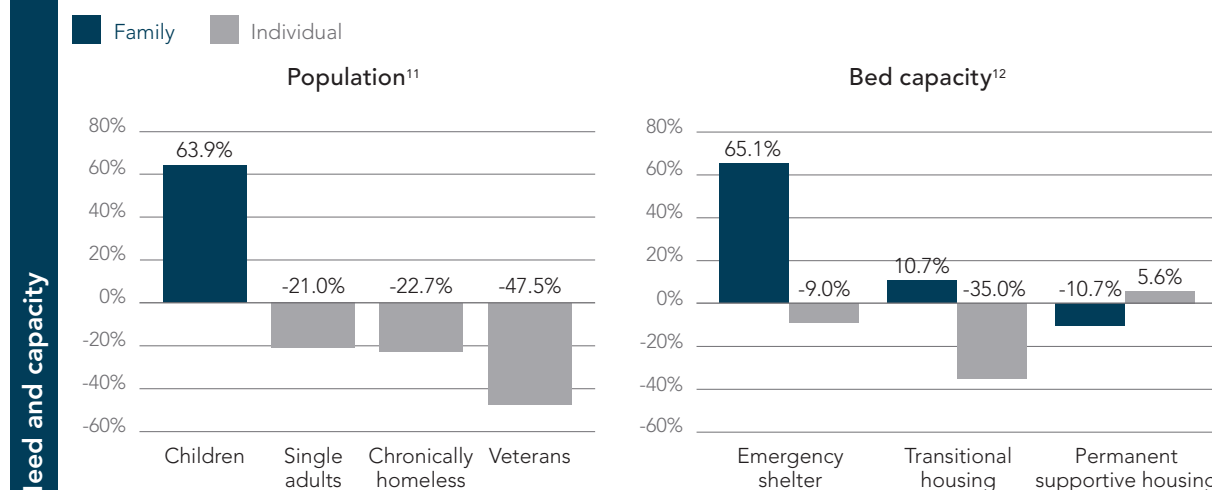


State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	AL	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	3.3%	42
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	3.7%	17
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	33.3%	13
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	9.4	9
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	46.0%	36
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	46	4
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	54.3%	12
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	1	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	0.8	39

Although 26 states ranked higher on the State Education Ranking, Alabama ranked in the top fifth of states on the indicator identifying school-aged homeless children living doubled up.

At no. 25, Alabama placed slightly higher on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to having affordable and available rental units for extremely low-income families.

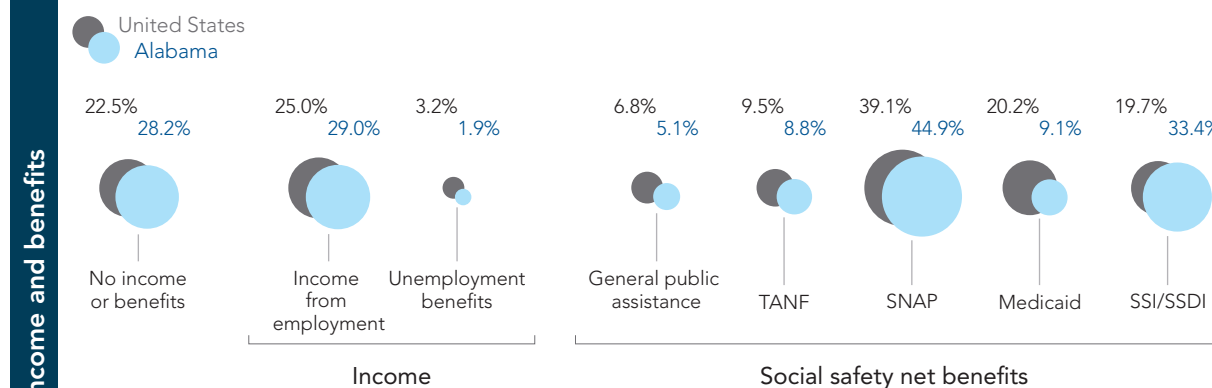
### Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



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

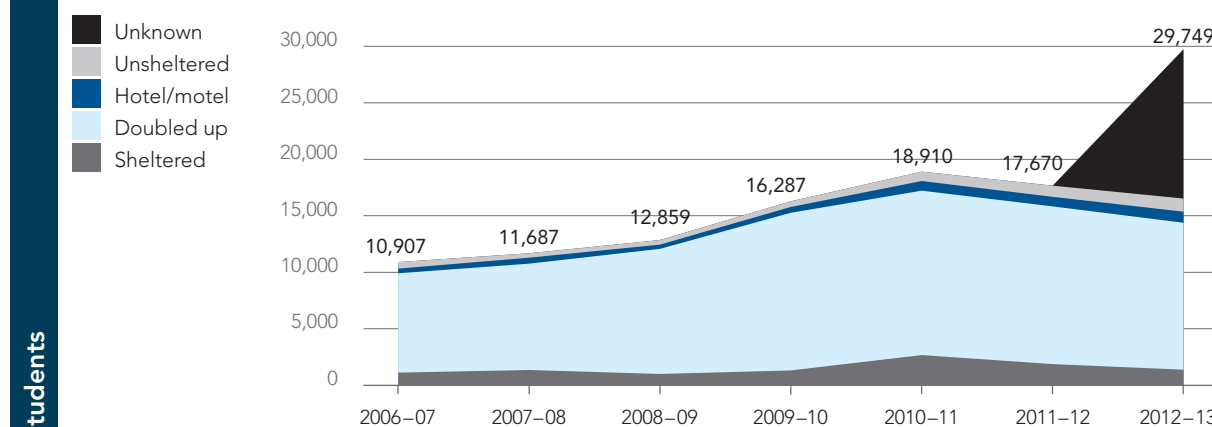
During the same time period, Alabama increased its emergency shelter bed inventory for families while shifting away from permanent supportive housing beds for families and emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for single individuals.

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



Nearly one-third (28.2%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households in 2011 without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 29.0% were employed.

### Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)<sup>14</sup>



Alabama saw a 172.8% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years. The increase in the number of students living doubled up (47.9%) and the large number living in unknown situations in 2013 were the greatest drivers of change.