	48
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.2	29

Although only six states ranked lower on the State Education Ranking, Tennessee ranked tenth on the indicator for identifying school-aged children living doubled up.

At no. 38, Tennessee ranked slightly higher on the State Policy Ranking. The state's highest ranking among these indicators (16) was on the housing wage indicator and lowest (48) on the domestic violence indicator.

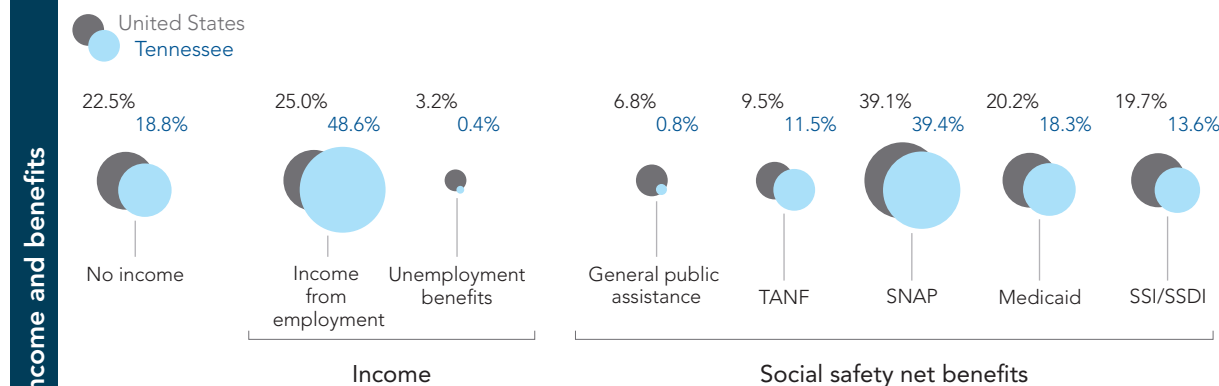
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for all sub-populations, especially children and the chronically homeless.

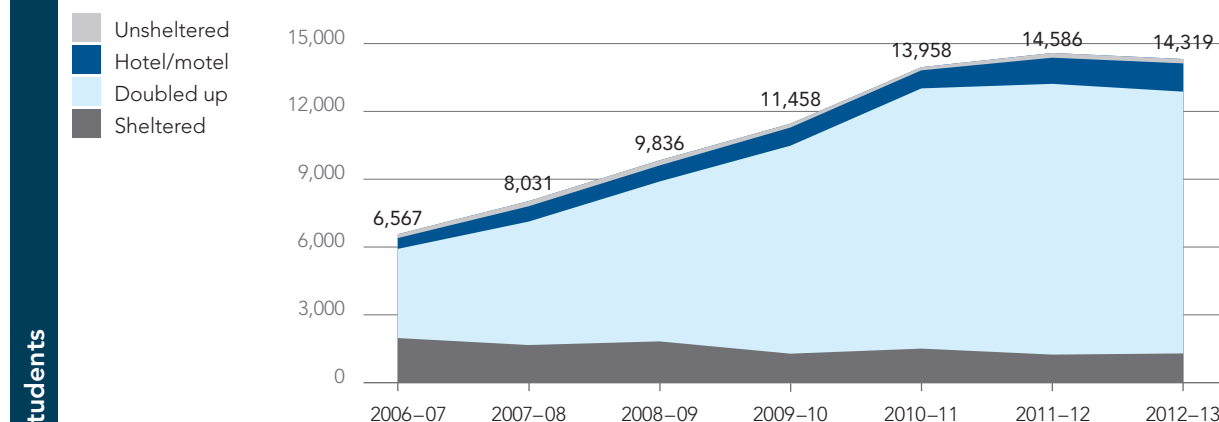
During the same time period, Tennessee shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, nearly one in five (18.8%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 48.6% were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



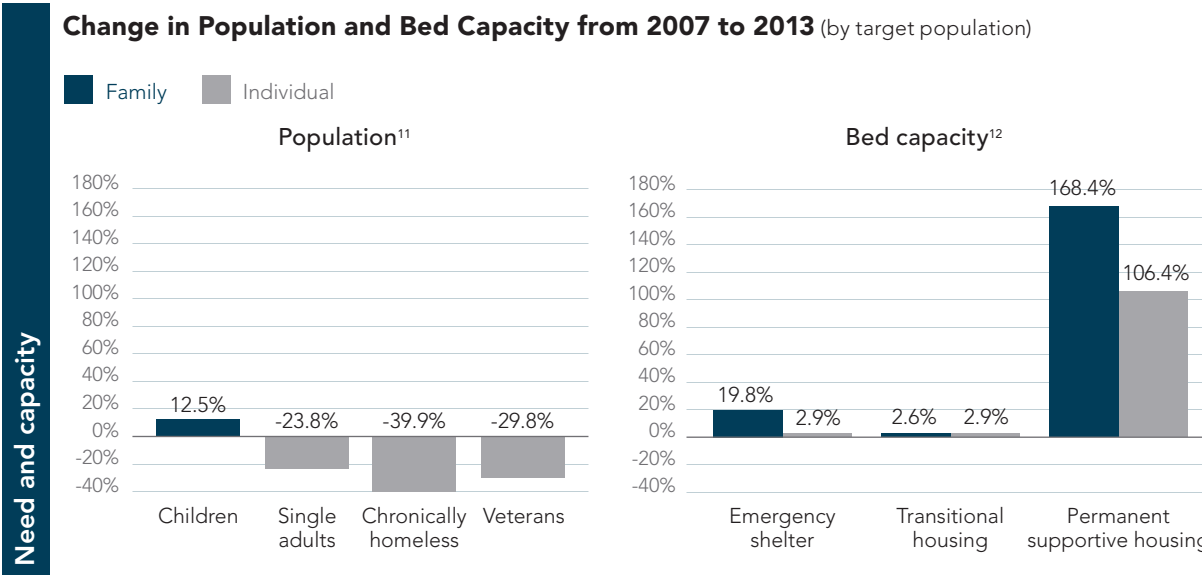
Between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 118.0%, with the greatest increase observed in the number of students living doubled up (193.6%).

State Education Ranking: 23
State Policy Ranking: 28

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	TX	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	3.1%	45
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	7.2%	10
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	20.5%	33
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	7.1	19
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	54.0%	22
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	26	45
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	43.4%	34
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	6	7
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

