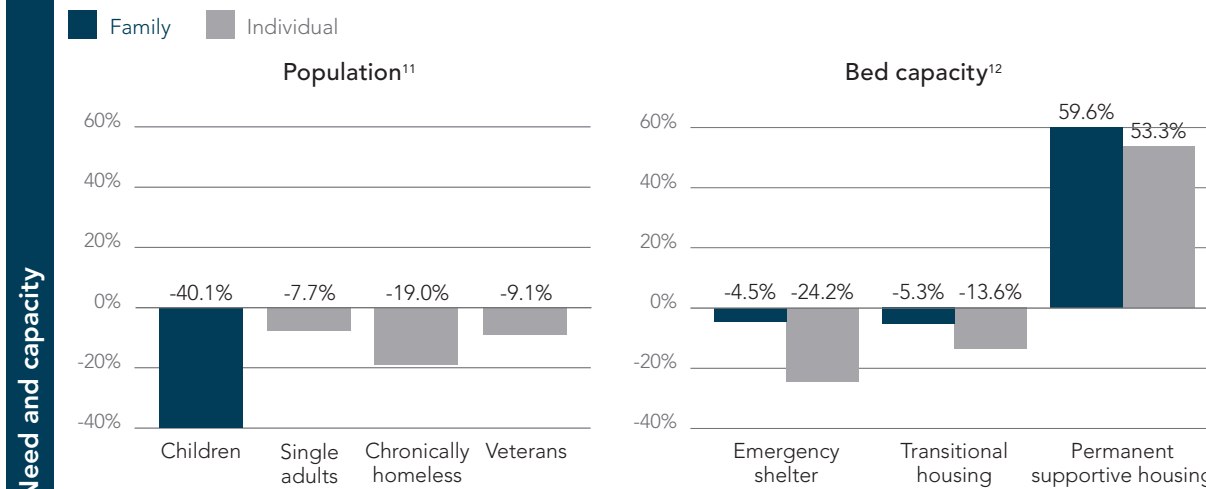


State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	CA	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	3.2%	44
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	1.3%	39
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely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

Although only 14 states ranked lower on the State Education Ranking, California ranked near the top (3<sup>rd</sup>) 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).

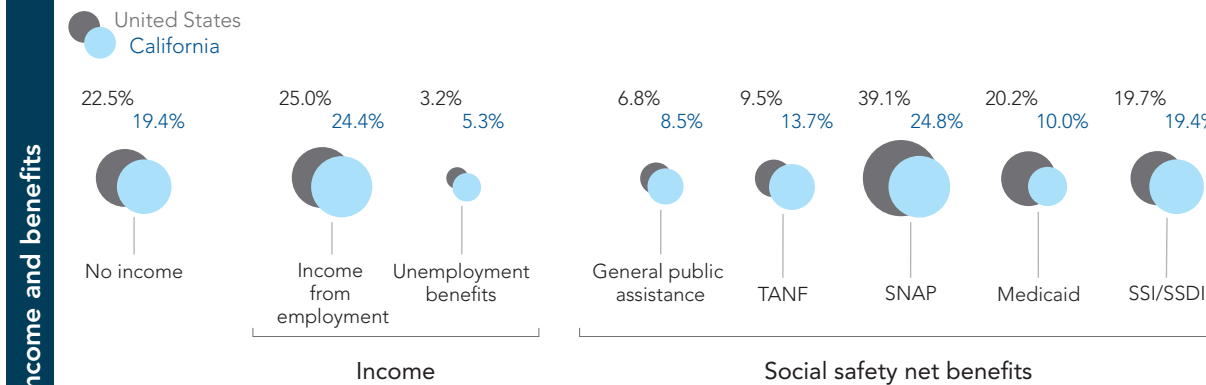
### Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



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

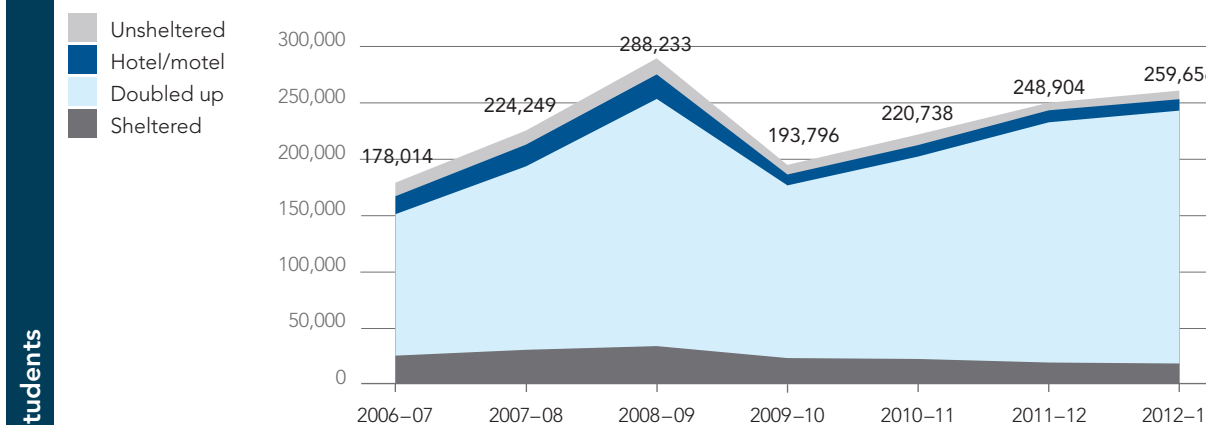
During the same time period, California focused on increasing its permanent supportive housing bed inventory for families and individuals while decreasing the number of beds in all other categories.

### Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011<sup>13</sup>



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)<sup>14</sup>



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.