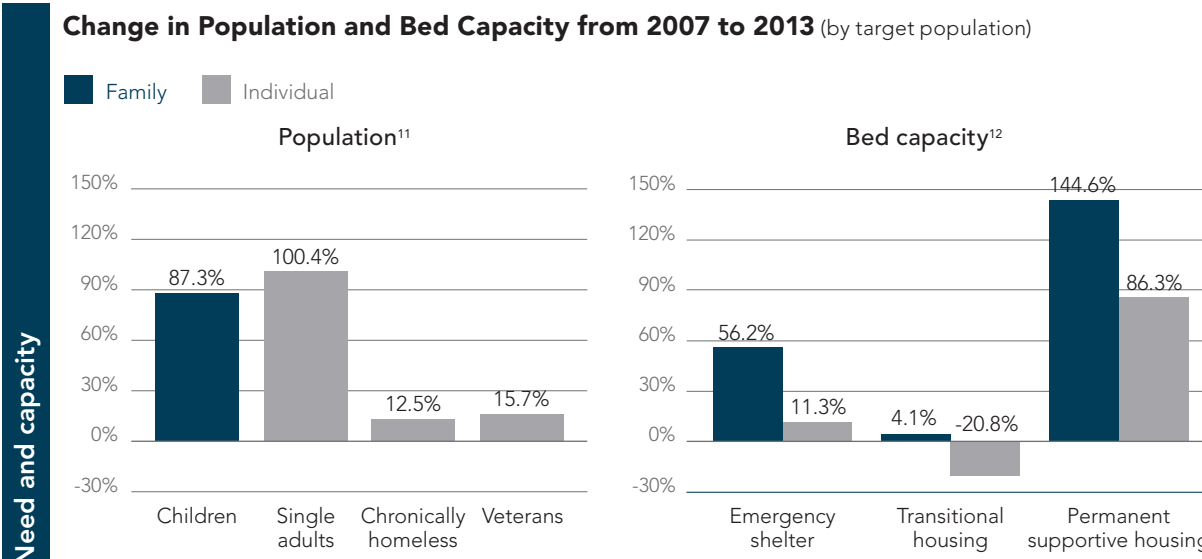


State Education Ranking: 15
State Policy Ranking: 10

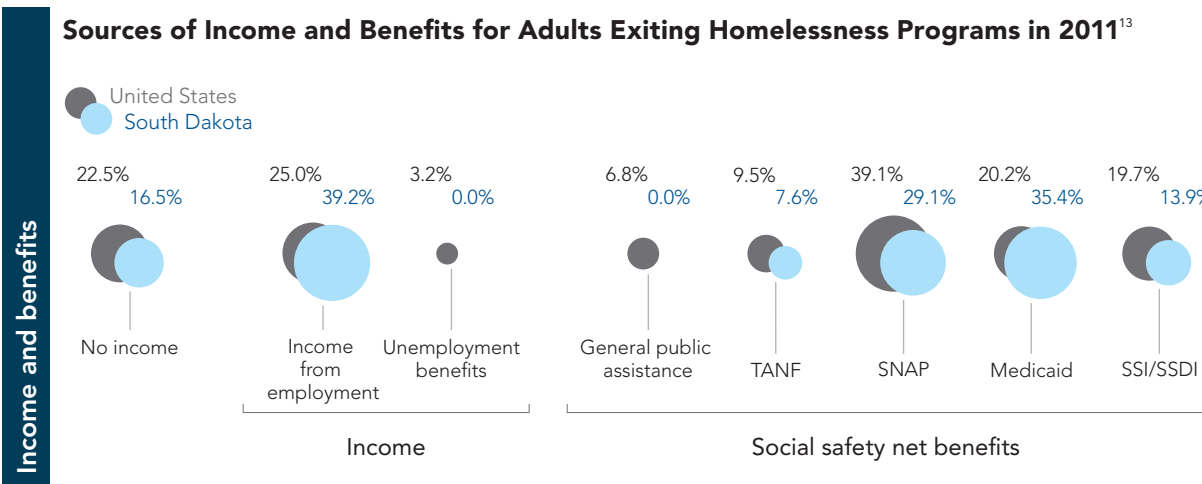
South Dakota

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	SD	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	8.2%	14
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.6%	22
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	17.5%	40
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	3.7	33
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	67.6%	3
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	54	1
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	56.6%	6
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	1	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	0.4	47

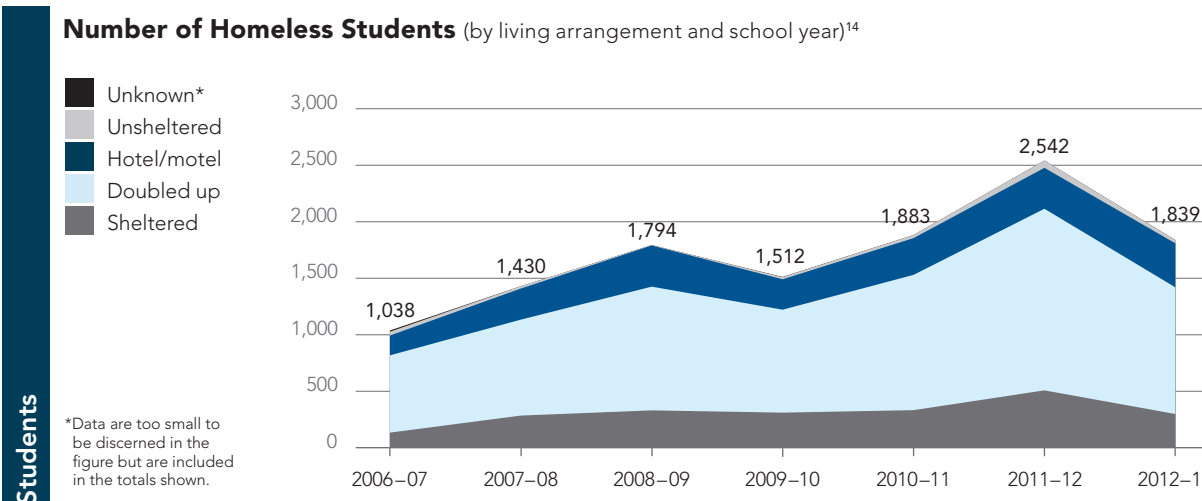
South Dakota ranked 15th on the State Education Ranking and had its highest rating, at no. 3, on the higher education indicator. At tenth, South Dakota ranked higher on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to having the most affordable and available rental units for extremely low-income households.



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness increased for all subpopulations, but changed most significantly for children and single adults. During the same time period, South Dakota shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.



In 2011, one in six (16.5%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 39.2% were employed.



Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 77.2%, with the greatest increases observed in the number of students living in shelter (123.1%) and in hotels or motels (122.3%).