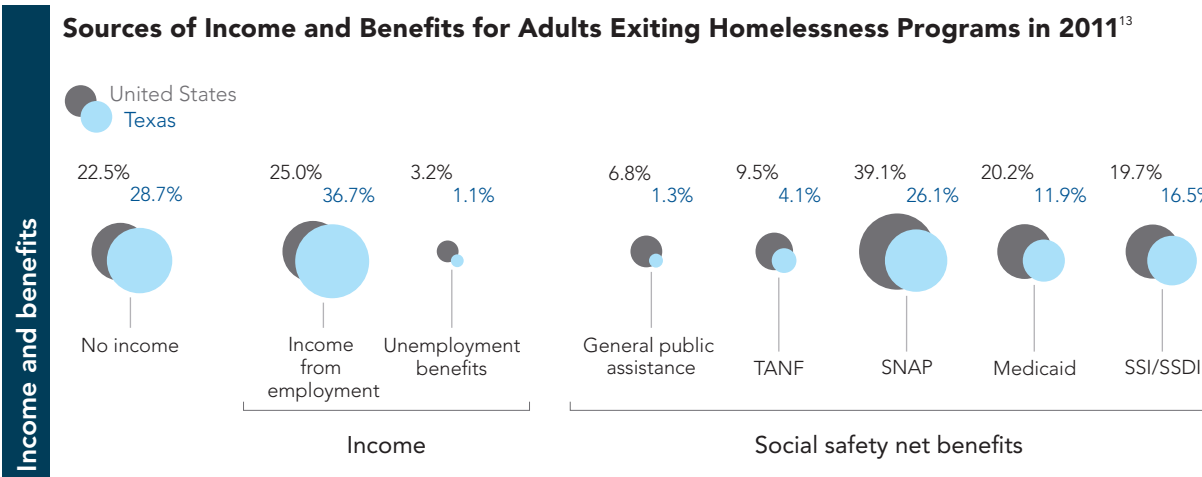
At no. 23, Texas ranked in the top half of states on the State Education Ranking. Its highest ranking (10th) came on the indicator measuring homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K.

Texas ranked slightly lower on the State Policy Ranking, at no. 28, but did rank among the top ten states for most number of laws protecting survivors of domestic violence.

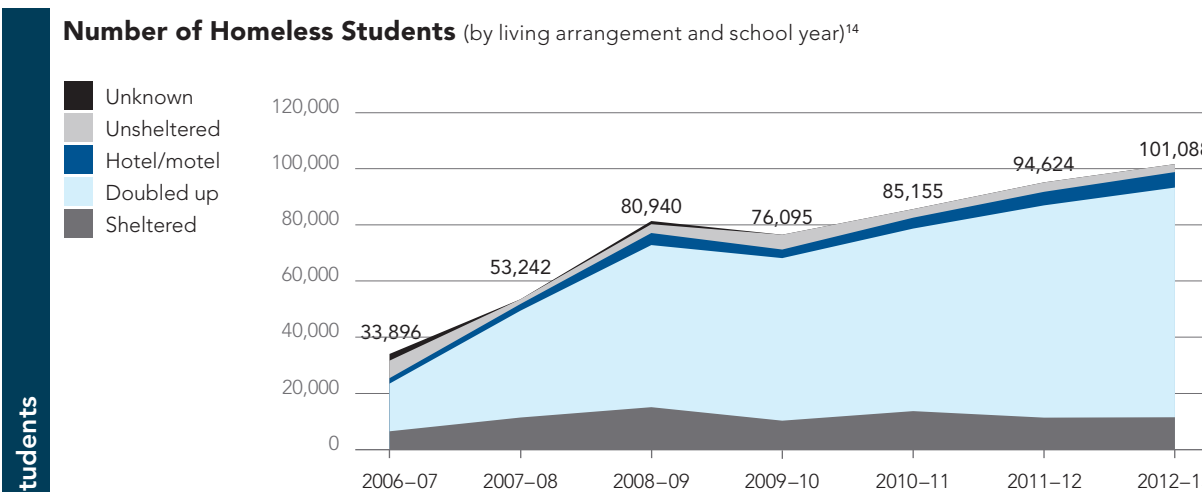


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless single adults, veterans, and the chronically homeless decreased while the number of homeless children increased.

During the same time period, Texas shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in emergency shelter for families and permanent supportive housing beds.



In 2011, more than one in four (28.7%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 36.7% were employed.



Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 198.2%, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (381.9%).

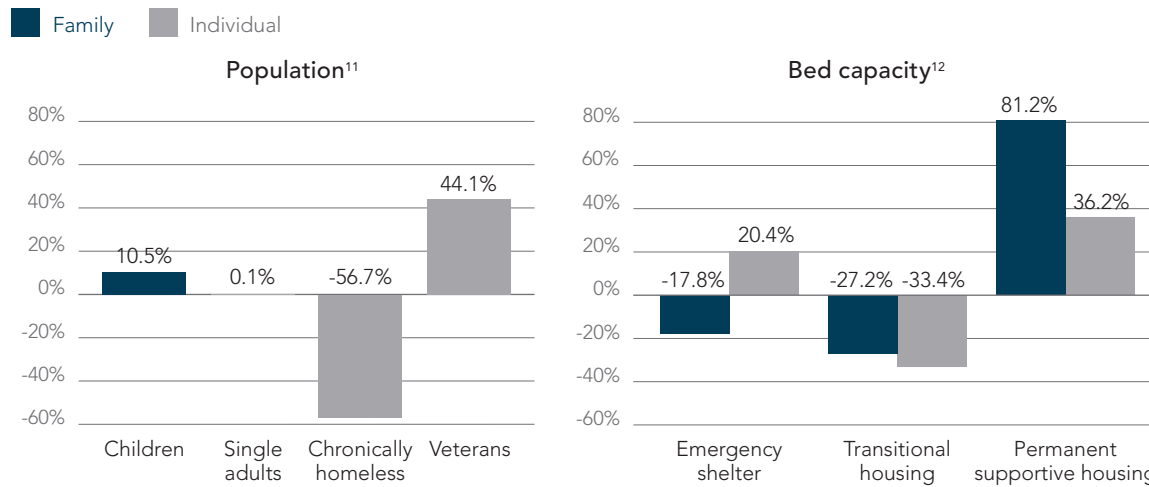
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	UT	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	9.0%	11
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.3%	27
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	48.0%	2
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	15.9	2
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	45.1%	37
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	29	36
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	48.5%	25
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	5

Utah ranked among the top ten states on the State Education Ranking, with second-place rankings on both of the K–12 indicators.

Utah ranked 14th on the State Policy Ranking, having ranked among the top five states on two of the policy indicators—policies reducing barriers to child care and risk for food insecurity.

State rankings

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

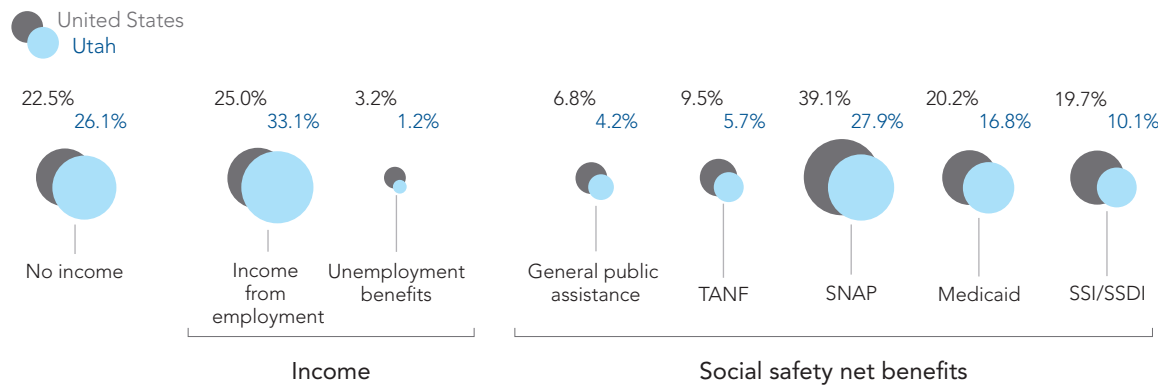


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of chronically homeless individuals decreased while the number of homeless children and veterans increased.

