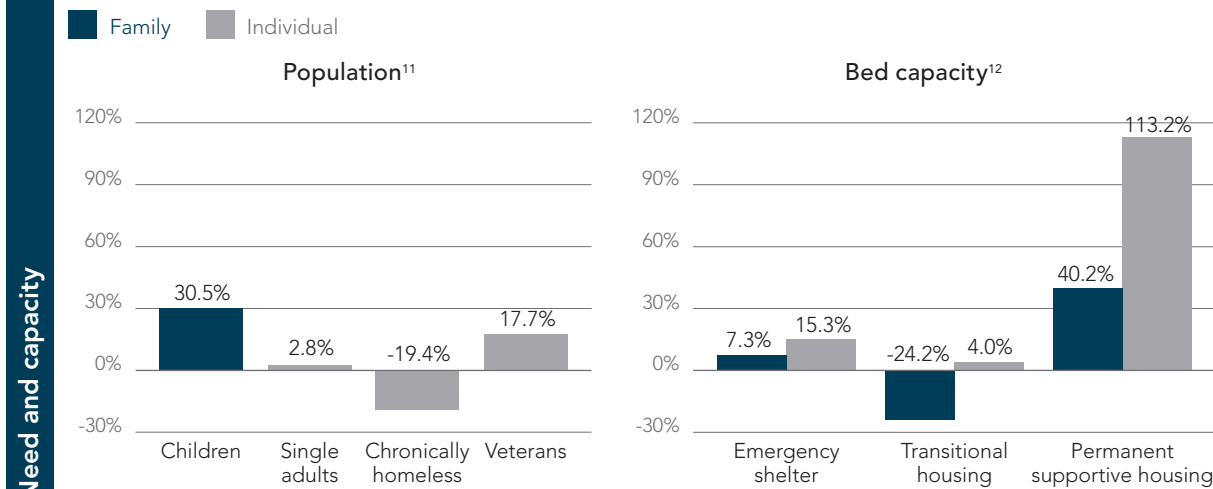


State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MD	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	5.4%	25
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	7.2%	9
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	27.3%	19
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	7.8	14
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	41.5%	45
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	37	18
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	29.6%	47
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	5	12
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.8	15

At 24th on the State Education Ranking, Maryland identified a high percentage of homeless students attending pre-K but assisted a low percentage of homeless high school students in completing the FAFSA.

Maryland ranks among the top 20 states on all the State Policy Ranking indicators except for the affordable housing wage indicator, on which only three states ranked lower.

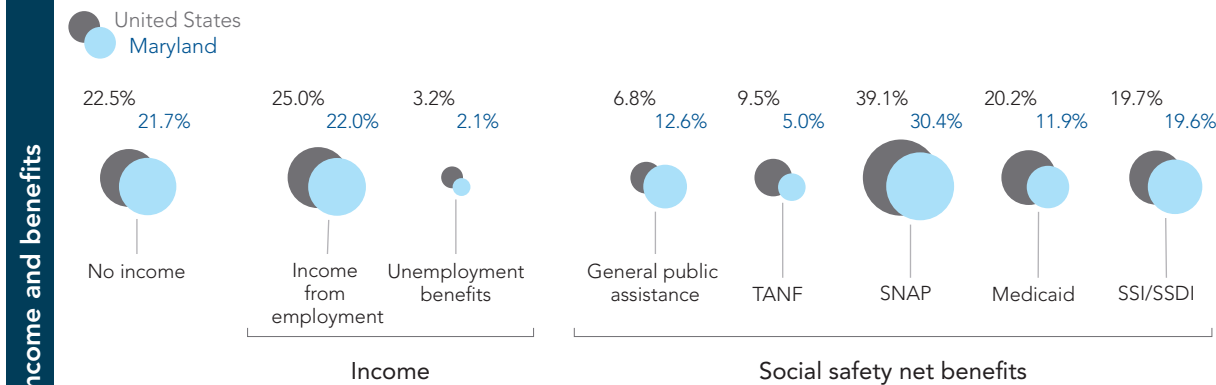
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of chronically homeless adults decreased while the number of homeless children, single adults, and veterans increased.

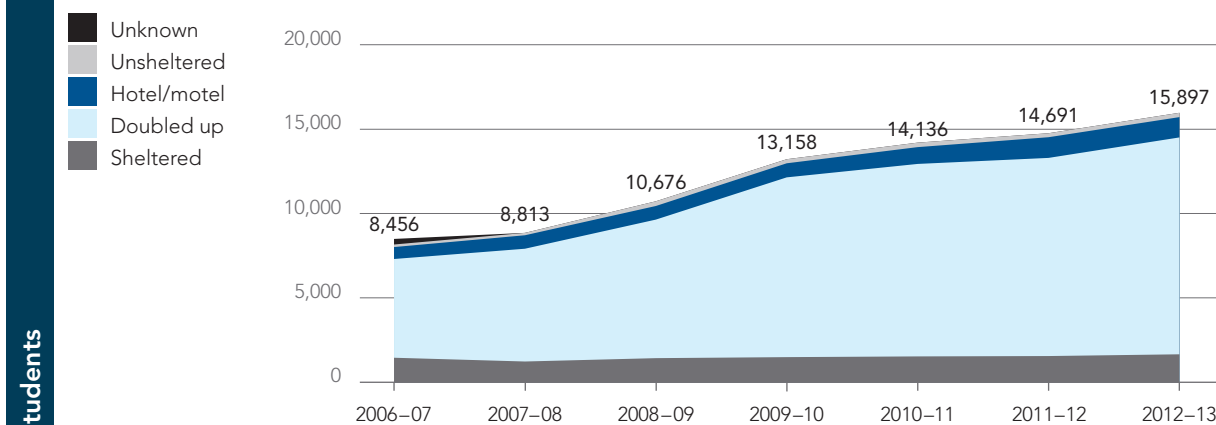
During that time, Maryland decreased its transitional housing beds for families but otherwise increased its capacity for emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, over one-fifth (22.0%) of adults who exited programs serving homeless households were employed, though a similar percentage, 21.7%, left the programs with no income at all.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



The 88% increase in homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years can be attributed to the number of students living in doubled-up situations.