

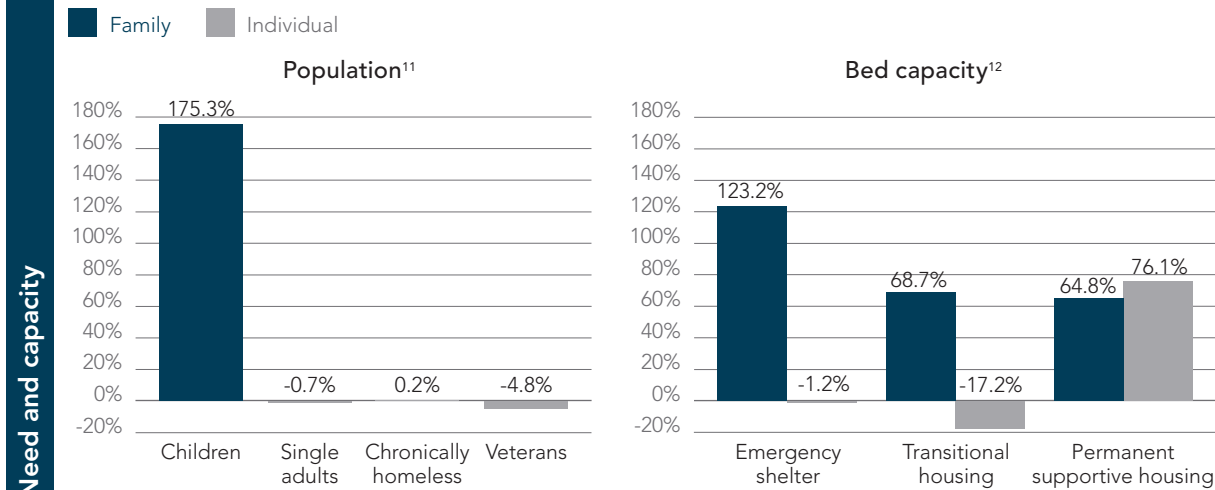
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	DC	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	6.9%	n/a
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	18.6%	n/a
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely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

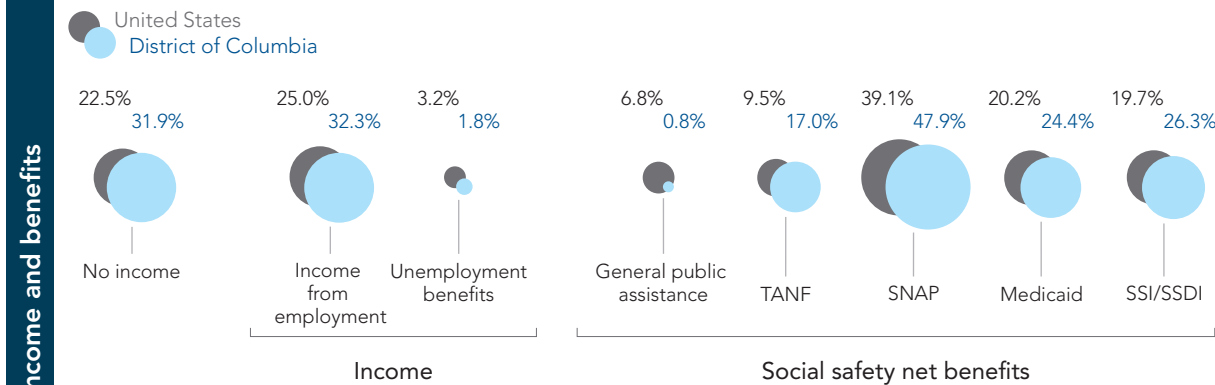


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children increased significantly.

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

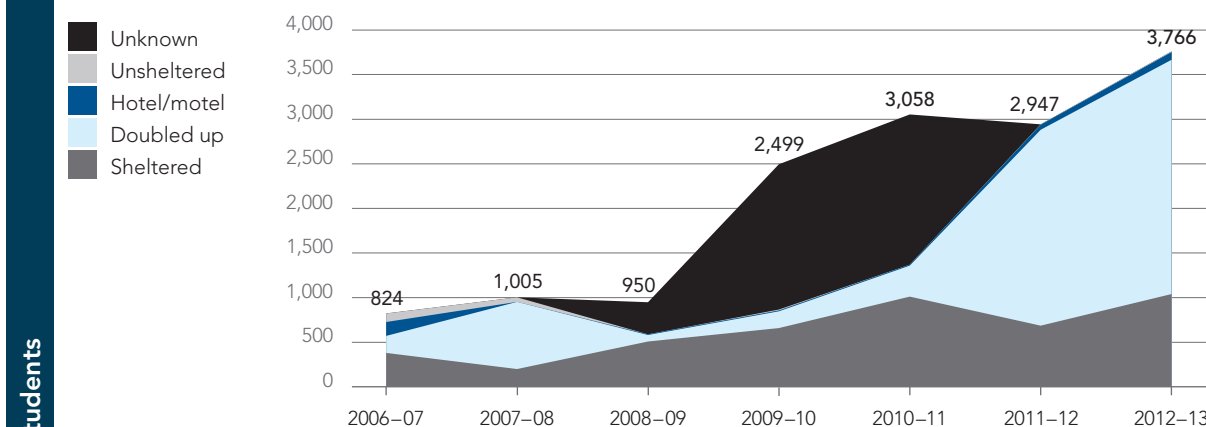
## Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011<sup>13</sup>



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)<sup>14</sup>



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