During the same time period, Utah shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing and emergency shelter for families, investing instead in emergency shelter for individuals and permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.

Need and capacity

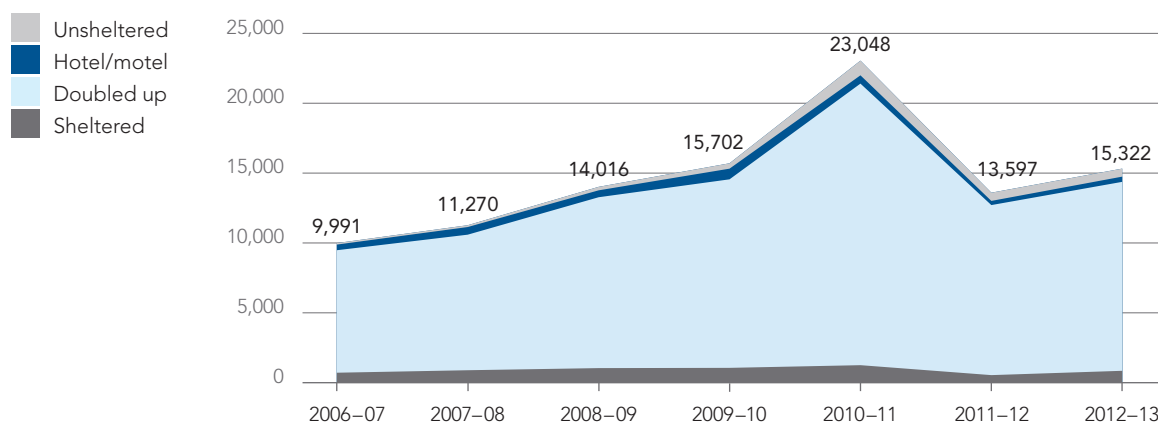
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, one in four (26.1%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 33.1% were employed.

Income and benefits

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 53.4%, with the greatest change observed in the number of unsheltered students (432.4%).

Students

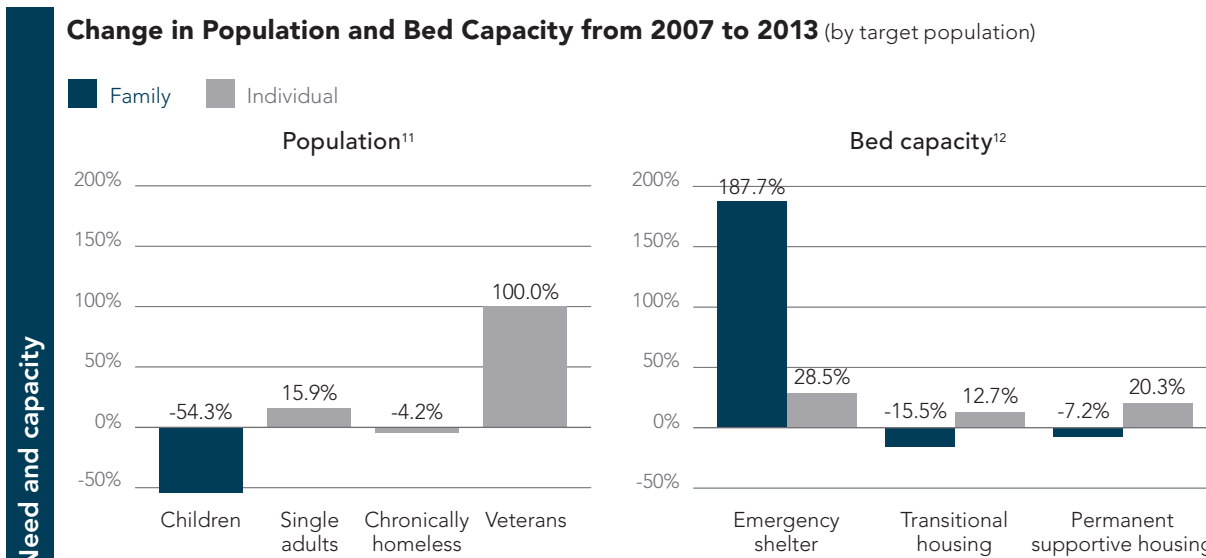
State Education Ranking: 7

State Policy Ranking: 20

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	VT	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	11.1%	4
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	3.0%	19
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	19.8%	35
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	7.2	18
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	59.7%	9
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	39	11
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	42.4%	36
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	2	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.6	25

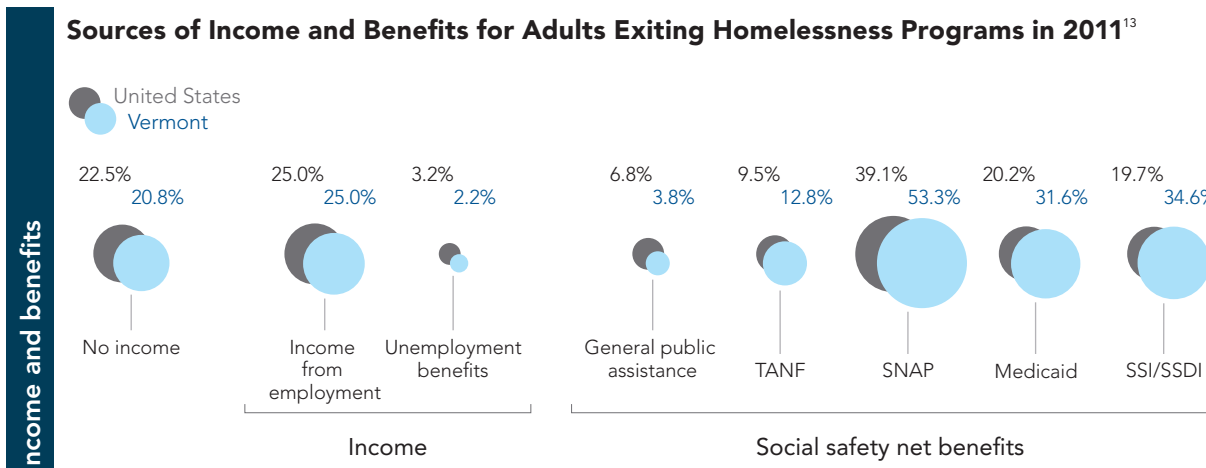
Vermont ranked 7th on the State Education Ranking, placing in the top ten on two indicators: the percentage of children in Head Start who are homeless and the percentage of homeless FAFSA applicants assisted.

At no. 20, Vermont ranked lower on the State Policy Ranking, but ranked particularly high (4th) on the indicator assessing the number of policies reducing homeless families' barriers to accessing child care.

