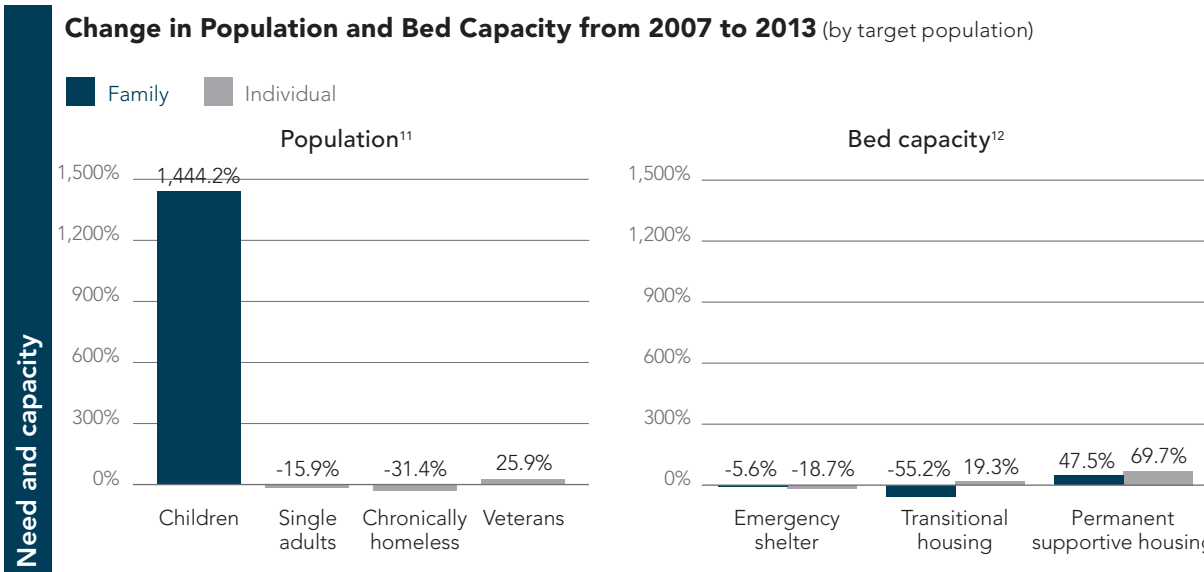


State Education Ranking: 20
State Policy Ranking: 3

| State Ranking Indicators | | U.S. | KY | Rank |
|--|--|-------|-------|------|
| Education Indicators | | | | |
| Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹ | | 4.6% | 4.6% | 33 |
| Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ² | | 3.9% | 9.0% | 4 |
| Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³ | | 27.1% | 44.8% | 5 |
| Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴ | | 4.9 | 3.1 | 37 |
| Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵ | | 47.3% | 46.4% | 35 |
| Policy Indicators | | | | |
| Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶ | | 31 | 40 | 9 |
| Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷ | | 38.6% | 57.0% | 3 |
| 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 | 1.8 | 15 |

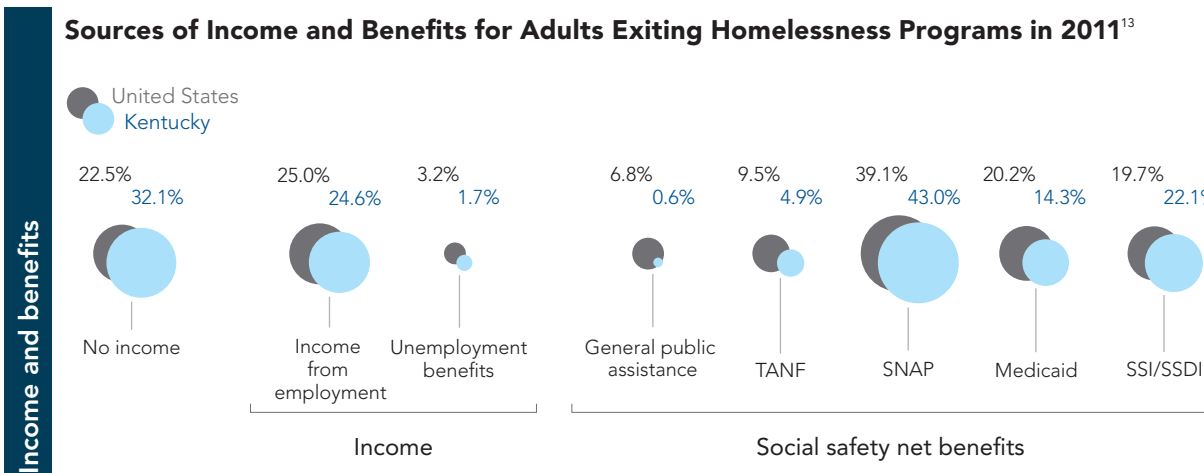
Only 19 states ranked higher than Kentucky on the State Education Ranking, partly due to the high number of homeless children identified in both pre-K and K-12.

Ranking no. 3, Kentucky is near the top of the State Policy Ranking but has few laws to protect survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination.

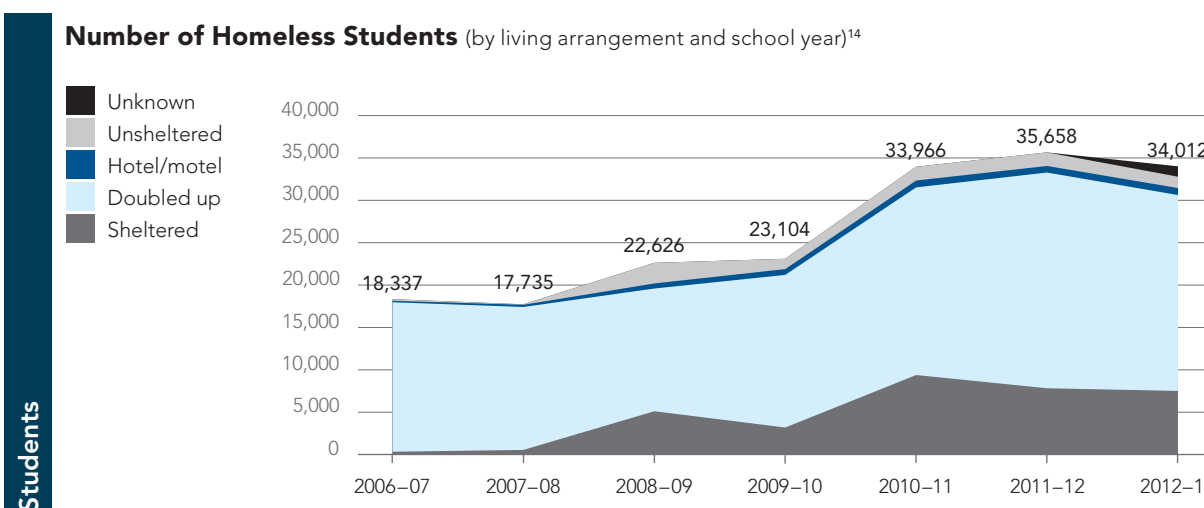


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children increased dramatically while the number of chronically homeless decreased.

During the same time period, the state reduced its emergency shelter bed inventory as well as its family transitional housing beds, while increasing the number of permanent supportive housing beds.



In 2011, almost one-third (32.1%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only one-quarter (24.6%) were employed.



The total number of homeless students nearly doubled between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, with drastic increases in the numbers of those living in homeless shelters and those who were unsheltered.