

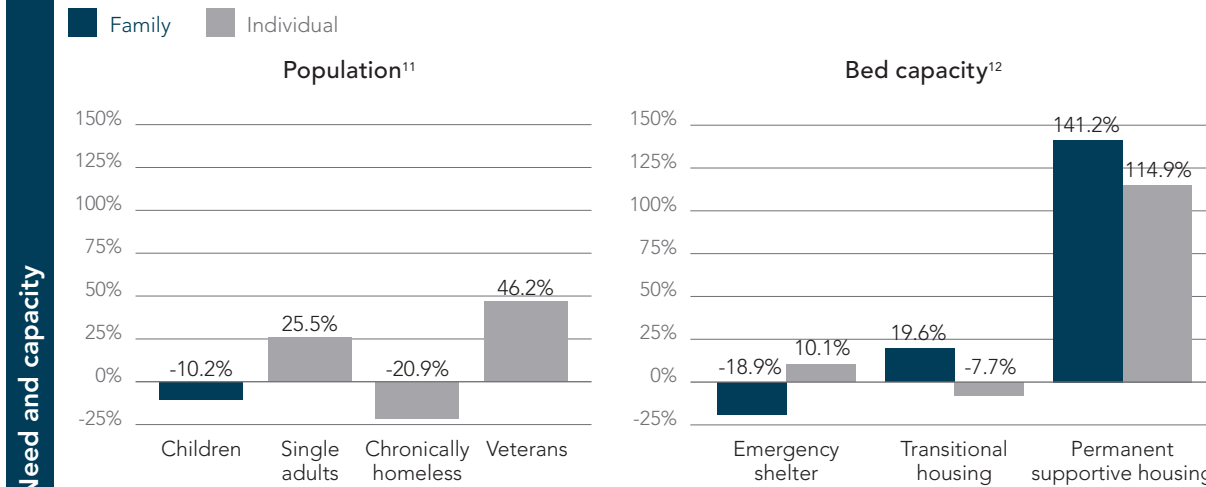
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	SC	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	3.3%	41
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	2.1%	30
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	13.3%	44
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	6.4	23
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	44.4%	38
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	37	18
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	50.6%	21
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	1	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	1.8	15

State rankings

Although only eleven states ranked lower on the State Education Ranking, South Carolina ranked among the top half of states on the indicator assessing identification of doubled-up students.

At no. 25, South Carolina was higher on the State Policy Ranking, but ranked in the bottom fifth on the domestic violence indicator.

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

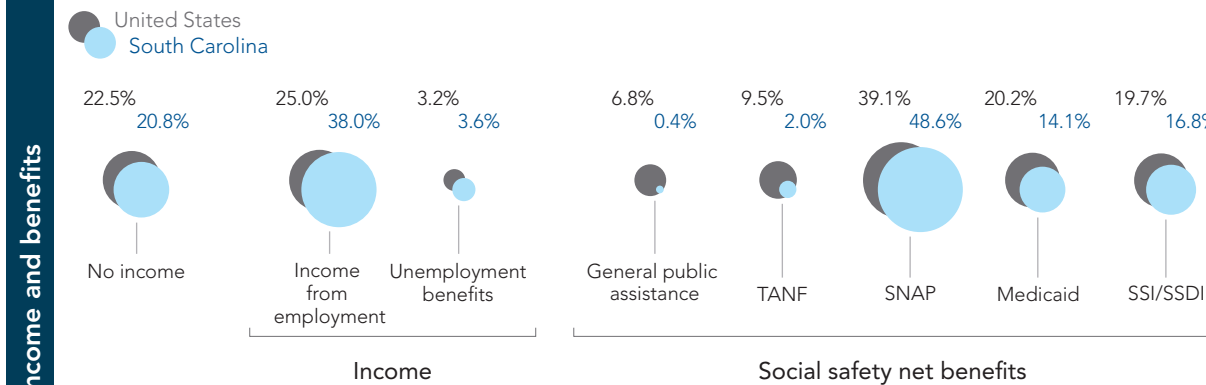


Need and capacity

Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness increased for single adults and veterans, but decreased for children and the chronically homeless.

During the same time period, South Carolina shifted its bed inventory away from emergency shelter and transitional housing, investing instead in permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.

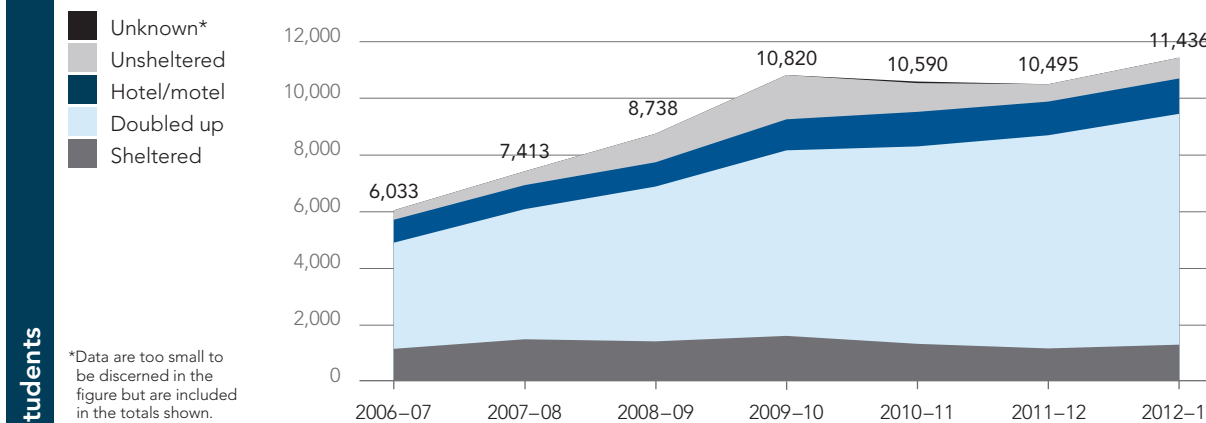
### Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011<sup>13</sup>



Income and benefits

In 2011, one in five (20.8%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 38.0% were employed.

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



Students

Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 89.6%, with the greatest increases observed in the number of unsheltered students (119.3%) and those living doubled (117.5%).