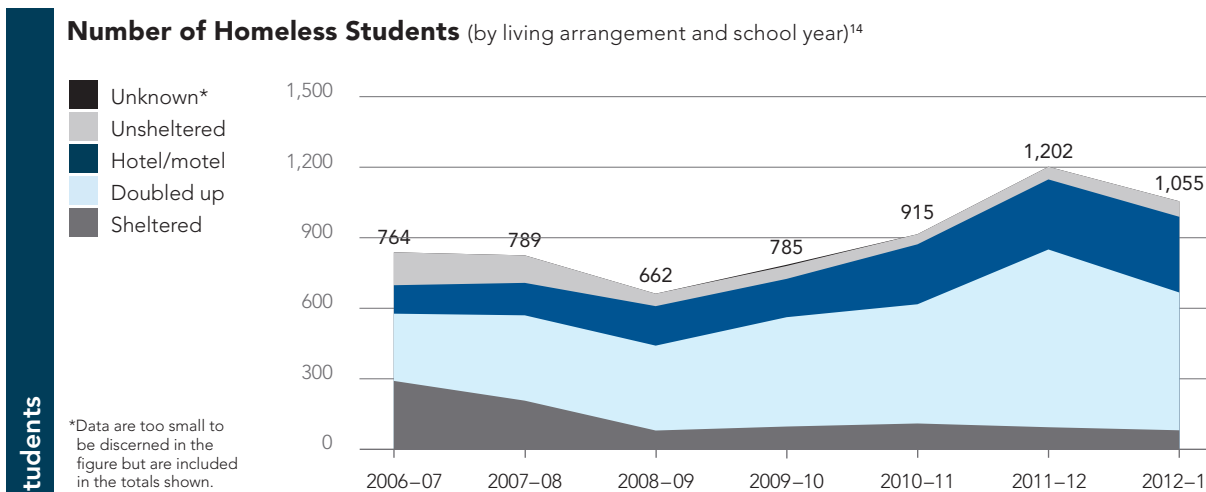


Between 2007 and 2013, child and chronic homelessness decreased, but single adult and veteran homelessness increased.

During the same time period, Vermont shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing and permanent supportive housing for families, investing instead in emergency shelter.



In 2011, one in five (20.8%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 25.0% were employed.



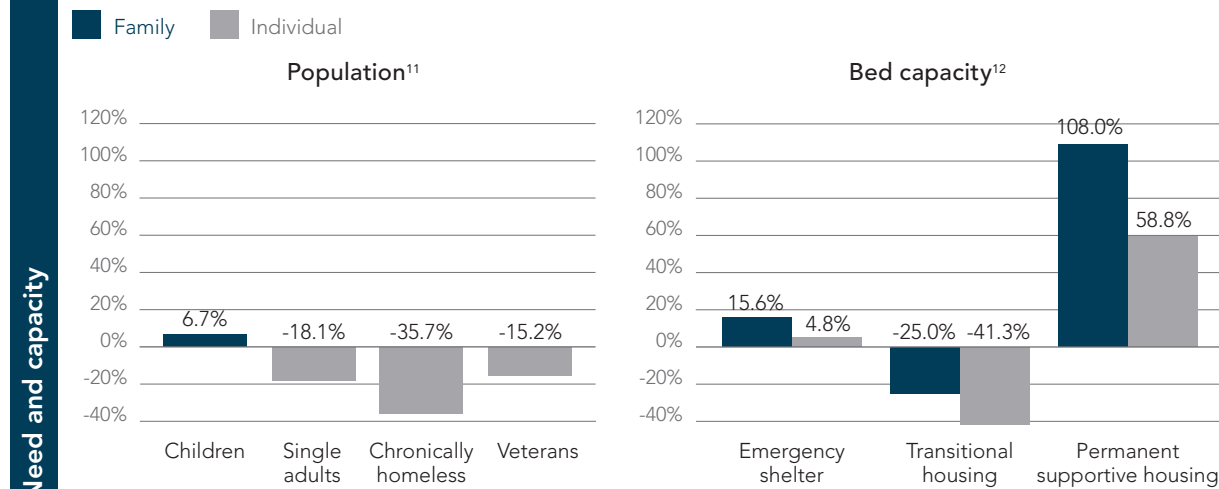
Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 38.1%, with the greatest percentage change observed in the number of students living in hotels or motels (166.1%).

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	VA	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	5.4%	24
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	3.1%	18
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	22.5%	27
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	5.2	28
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	41.8%	44
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	34	26
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	35.0%	44
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	6	7
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

Despite ranking 35th on the State Education Ranking, Virginia ranked among the top 20 states on one of the early childhood education indicators.

Virginia also ranked in the bottom two-fifths on the State Policy Ranking. Its highest ranking (7th) among these indicators was on the number of laws protecting survivors of domestic violence.

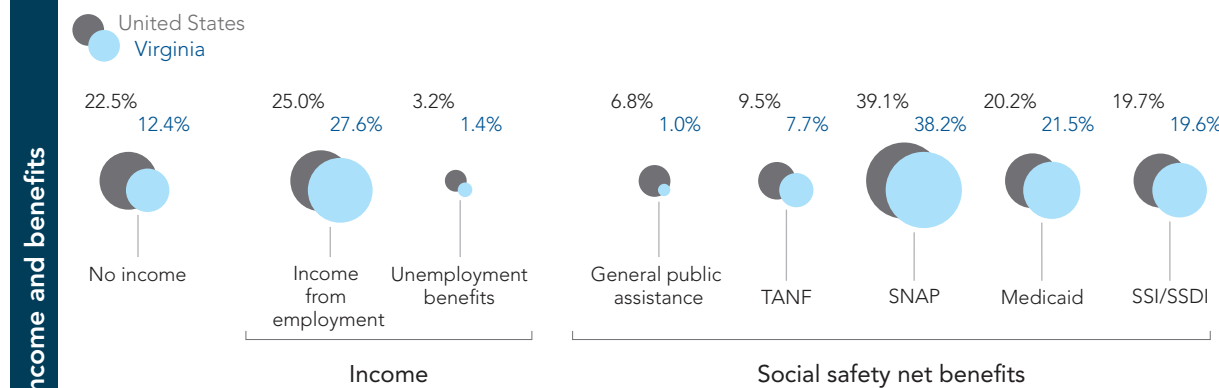
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for single adults, veterans, and the chronically homeless while it increased for children.

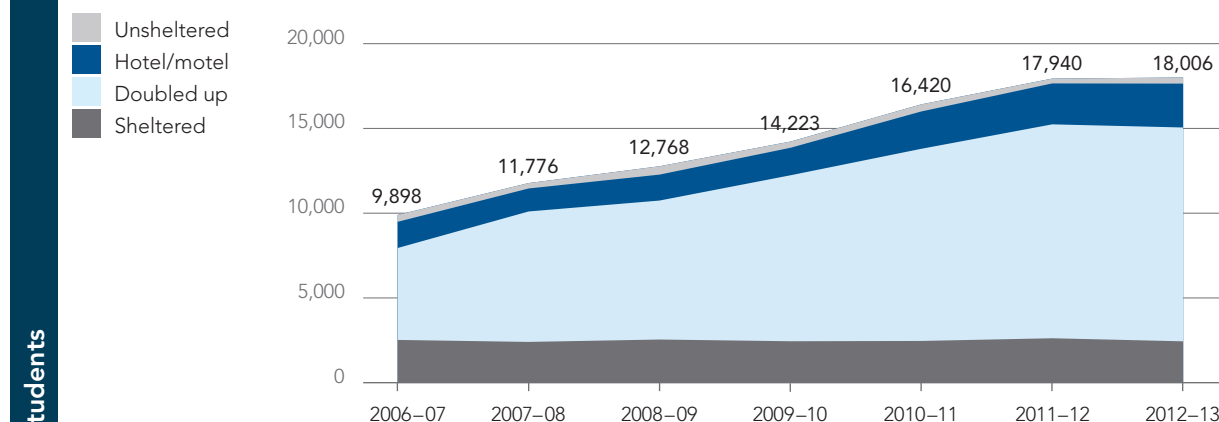
During the same time period, Virginia shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, one in eight (12.4%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 27.6% were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



