

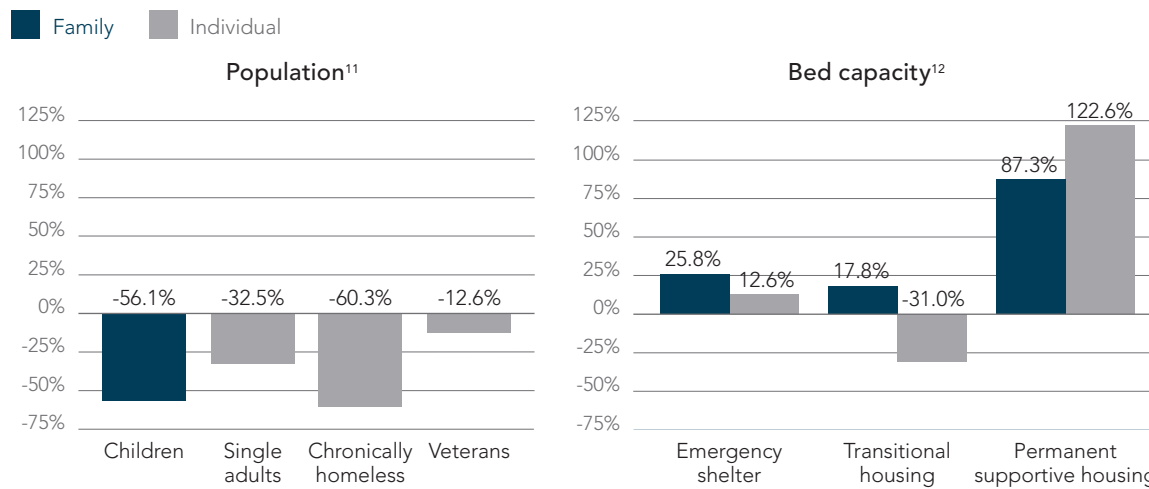
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	NJ	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	3.9%	39
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	1.2%	40
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	8.7%	49
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	4.7	30
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	42.3%	43
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	30	33
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	29.2%	48
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination <sup>9</sup>		16	6	7
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	1.0	32

At 46<sup>th</sup> overall, New Jersey ranked near the bottom on all indicators on the State Education Ranking. Its highest ranking (30<sup>th</sup>) came on the indicator measuring identification of students living doubled up.

New Jersey's slightly higher ranking on the State Policy Ranking is due to the laws in place that protect survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination and policies that support homeless families' access to child care.

State rankings

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

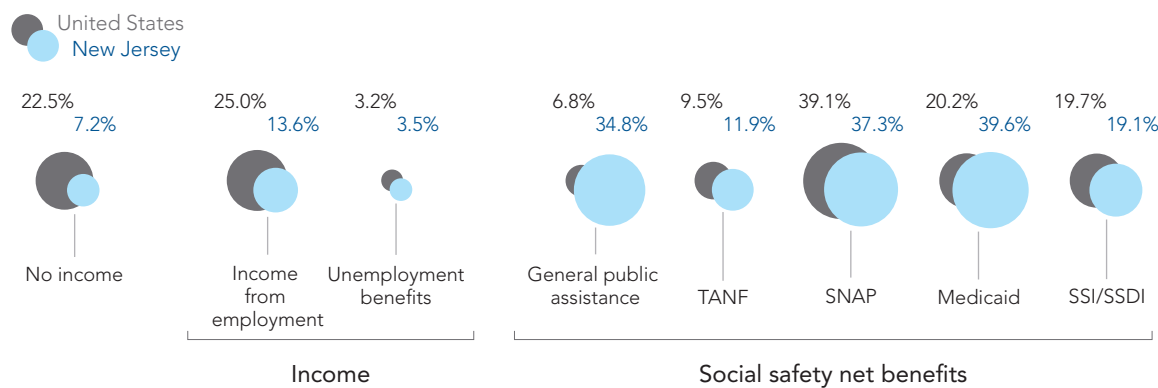


Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for all four subpopulations.

During the same time period, the state focused on increasing its permanent supportive housing capacity for both individuals and families.

Need and capacity

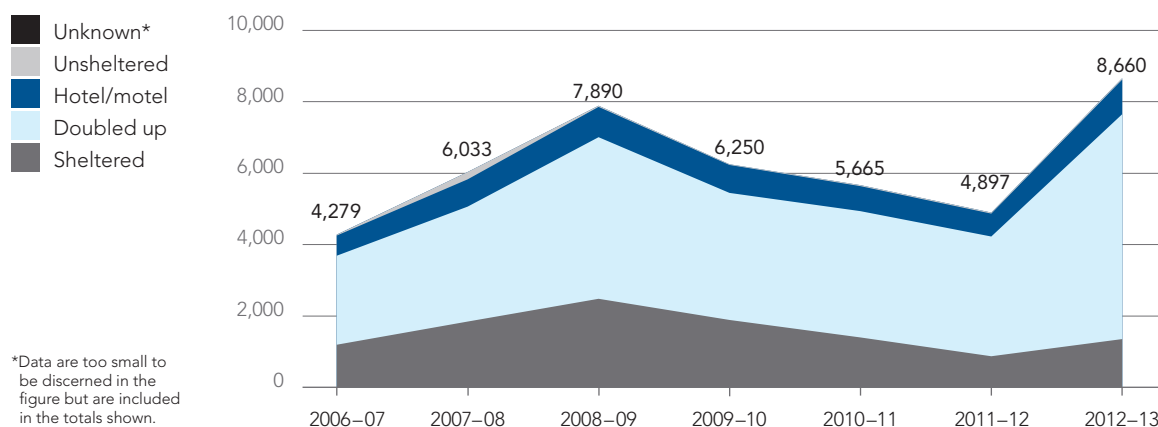
### Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011<sup>13</sup>



In 2011, though adults who exited programs serving homeless households in New Jersey had a low rate of employment (13.6%), few exited with no source of income at all (7.2%).

Income and benefits

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



The total number of homeless students more than doubled (102.4%) between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, mostly due to a significant increase in students living doubled up.

Students