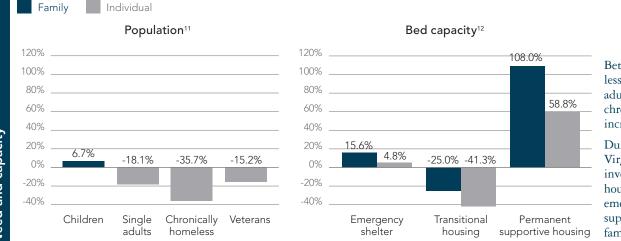
## Virginia

## **State Education Ranking: 35 State Policy Ranking: 34**

State Ranking Indicators	U.S.	VA	Rank
Education Indicators			
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>	4.6%	5.4%	24
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>	3.9%	3.1%	18
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 <sup>3</sup>	27.1%	22.5%	27
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>	4.9	5.2	28
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>	47.3%	41.8%	44
Policy Indicators Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup> Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>			
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>	31	34	26
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>	38.6%	35.0%	44
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>	7	2	27
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>®</sup> State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination <sup>®</sup> State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>	16	6	7
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>	3	1.8	15

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



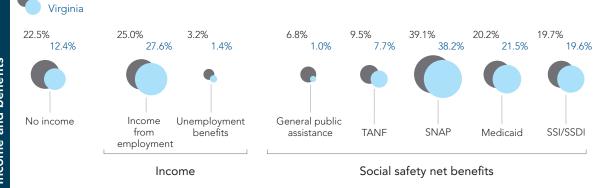
Despite ranking 35<sup>th</sup> on the State Education Ranking, Virginia ranked among the top 20 states on one of the early childhood education indicators.

Virginia also ranked in the bottom two-fifths on the State Policy Ranking. Its highest ranking (7<sup>th</sup>) among these indicators was on the number of laws protecting survivors of domestic violence.

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

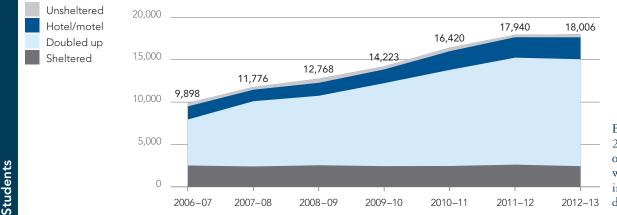
During the same time period, Virginia shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.

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



In 2011, one in eight (12.4%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 27.6% were employed.





Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 81.9%, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (132.6%).

United States