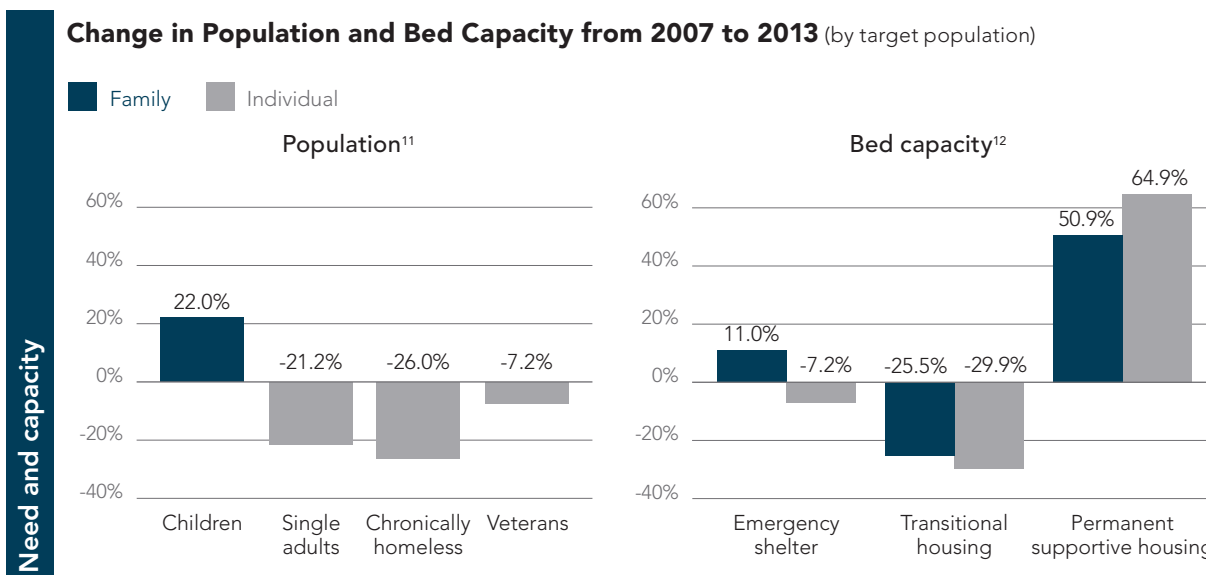
Between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 81.9%, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (132.6%).

State Education Ranking: 18 State Policy Ranking: 2

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	WA	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	9.3%	10
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	3.8%	16
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	37.6%	9
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	3.2	35
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	49.8%	27
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	28	40
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	49.5%	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	5	2
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	9	2
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

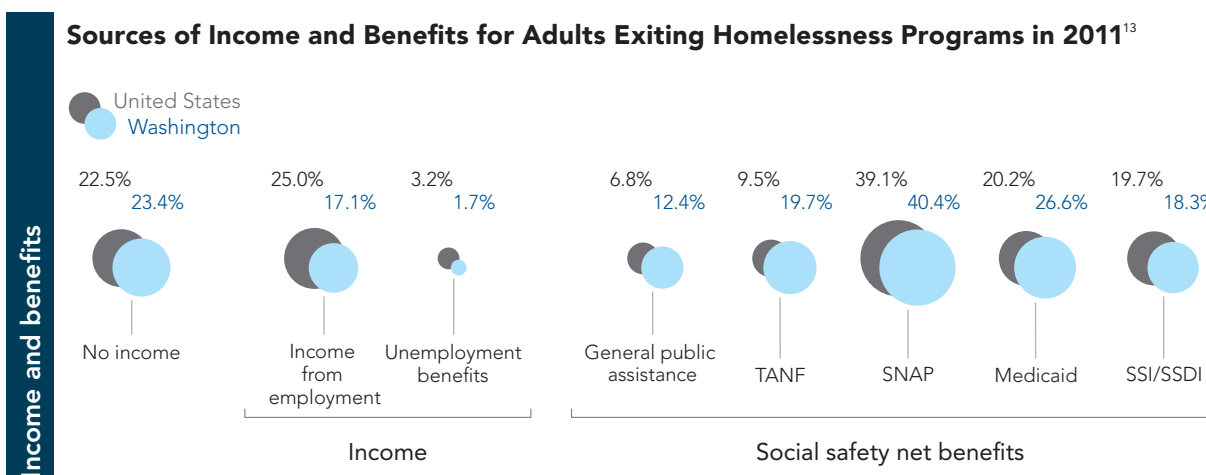
Washington ranked among the top two-fifths of states on the State Education Ranking, placing highest in identifying homeless K-12 students.

The second-highest ranking state overall on the State Policy Ranking, Washington also came in second on two indicators: policies reducing homeless families' barriers to child care and laws protecting survivors of domestic violence.

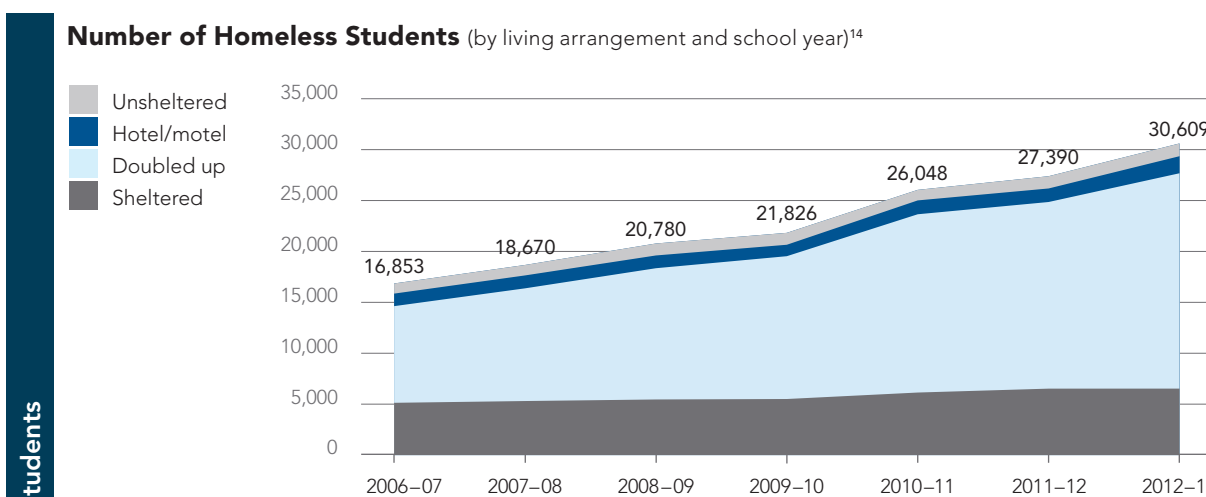


Between 2007 and 2013, single adult, veteran, and chronic homelessness all decreased while child homelessness rose.

During the same time period, Washington shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing and emergency shelter for individuals, investing instead in emergency shelter for families and permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.



