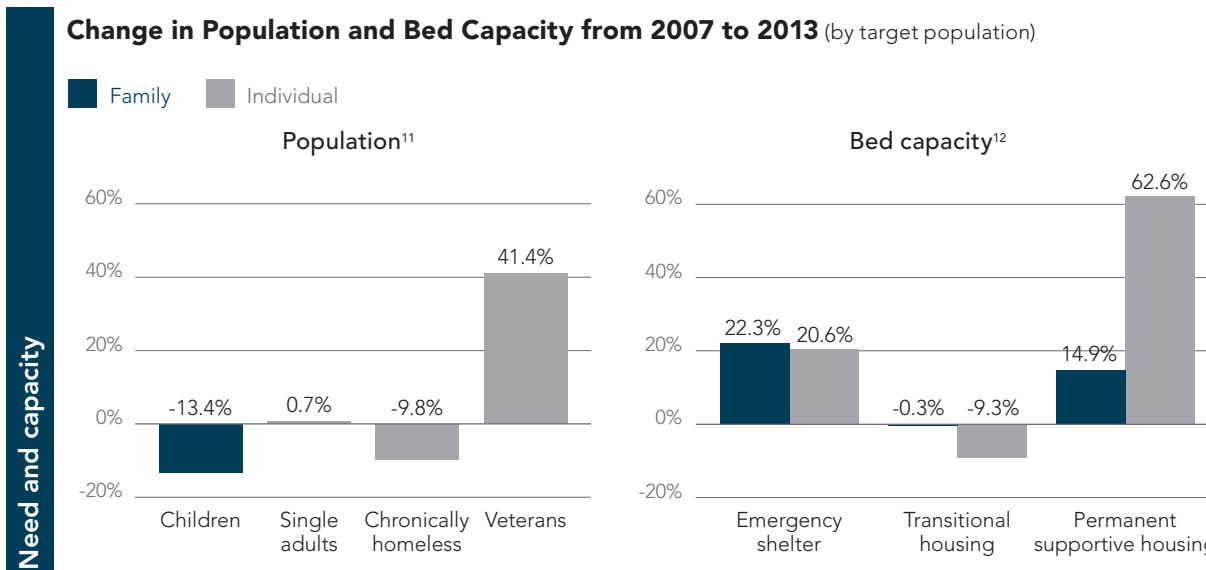


State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	IA	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	6.8%	18
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	2.6%	23
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	20.7%	32
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	3.3	34
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	59.3%	11
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	38	13
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	55.9%	8
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>		7	2	27
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	0.8	39

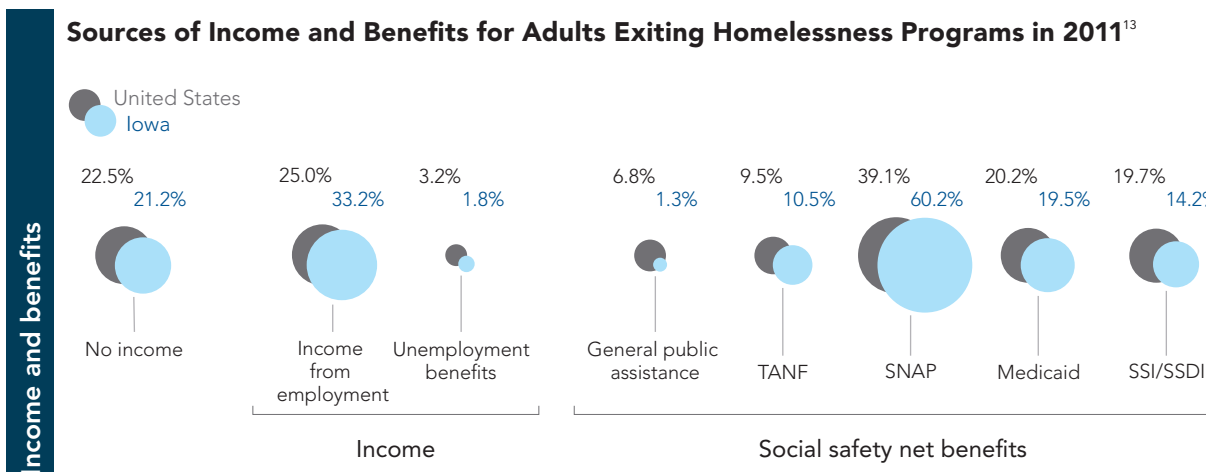
Iowa ranked in the middle of the State Education Ranking. It identified a low number of children living in doubled-up situations but assisted a high number of homeless students in completing the FAFSA.

At no. 21, Iowa ranked slightly higher on the State Policy Ranking, though the state placed near the bottom fifth of states on policies to address food insecurity.

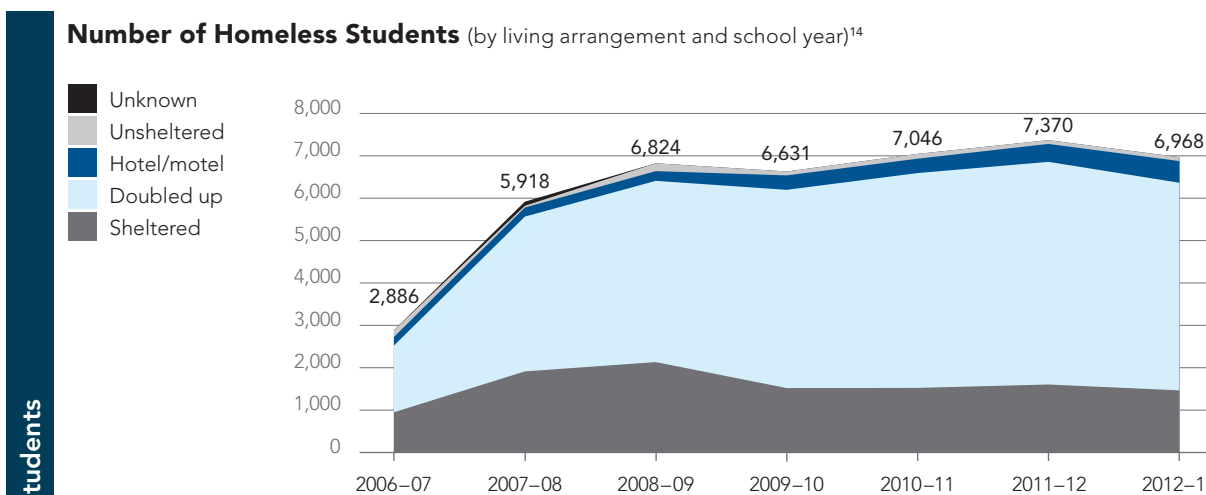


Between 2007 and 2013, veteran homelessness increased while child and chronic homelessness decreased; single adult homelessness remained about the same.

During that same time period, Iowa decreased its transitional housing capacity while increasing its supply of emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing.



In 2011, one-third (33.2%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, but 21.2% had no source of income.



The total number of homeless students rose by 141.4% between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, due mostly to a 211.4% increase in students living doubled up.