

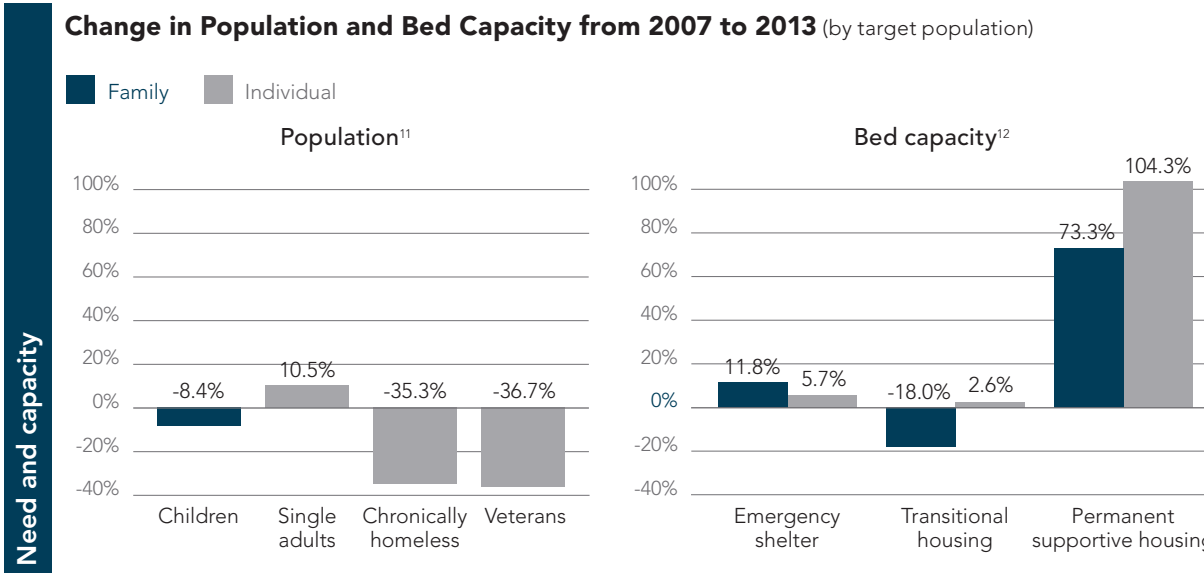
State Education Ranking: 31
State Policy Ranking: 19

Minnesota

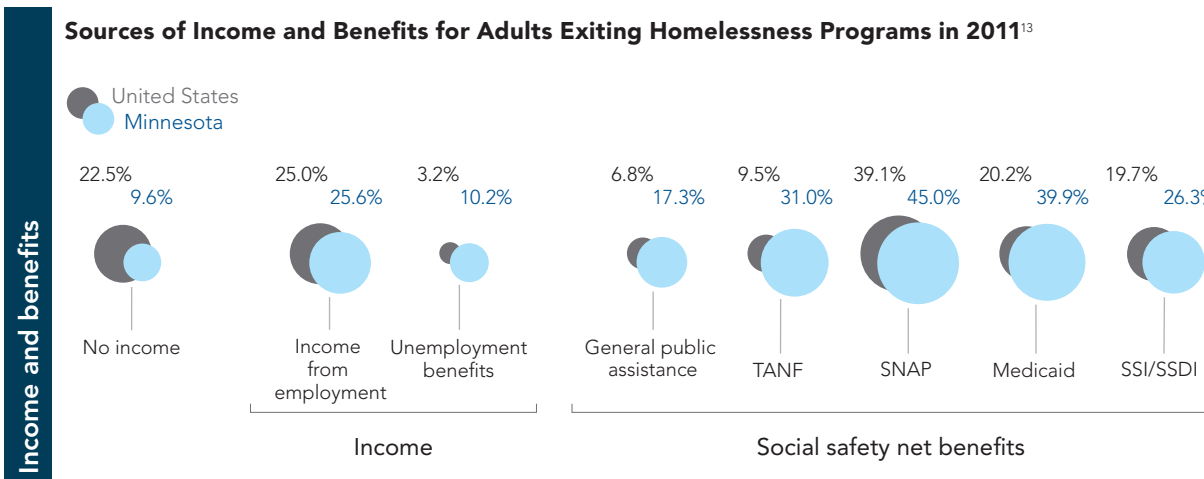
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MN	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	8.6%	12
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.9%	21
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	24.2%	23
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	1.6	47
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	56.6%	19
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	40	9
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	45.1%	32
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	6	7
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.0	32

Although placed in the bottom half of the State Education Ranking, Minnesota ranked among the top 20 on two indicators: percentage of children in Head Start who are homeless (12th) and percentage of homeless students assisted in completing the FAFSA (19th).

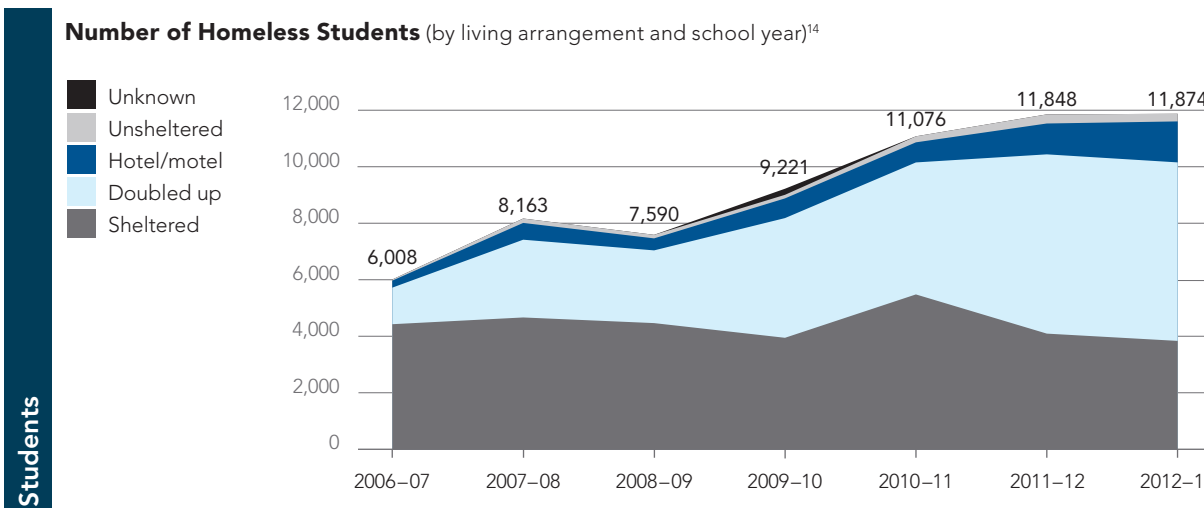
At no. 19, Minnesota ranked in the top half of the State Policy Ranking but has only one of the identified policies that address food insecurity.



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for all groups except single adults. During the same time period, Minnesota increased their family bed capacity for emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing but decreased their transitional housing capacity.



In 2011, over one-quarter (25.6%) of adults who exited programs serving homeless households were employed, and few had no source of income (9.6%). The state had the highest percent (10.2%) of adults exiting with income from unemployment benefits.



The total number of homeless students almost doubled between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, with significant increases in the number of students living doubled up, unsheltered, and in hotels or motels.