

## State Education Ranking: 18 State Policy Ranking: 2

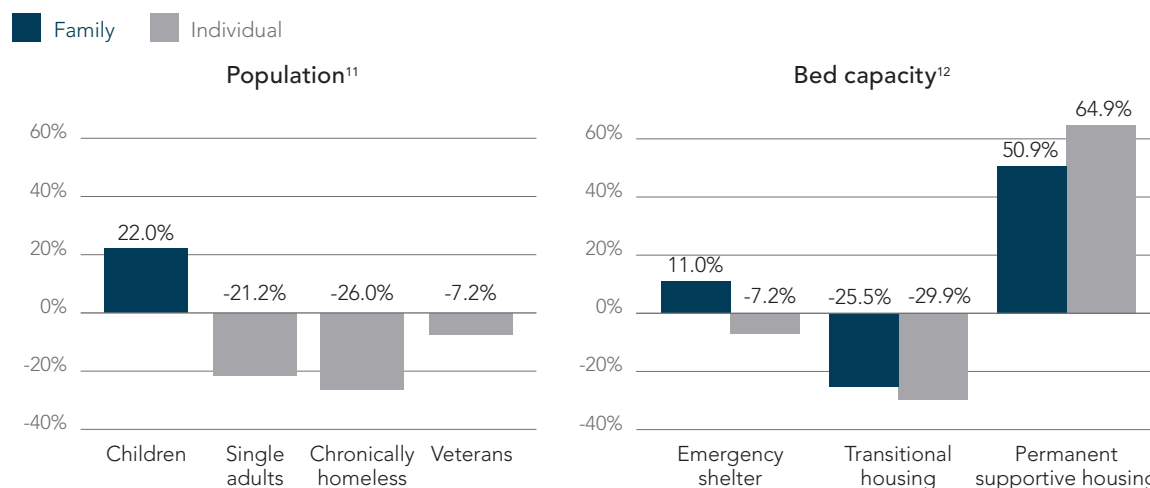
Washington ranked among the top two-fifths of states on the State Education Ranking, placing highest in identifying homeless K–12 students.

The second-highest ranking state overall on the State Policy Ranking, Washington also came in second on two indicators: policies reducing homeless families' barriers to child care and laws protecting survivors of domestic violence.

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	WA	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	9.3%	10
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	3.8%	16
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	37.6%	9
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	3.2	35
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	49.8%	27
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	28	40
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	49.5%	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>		7	5	2
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination <sup>9</sup>		16	9	2
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	1.8	15

State rankings

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

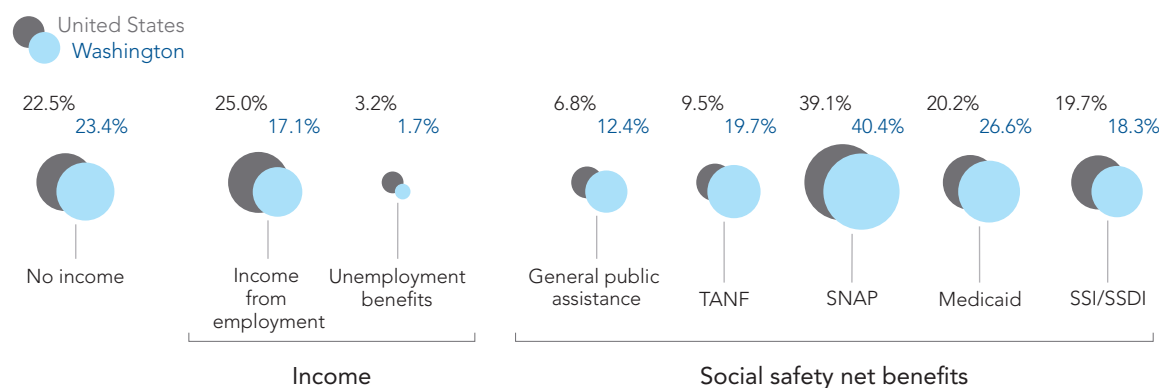


Between 2007 and 2013, single adult, veteran, and chronic homelessness all decreased while child homelessness rose.

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

Need and capacity

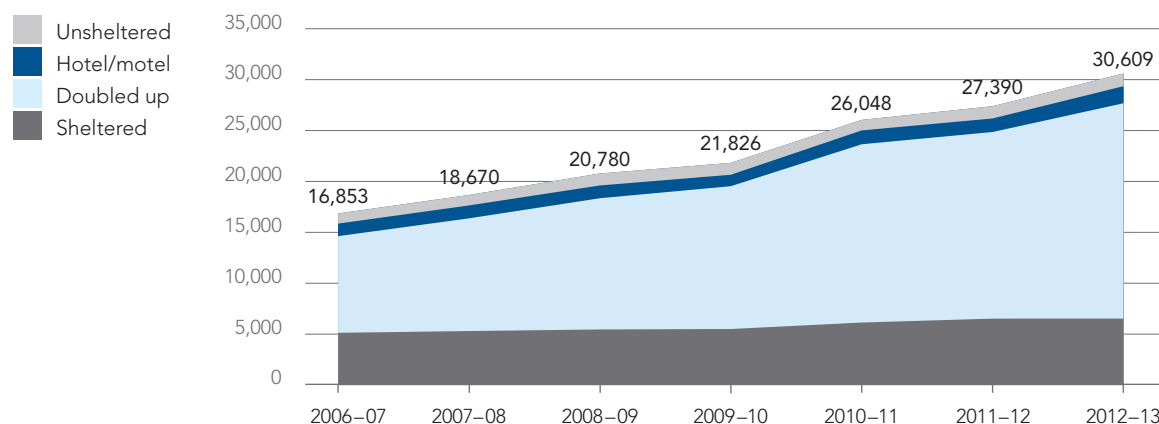
### Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011<sup>13</sup>



In 2011, nearly one in four (23.4%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 17.1% were employed.

Income and benefits

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



Between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 81.6%, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (122.8%).

Students