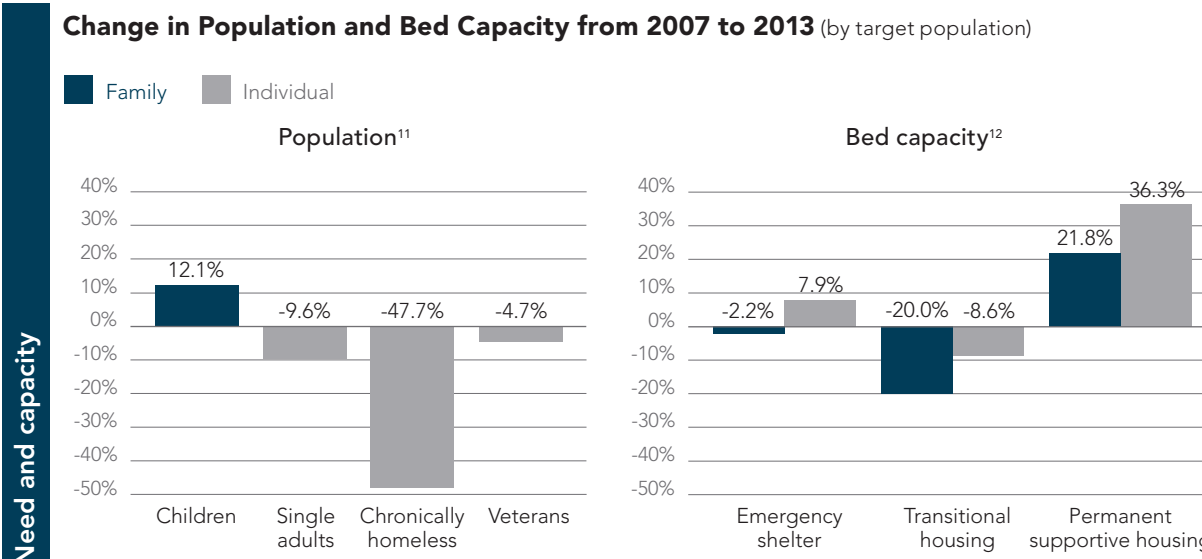


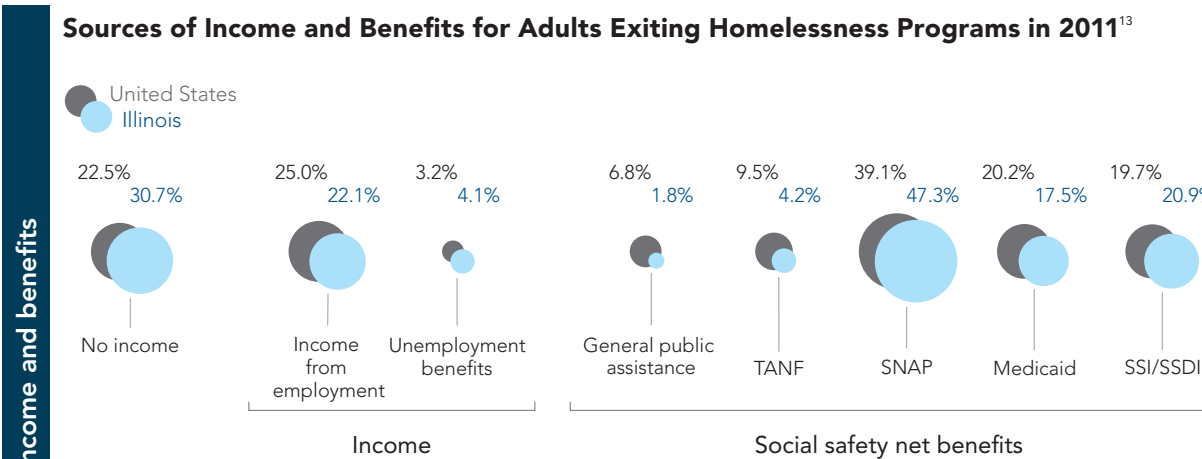
State Education Ranking: 17
State Policy Ranking: 36

| 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 |

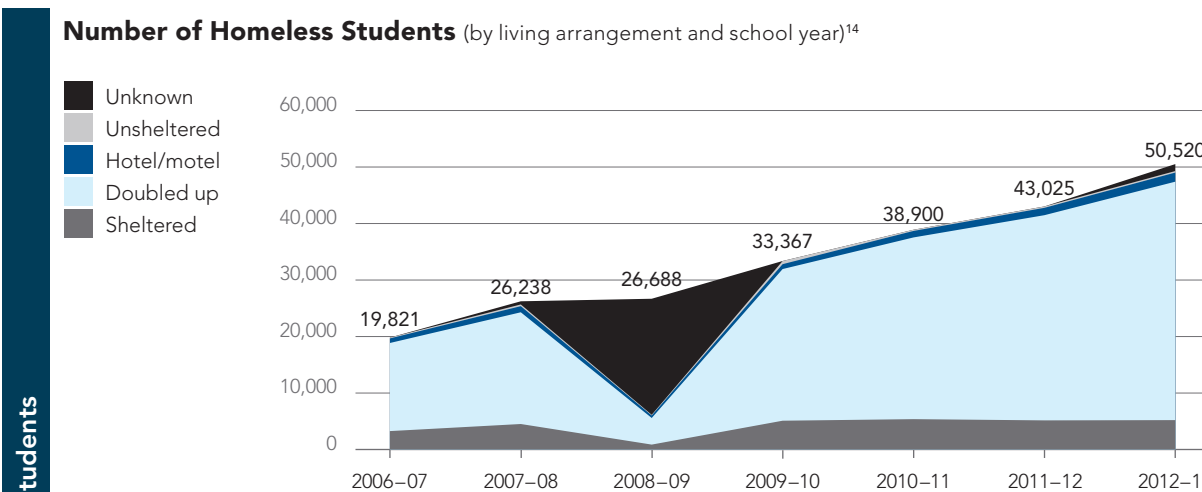
At no. 17 on the State Education Ranking, Illinois ranked in the top half of states on all indicators except for the percentage of children in Head Start who are homeless. Illinois ranked in the bottom half of states on the State Policy Ranking, though the state does have a number of laws to protect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