

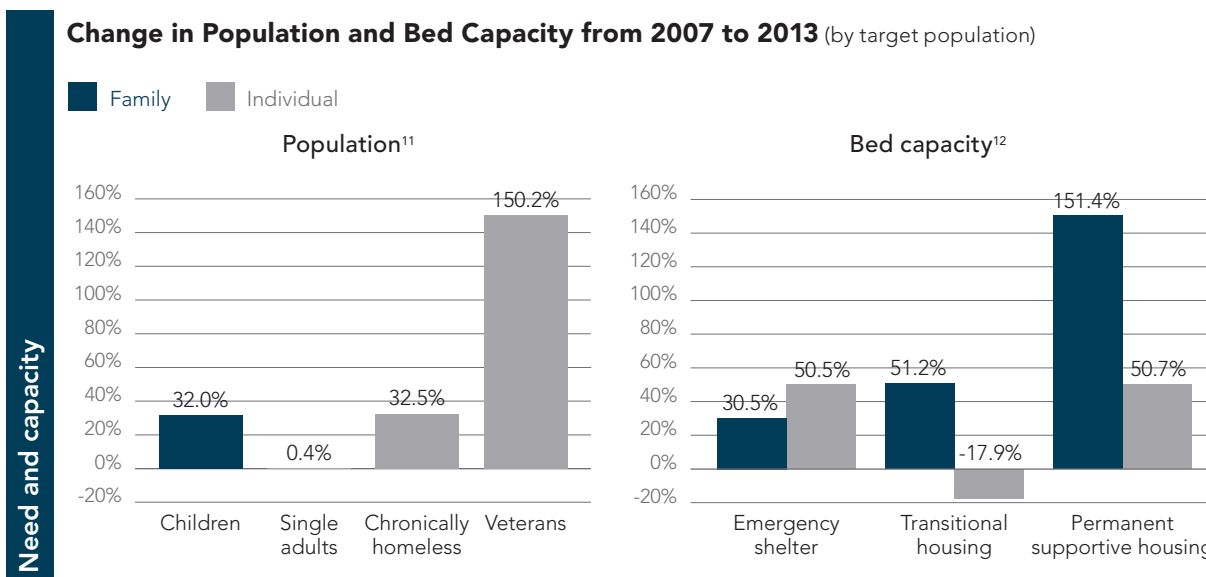
# State Education Ranking: 50

## State Policy Ranking: 50

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	HI	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	5.0%	28
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	1.9%	31
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	18.3%	37
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	1.5	49
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	33.6%	49
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	27	44
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	22.6%	50
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>		7	3	12
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	2.0	5

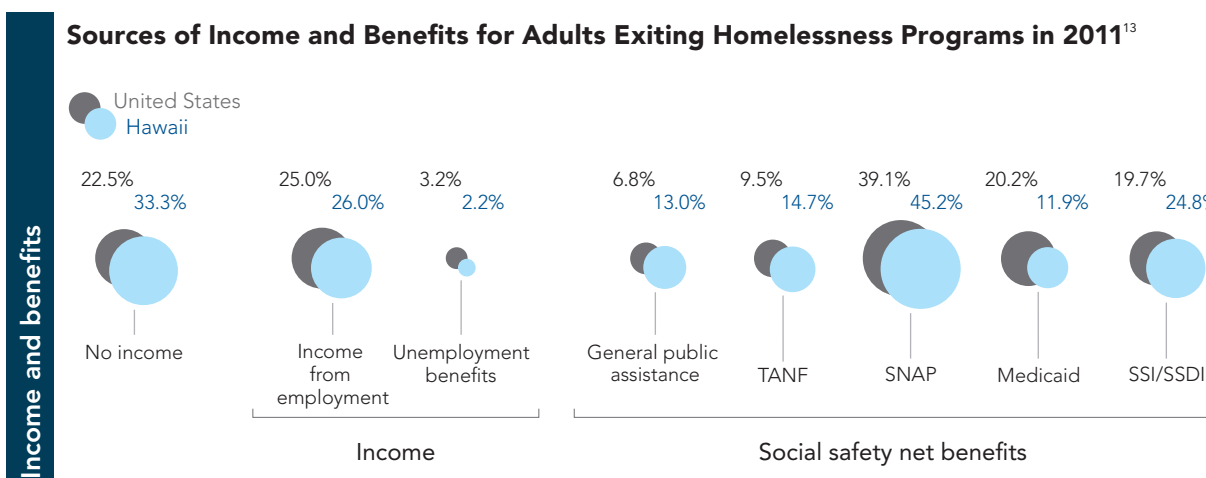
The lowest-ranked state on the State Education Ranking, Hawaii struggled to assist homeless high school students in completing the FAFSA, but the state did have near-average rates of homeless children in Head Start.

Hawaii also placed last on the State Policy Ranking, but the state did rank high (5<sup>th</sup>) on policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity.

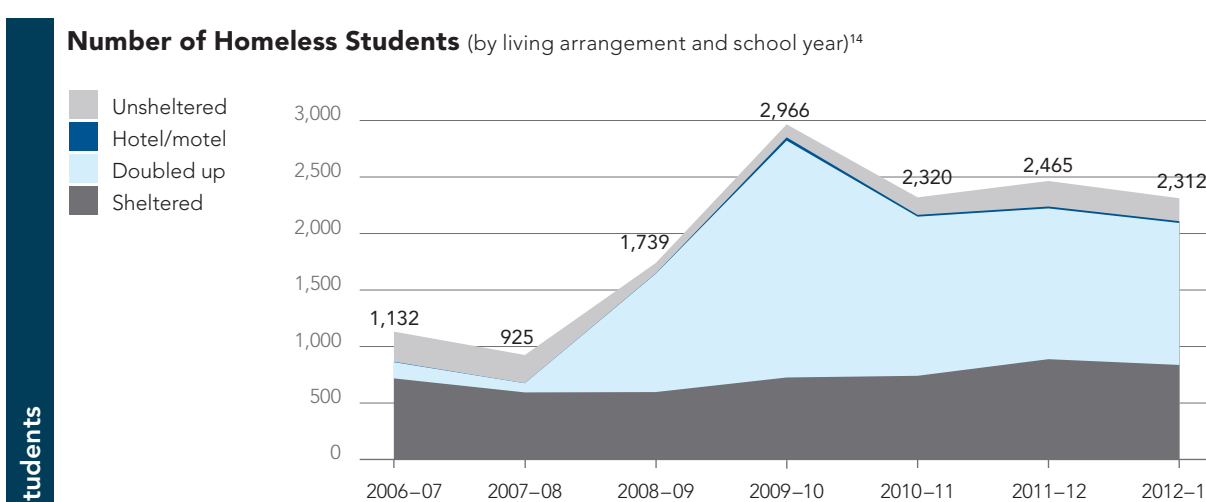


Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness increased for all subgroups but most notably for veterans.

During that time, Hawaii focused on increasing its supply of permanent supportive housing, also adding emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for families.



In 2011, more than one in four (26.0%) adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, but a higher percent (33.3%) had no income at all.



The overall number of homeless students doubled (104.2%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, mostly due to the large increase in students living doubled up.