

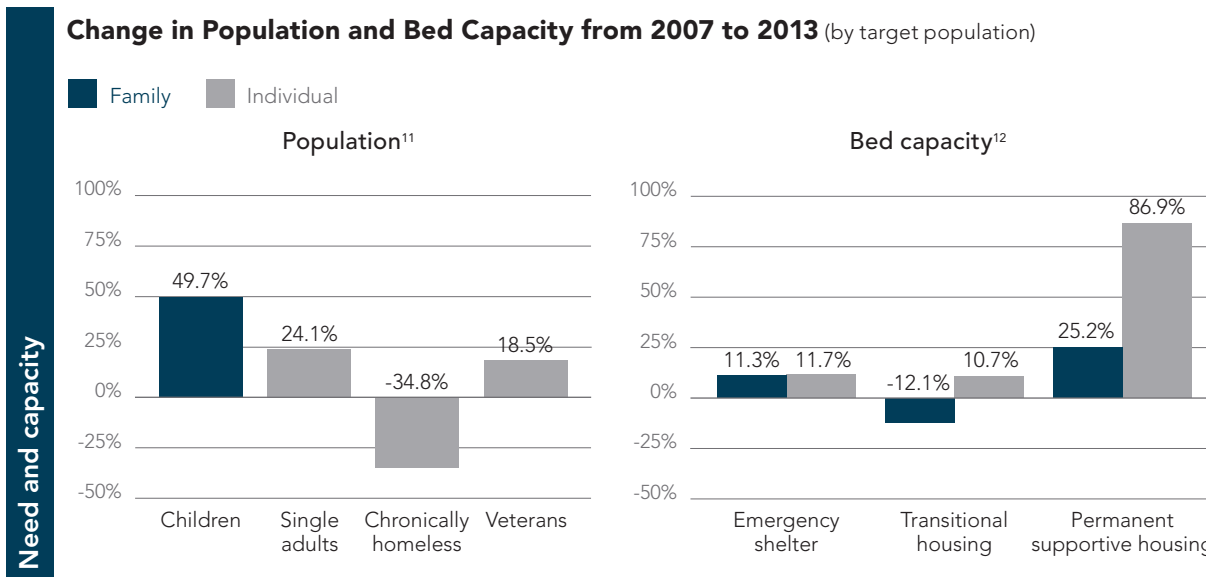
# State Education Ranking: 5

## State Policy Ranking: 16

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	WI	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	6.3%	20
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	17.3%	1
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	27.0%	20
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	5.4	27
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	50.3%	26
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	29	36
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	49.4%	24
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	12	1
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	1.0	32

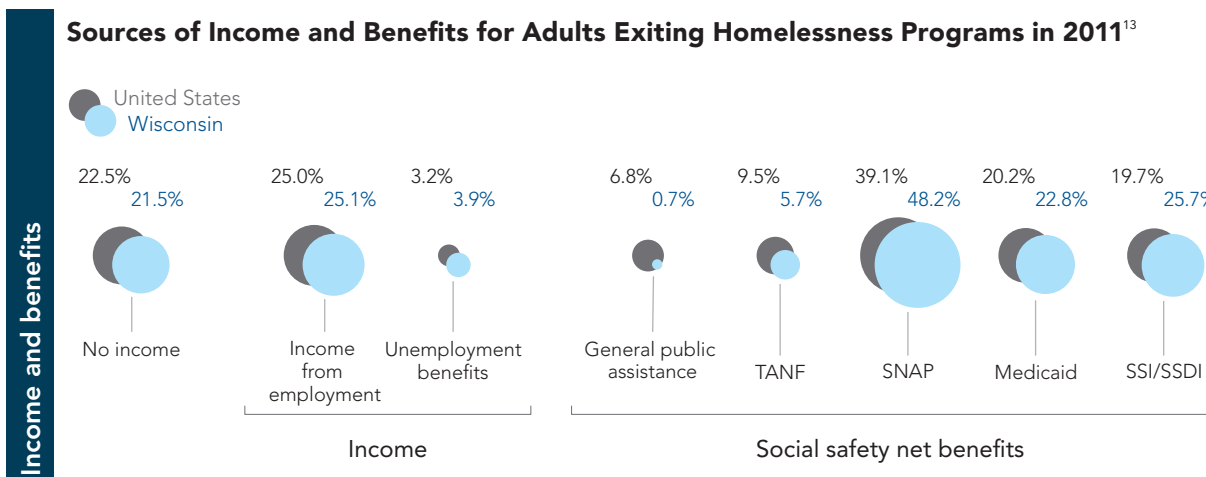
Wisconsin ranked 5<sup>th</sup> on the State Education Ranking, in large part due to ranking first on one of the early childhood education indicators.

At no. 16, Wisconsin was lower on the State Policy Ranking but had the most laws protecting survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination.

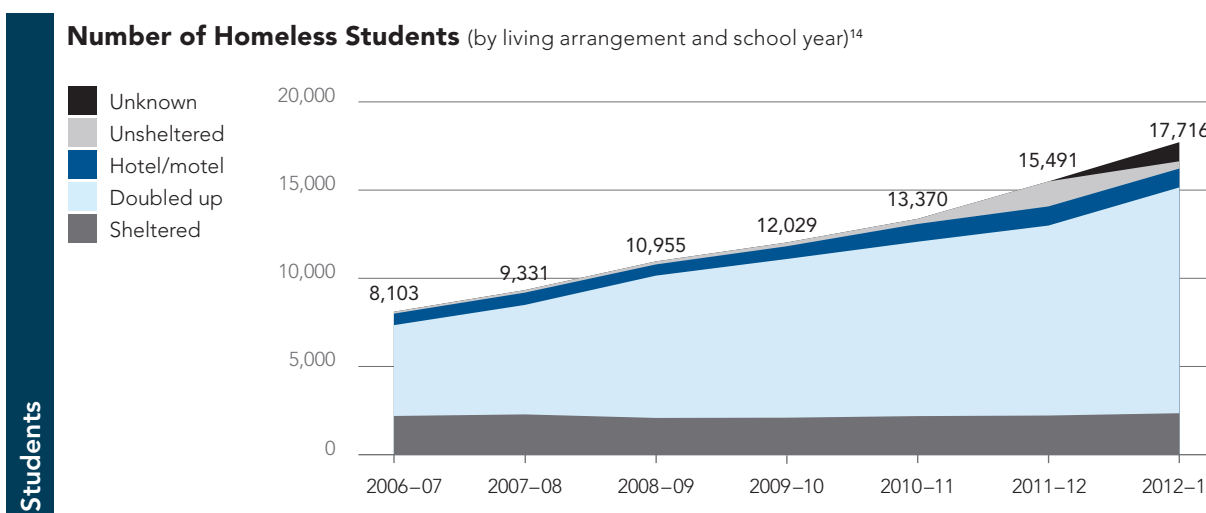


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children, single adults, and veterans increased, but chronic homelessness decreased.

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



In 2011, one in five (21.5%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 25.1% were employed.



Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 118.6%, with the greatest change observed in the number of unsheltered students (286.0%).