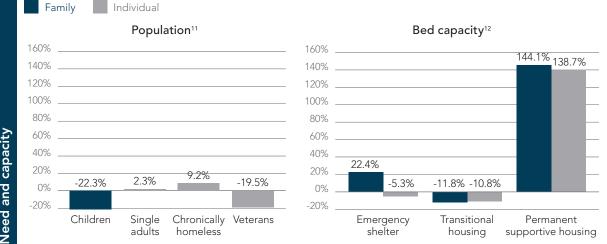
## Georgia

## State Education Ranking: 43 State Policy Ranking: 46

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

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



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

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

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.

situations.

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

United States Georgia 22.5% 25.0% 3.2% 6.8% 9.5% 20.2% 19.7% 39.1% 29.9% 30.3% 1 5% 0.5% 1 9% 37 0% 16.3%

General public

assistance

TANF

SNAP

Social safety net benefits

Medicaid

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

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.

SSI/SSDI

## Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)<sup>14</sup>

Unemployment

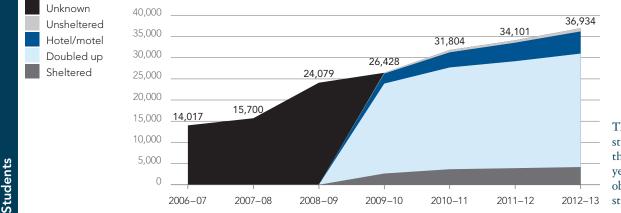
benefits

Income

from

employment

Income



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 Dashboards 32

Income and benefits

No income