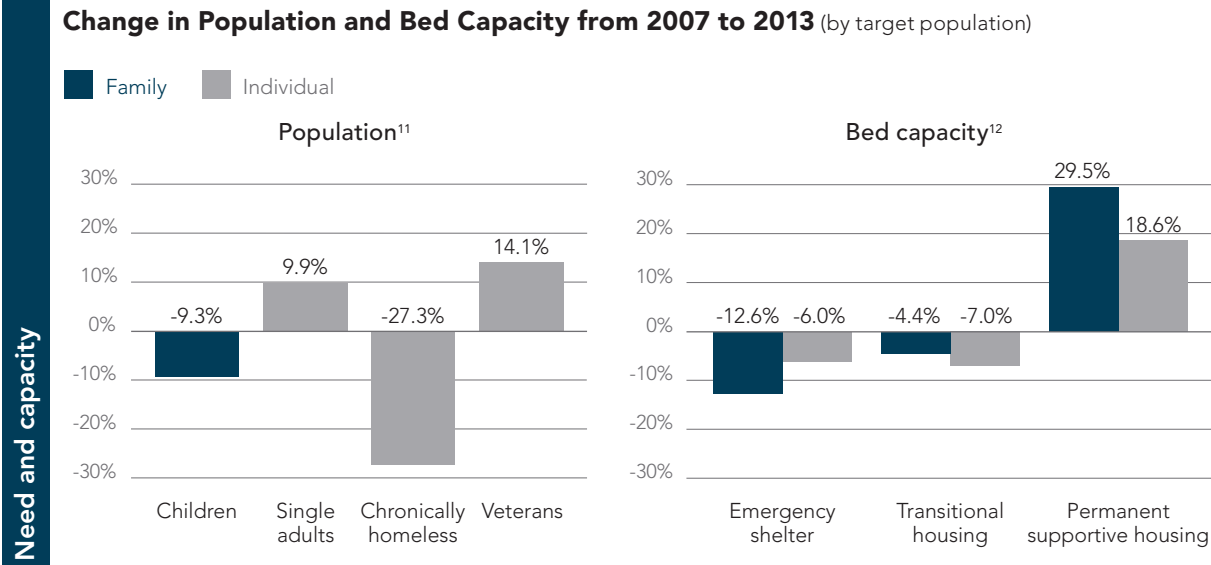


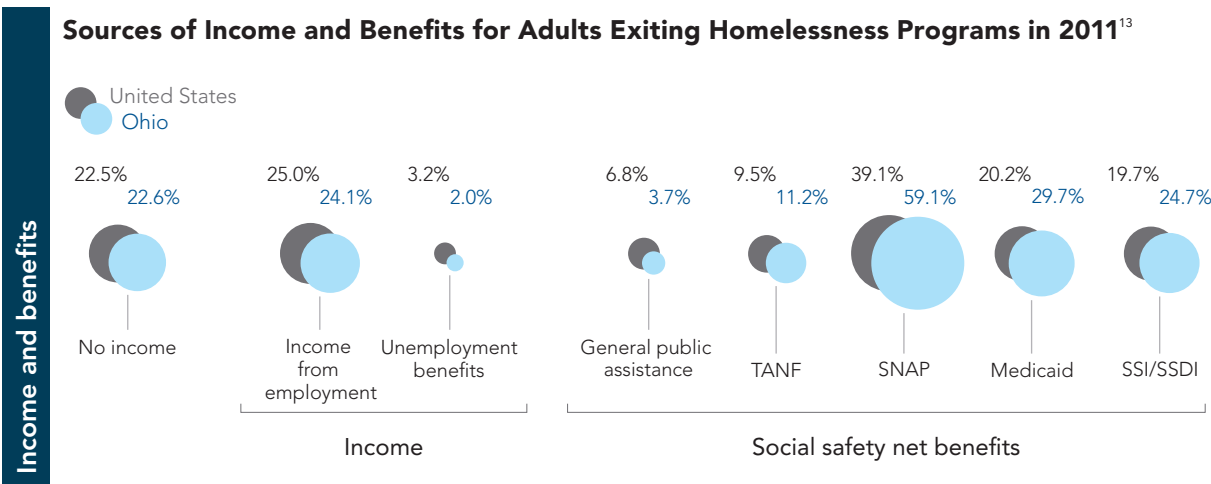
State Education Ranking: 45
State Policy Ranking: 11

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	OH	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.0%	38
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.1%	42
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	13.3%	45
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	3.8	32
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	43.0%	41
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	35	24
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	56.9%	4
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	1.2	29

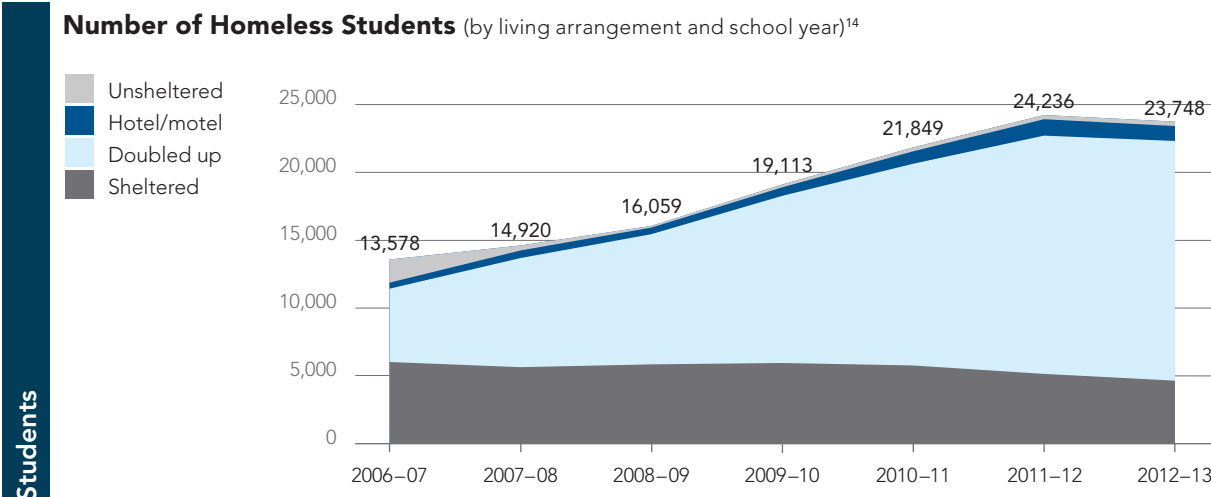
Only five states ranked lower than Ohio on the State Education Ranking. The state had its highest ranking, at no. 32, on the indicator identifying school-aged children living doubled up. At no. 11, Ohio was much higher on the State Policy Ranking, ranking among the top five states on two indicators: housing wage and the number of policies reducing homeless families' barriers to accessing child care.



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless single adults and veterans increased, and the number of homeless children and chronically homeless individuals decreased. During the same time period, Ohio shifted its bed inventory away from emergency shelter and transitional housing, investing instead in permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.



In 2011, more than one in five (22.6%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 24.1% were employed.



Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 74.9% overall, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (226.9%).