In 2011, nearly one in four (23.4%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 17.1% were employed.



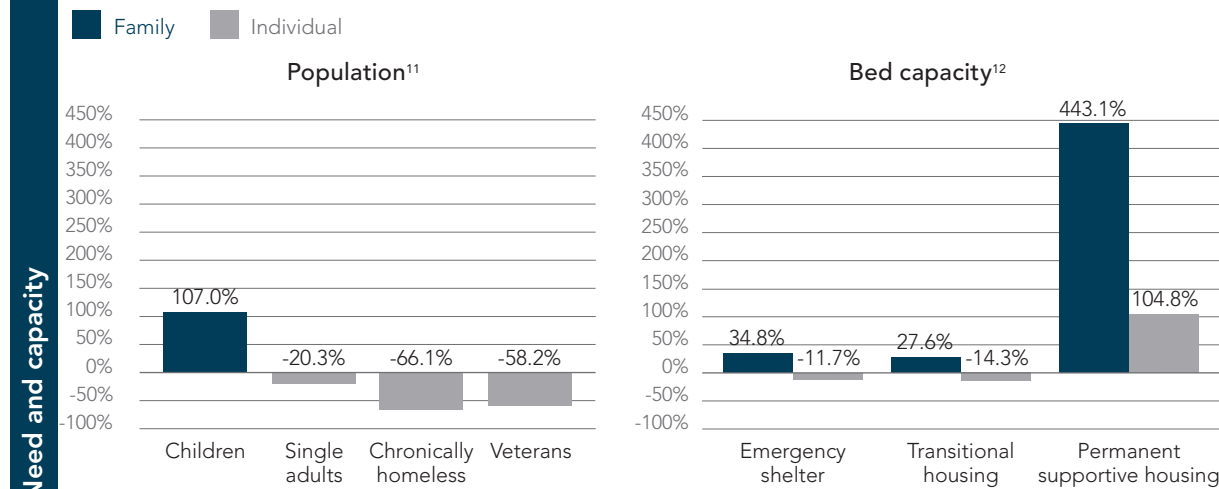
Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 81.6%, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (122.8%).

State Ranking Indicators	U.S.	WV	Rank
Education Indicators			
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹	4.6%	5.4%	27
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²	3.9%	6.8%	11
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³	27.1%	27.5%	18
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴	4.9	2.7	39
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵	47.3%	62.4%	6
Policy Indicators			
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶	31	51	3
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷	38.6%	58.7%	1
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸	7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹	16	0	48
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰	3	2.0	5

West Virginia ranked 19th on the State Education Ranking, placing in the top fifth of states on the higher education indicator and among the bottom two-fifths on one of the K–12 indicators.

At no. 4, West Virginia was much higher on the State Policy Ranking, ranking high on the affordable housing indicators as well as policies that reduce homeless families' risk of food insecurity.

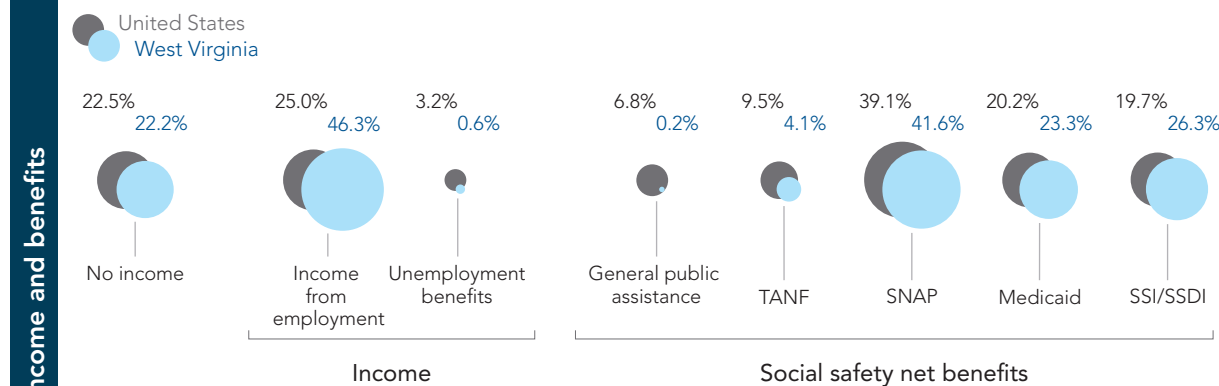
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless single adults, veterans and the chronically homeless all decreased while the number of homeless children increased.

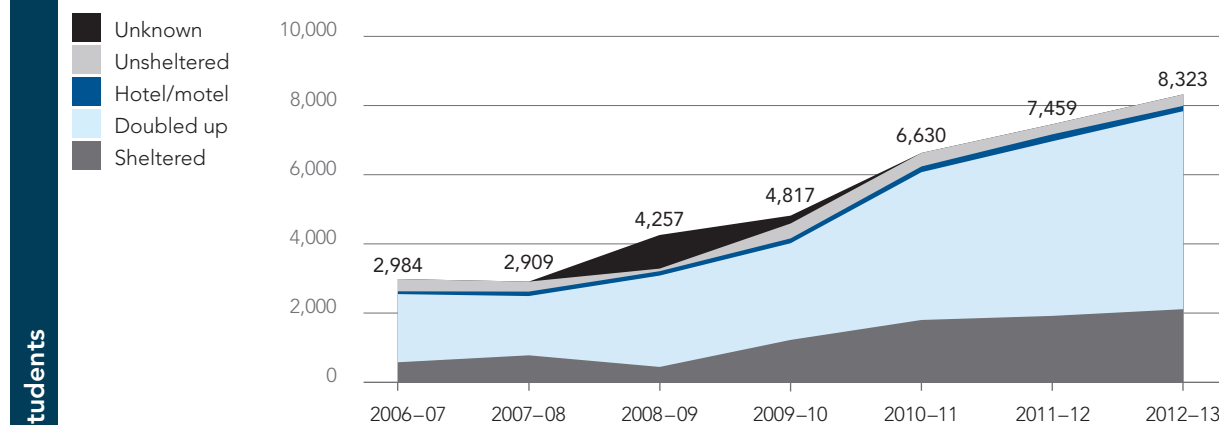
During the same time period, West Virginia shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing and emergency shelter, investing instead in permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, more than one in five (22.2%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and 46.3% were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 178.9%, with the greatest percentage change observed in the number of students living in shelter (266.0%).

