

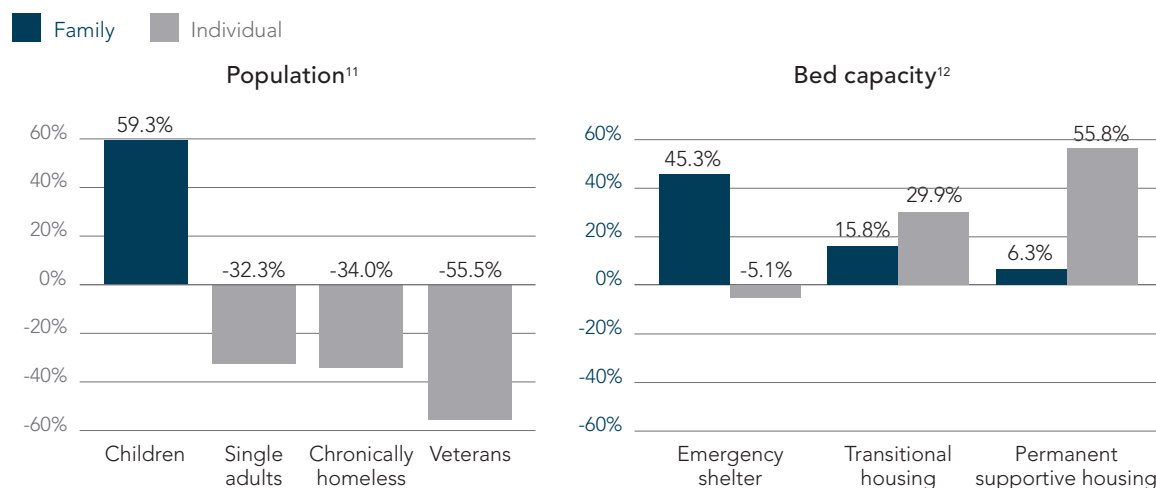
## State Education Ranking: 3 State Policy Ranking: 32

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

Although only two states ranked higher on the State Education Ranking, Colorado ranked much lower (25<sup>th</sup>) 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 40<sup>th</sup> on the indicator measuring the number of affordable and available rental units for extremely low-income families.

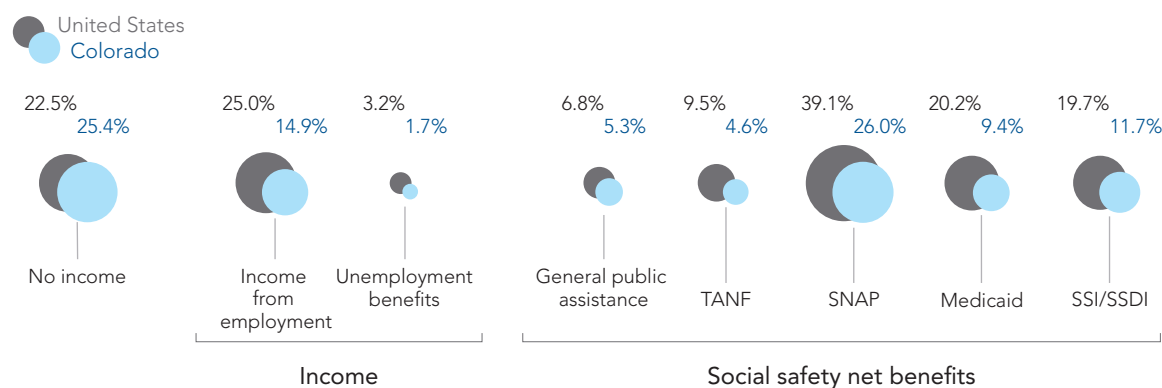
### Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



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.

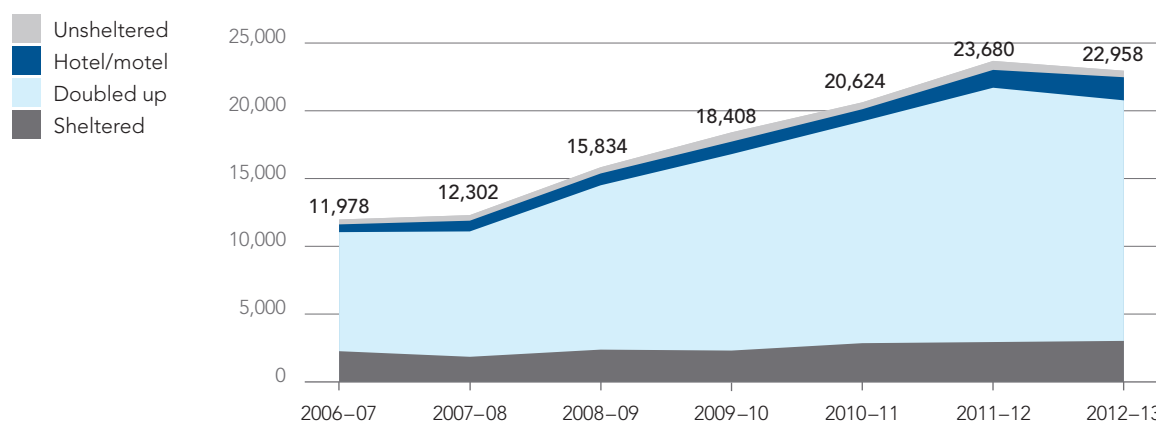
During the same time period, Colorado increased its family emergency shelter bed inventory while investing more modestly in transitional housing and permanent supportive housing for families.

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



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)<sup>14</sup>



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%).