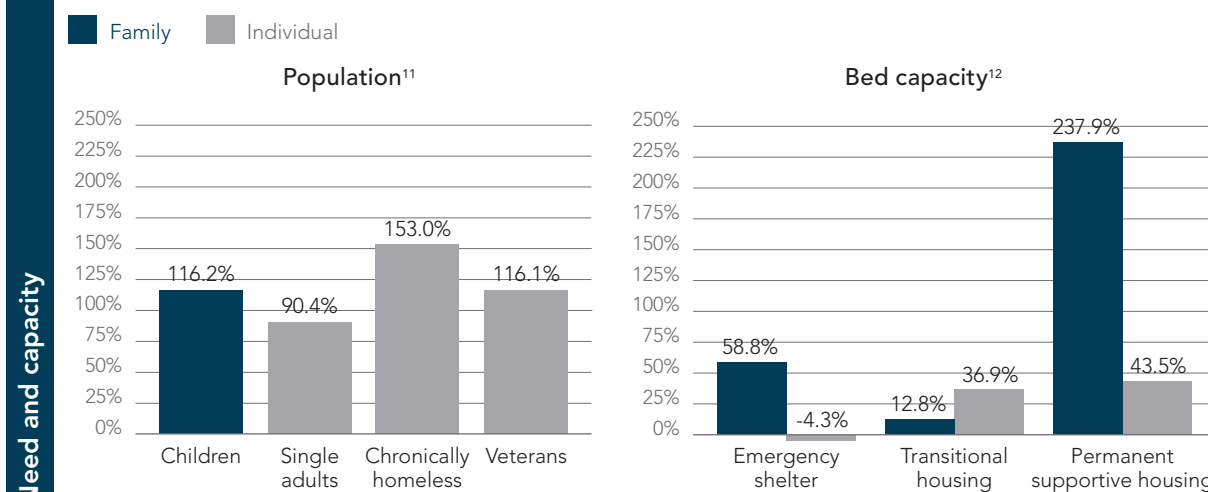


State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MT	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	12.0%	1
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	0.5%	47
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	20.8%	31
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	4.9	29
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	59.1%	12
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	43	6
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	58.3%	2
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	1	45
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	2.0	5

Montana ranked in the top-fifth of states on the State Education Ranking with wide variation on indicators, ranking first on the percentage of children in Head Start who are homeless but 47th on homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K.

Montana also ranked among the top ten states on the State Policy Ranking despite having only one of the identified policies to reduce homeless families' barriers to child care.

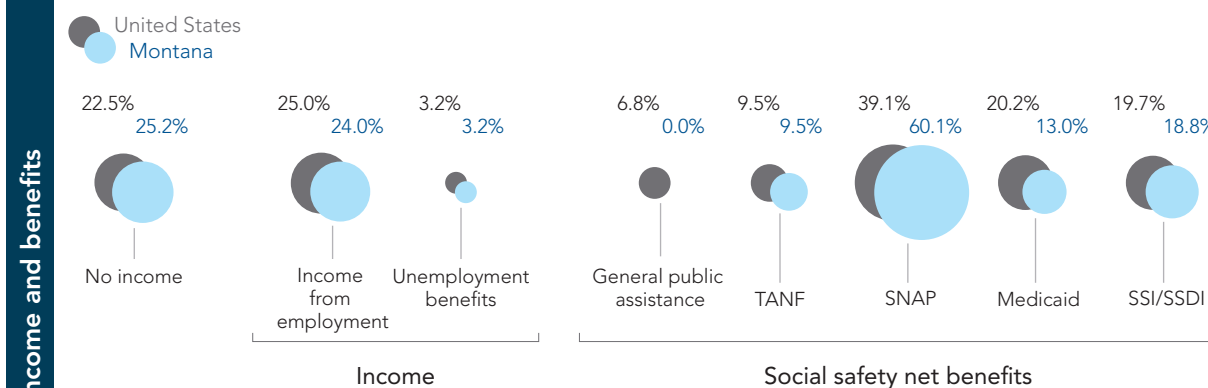
Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, the state saw a large increase in homelessness for all subgroups.

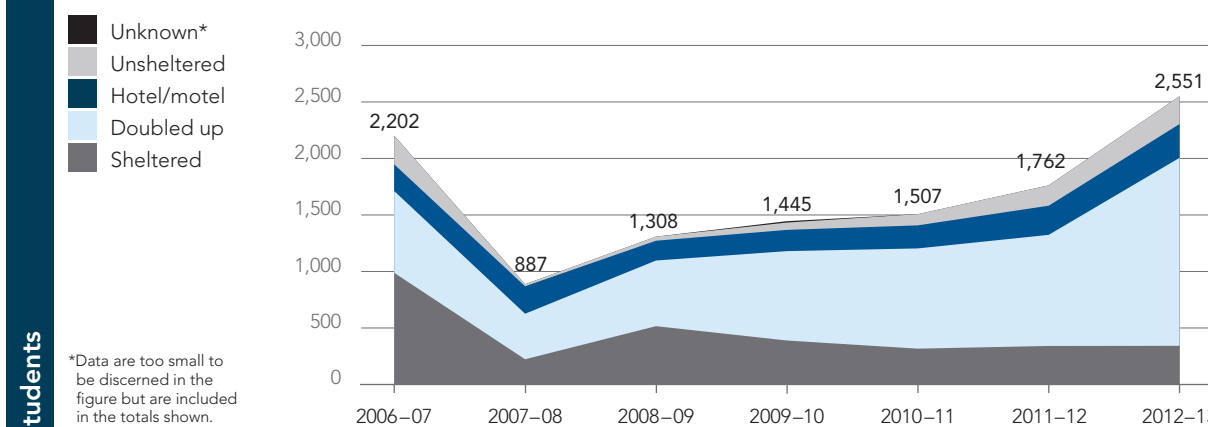
During that time, Montana significantly increased their capacity to serve families with permanent supportive housing, while also expanding emergency shelter and transitional housing.

Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, just under one-quarter (24.0%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, while slightly more (25.2%) had no income at all.

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



There was a slight overall increase in homeless students (15.8%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, which can be mostly attributed to the increase in the number of students living in doubled-up situations.