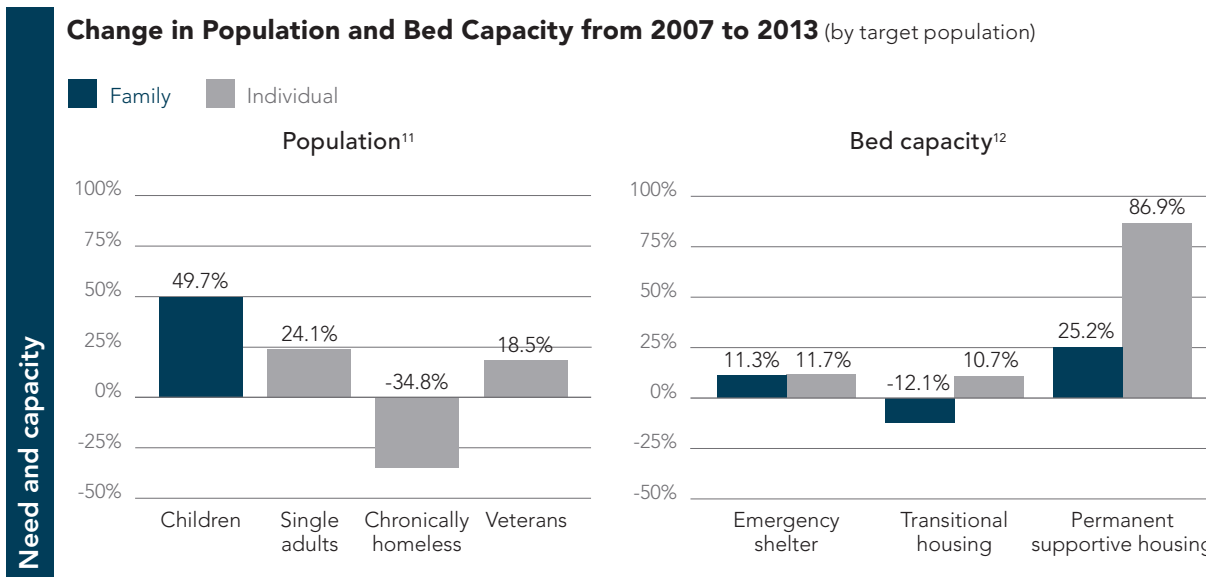
State Education Ranking: 5

State Policy Ranking: 16

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	WI	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	6.3%	20
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	17.3%	1
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	27.0%	20
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	5.4	27
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	50.3%	26
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	29	36
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	49.4%	24
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	12	1
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.0	32

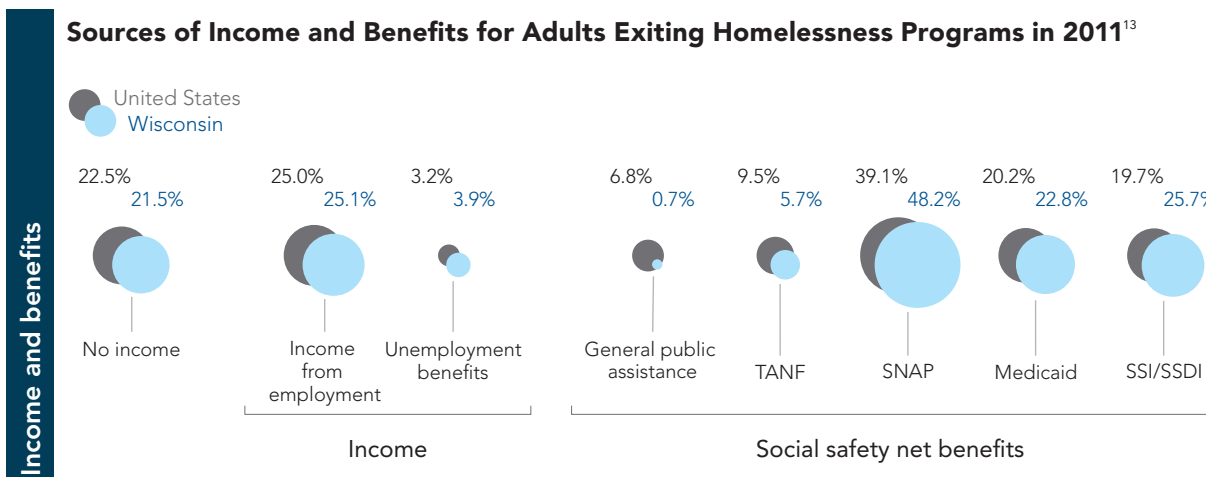
Wisconsin ranked 5th on the State Education Ranking, in large part due to ranking first on one of the early childhood education indicators.

At no. 16, Wisconsin was lower on the State Policy Ranking but had the most laws protecting survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination.

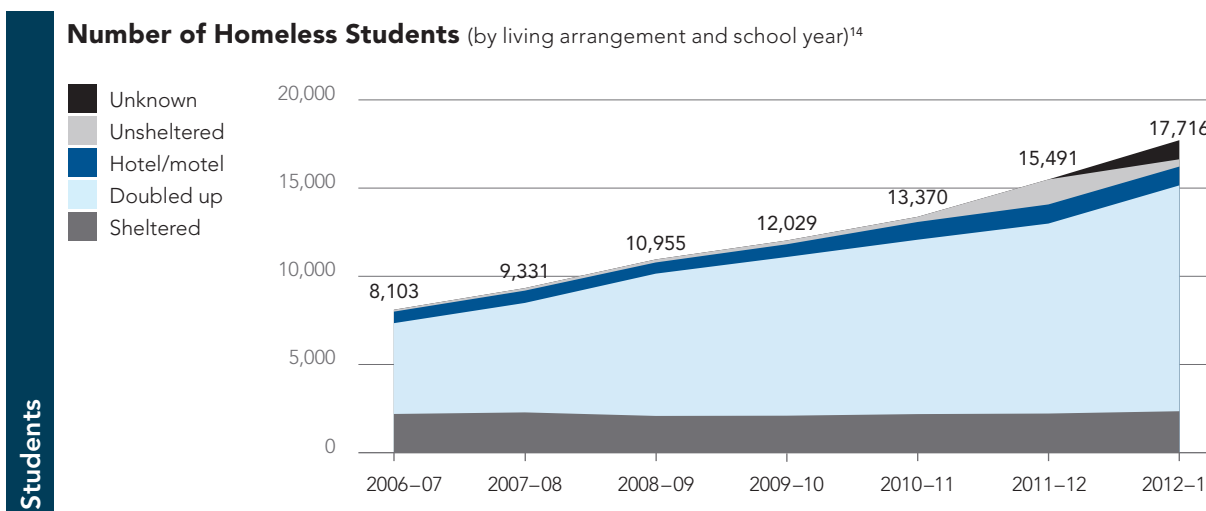


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children, single adults, and veterans increased, but chronic homelessness decreased.

During the same time period, Wisconsin shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing for families, investing instead in emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.



In 2011, one in five (21.5%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 25.1% were employed.



Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 118.6%, with the greatest change observed in the number of unsheltered students (286.0%).

