

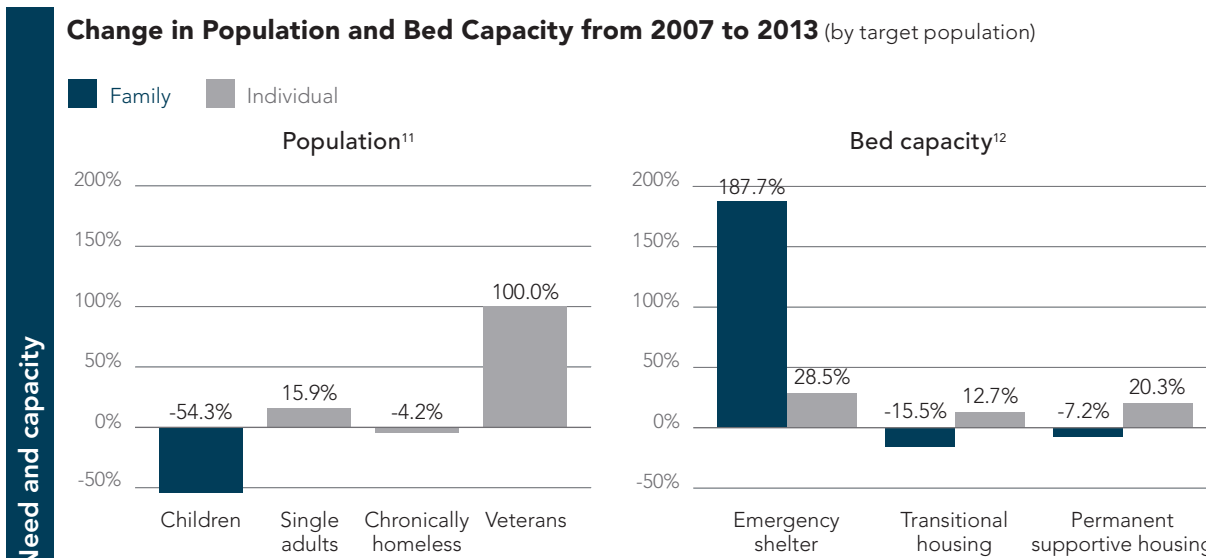
State Education Ranking: 7

State Policy Ranking: 20

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	VT	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	11.1%	4
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	3.0%	19
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	19.8%	35
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	7.2	18
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	59.7%	9
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	39	11
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	42.4%	36
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	2	33
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.6	25

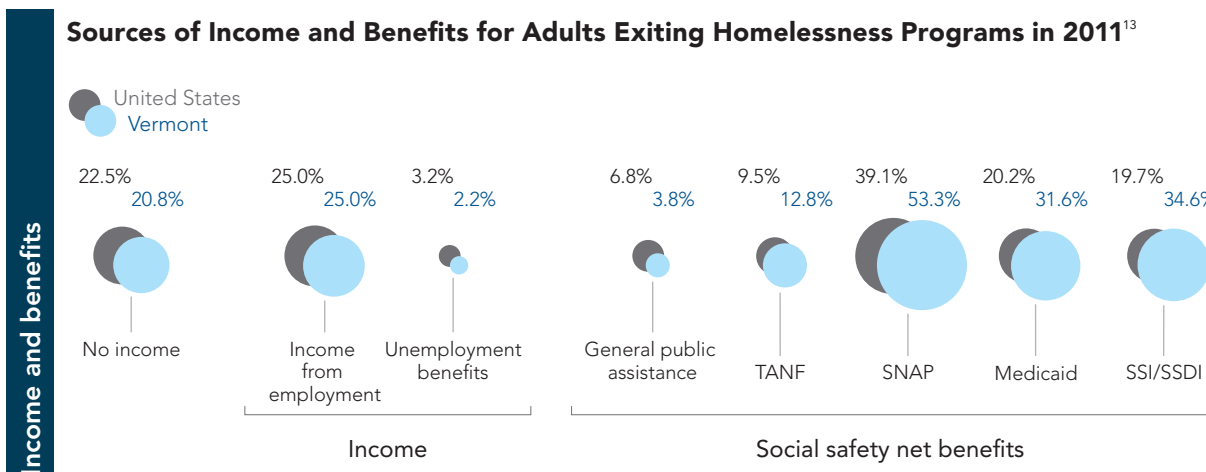
Vermont ranked 7th on the State Education Ranking, placing in the top ten on two indicators: the percentage of children in Head Start who are homeless and the percentage of homeless FAFSA applicants assisted.

At no. 20, Vermont ranked lower on the State Policy Ranking, but ranked particularly high (4th) on the indicator assessing the number of policies reducing homeless families' barriers to accessing child care.

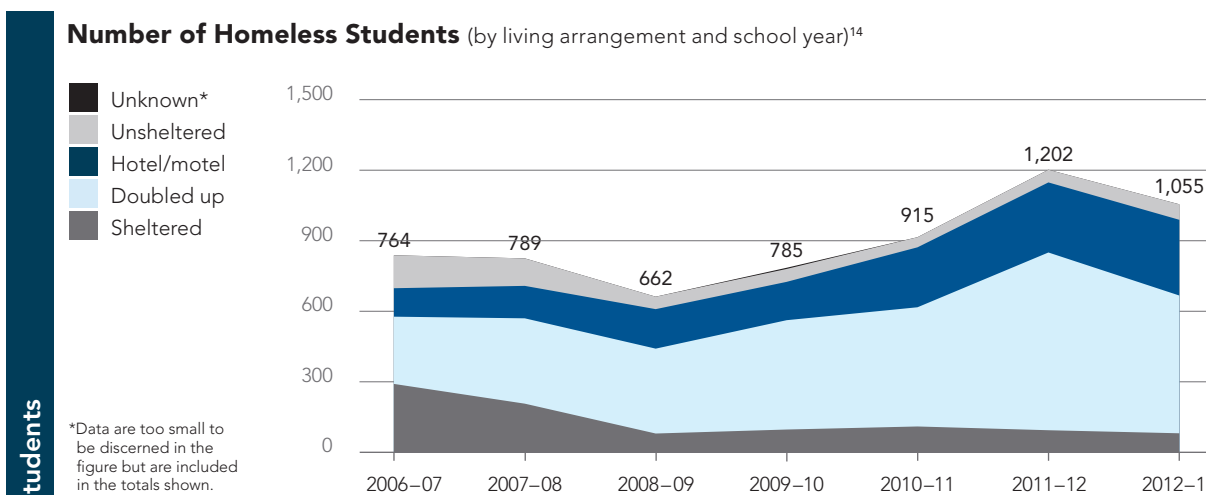


Between 2007 and 2013, child and chronic homelessness decreased, but single adult and veteran homelessness increased.

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



In 2011, one in five (20.8%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 25.0% were employed.



Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 38.1%, with the greatest percentage change observed in the number of students living in hotels or motels (166.1%).