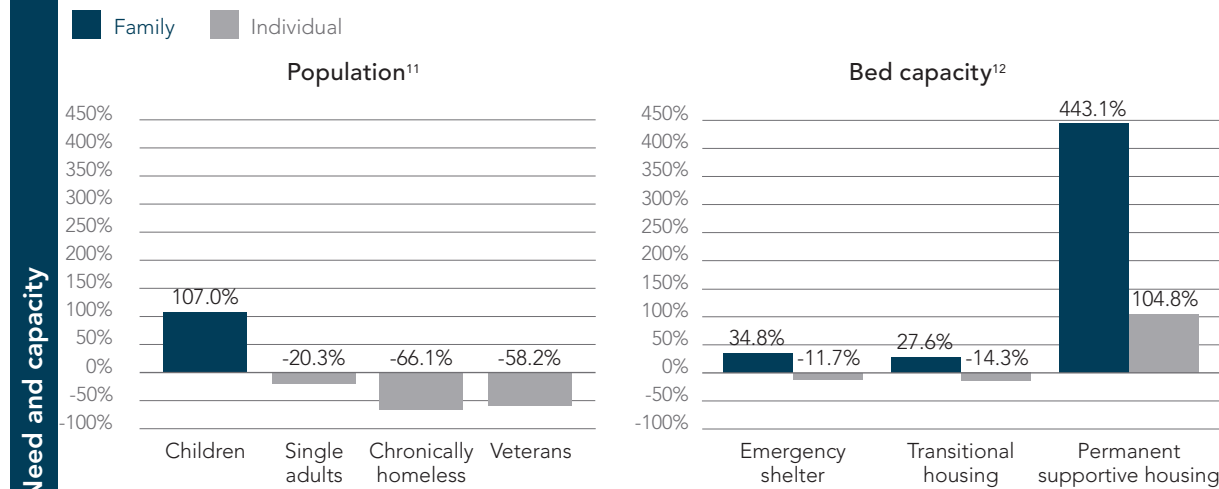


State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	WV	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	5.4%	27
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	6.8%	11
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	27.5%	18
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	2.7	39
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	62.4%	6
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	51	3
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	58.7%	1
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination <sup>9</sup>		16	0	48
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	2.0	5

West Virginia ranked 19<sup>th</sup> on the State Education Ranking, placing in the top fifth of states on the higher education indicator and among the bottom two-fifths on one of the K–12 indicators.

At no. 4, West Virginia was much higher on the State Policy Ranking, ranking high on the affordable housing indicators as well as policies that reduce homeless families' risk of food insecurity.

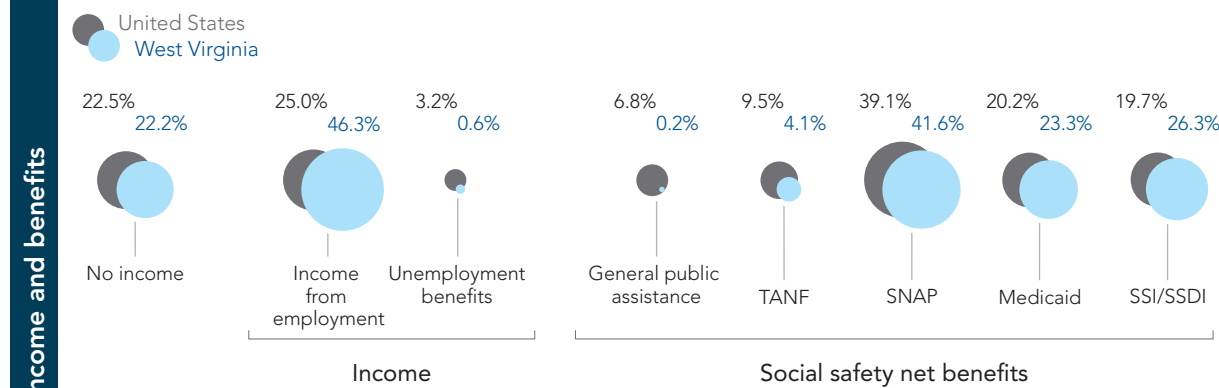
### Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless single adults, veterans and the chronically homeless all decreased while the number of homeless children increased.

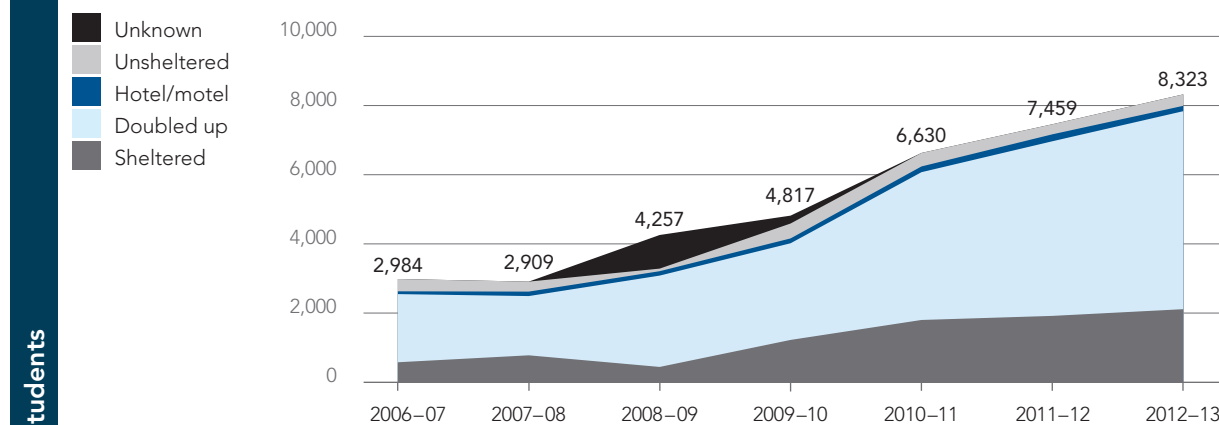
During the same time period, West Virginia shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing and emergency shelter, investing instead in permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.

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



In 2011, more than one in five (22.2%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and 46.3% were employed.

### 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 178.9%, with the greatest percentage change observed in the number of students living in shelter (266.0%).