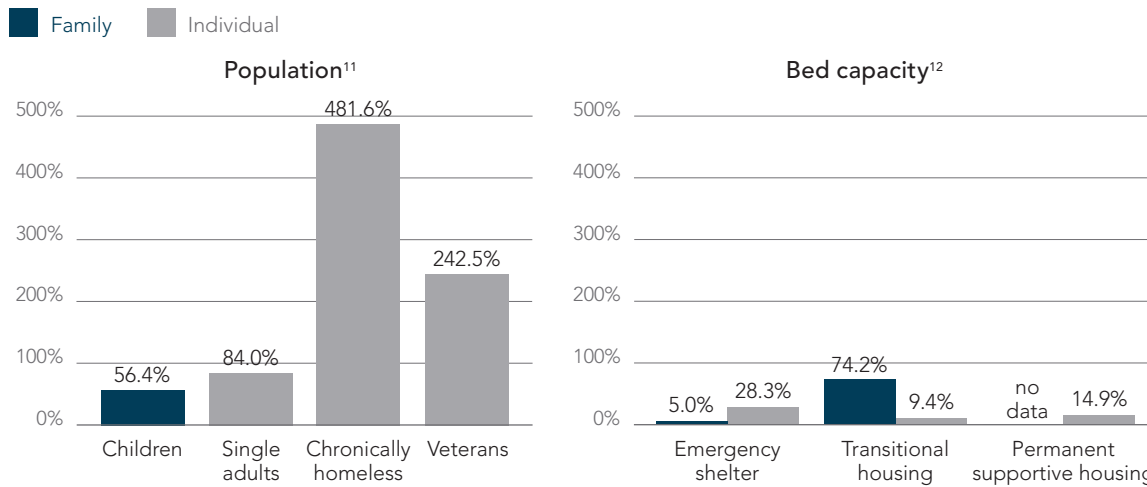
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	WY	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	9.7%	8
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	0.0%	50
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	20.8%	30
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	1.9	44
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	54.7%	21
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	38	13
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	47.9%	27
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	1	45
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	2	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.4	47

State rankings

Wyoming ranked among the bottom two-fifths of states on the State Education Ranking, but ranked in the top fifth on one of the early childhood education indicators.

Although only two states ranked lower on the State Policy Ranking, Wyoming did rank 13th on the housing wage indicator.

Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)

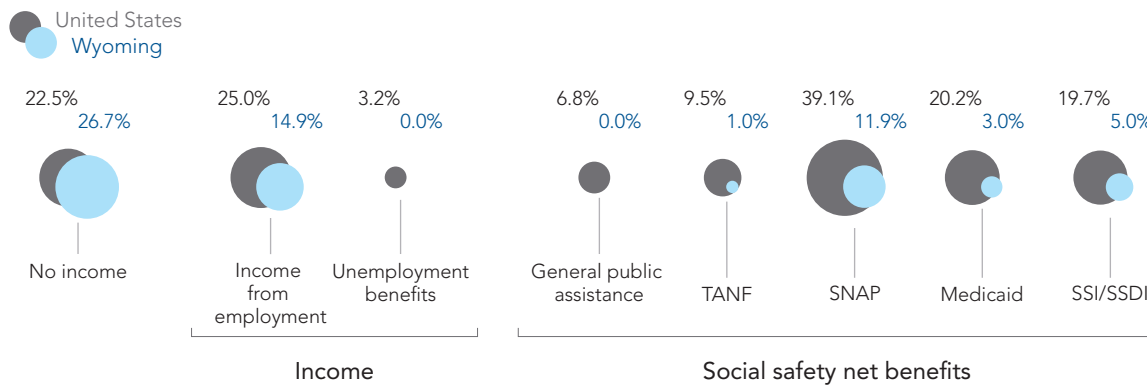


Need and capacity

Between 2007 and 2013, the number of chronically homeless individuals drastically increased, while child, single adult, and veteran homelessness increased more moderately.

During the same time period, Wyoming increased the number of transitional housing beds available to families.

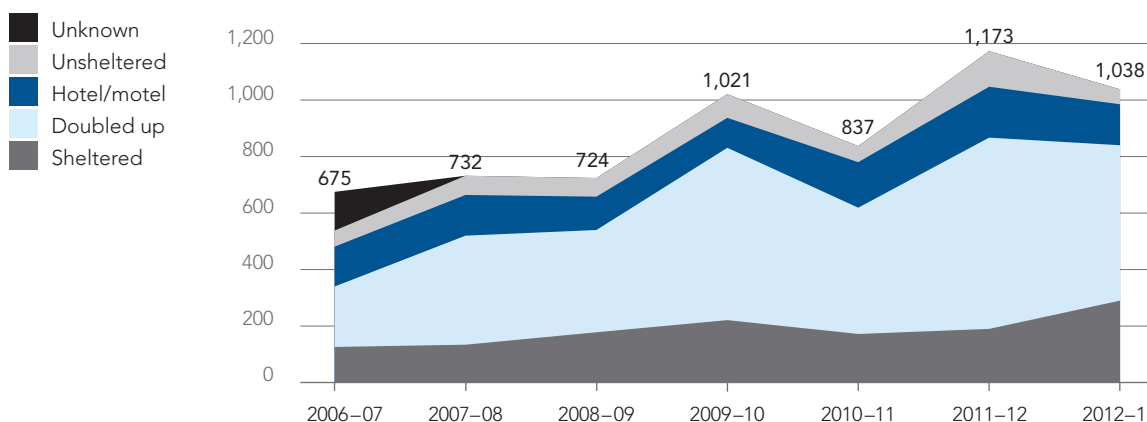
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



Income and benefits

In 2011, more than one in four (26.7%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 14.9% were employed.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Students

Between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 53.8%, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (157.0%).

Endnotes

State Dashboards

- ¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *2012–13 Head Start Program Information Report, Survey Summary Report—State Level*.
- ² U.S. Department of Education, “ED Data Express,” <http://eddataexpress.ed.gov>; U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates*.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ U.S. Department of Education, “ED Data Express,” <http://eddataexpress.ed.gov>.
- ⁵ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Federal Student Aid, “Applicants with Homelessness Indicated on the FAFSA by State: 2012–13 Application Cycle” (unpublished data).
- ⁶ National Low Income Housing Coalition, *Housing Spotlight—The Affordable Rental Housing Gap Persists*, August 2014.
- ⁷ U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, “Changes in Basic Minimum Wages in Non-farm Employment under State Law: Selected Years 1968 to 2013,” <http://www.dol.gov/whd/state/stateMinWageHis.htm>; National Low Income Housing Coalition, *Out of Reach 2013*; Fair Labor Standards Act, *U.S. Code* 29 (1938) § 201.
- ⁸ As a final version of Alaska’s Fiscal Years 2014–15 state plan could not be obtained, a draft version was used instead; ICPH analysis of Child Care and Development Fund state plans for Fiscal Years 2014–15; Urban Institute, *The CCDF Policies Database Book of Tables: Key Cross-state Variations in CCDF Policies as of October 1, 2012*, November 2013.
- ⁹ 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.
- ¹⁰ U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program State Options Report: Tenth Edition*, 2012; Food Research and Action Center, *Heat and Eat: State Responses to the Changed Federal Law*, June 2014; U.S. Department of Agriculture, *WIC Food Packages Policy Options Study, Final Report*, June 2011.
- ¹¹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *HUD’s CoC Homeless Assistance Programs—Homeless Populations and Subpopulations*, 2007–13; National Center for Homeless Education, *Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program Data Collection Summary*, 2010–13; U.S. Department of Education, “ED Data Express,” <http://www.eddataexpress.ed.gov>.
- ¹² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *HUD’s CoC Homeless Assistance Programs—Housing Inventory Chart Report*, 2007–13.
- ¹³ Data refers to all adults exiting the Supportive Housing Program (SHP) and Shelter Plus Care (S+C) in 2011. SHP funds transitional housing, permanent housing, safe havens, innovative supportive housing, supportive services only, and homeless management information systems. 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; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *HUD’s 2011 Exhibit 1 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application*.
- ¹⁴ National Center for Homeless Education, *Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program Data Collection Summary*, 2010–13; U.S. Department of Education, “ED Data Express,” <http://www.eddataexpress.ed.gov>.