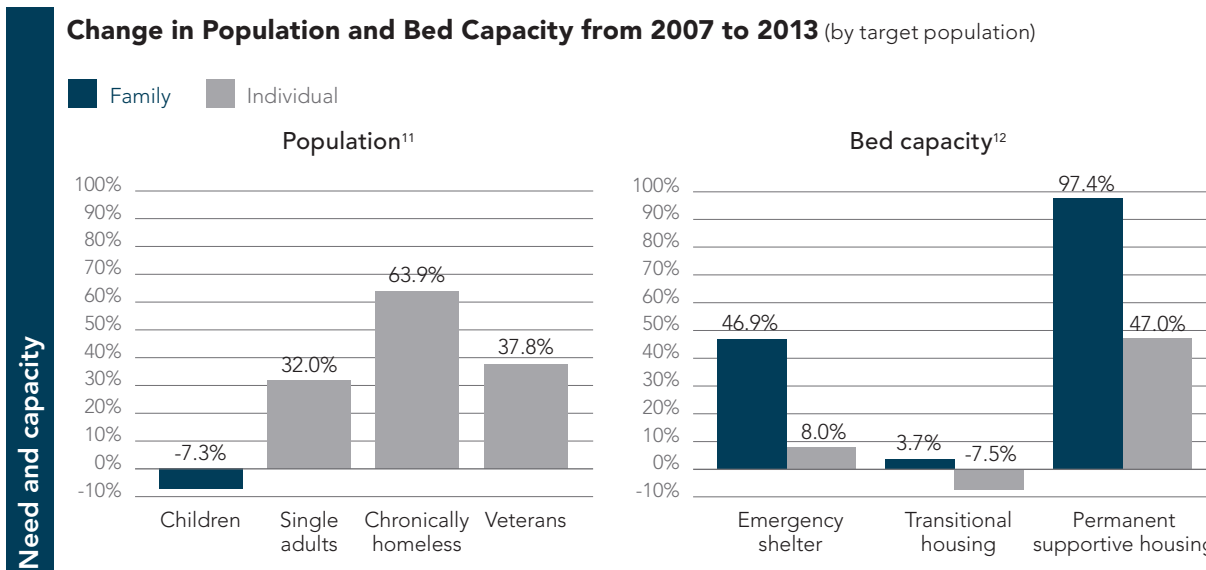


# State Education Ranking: 13

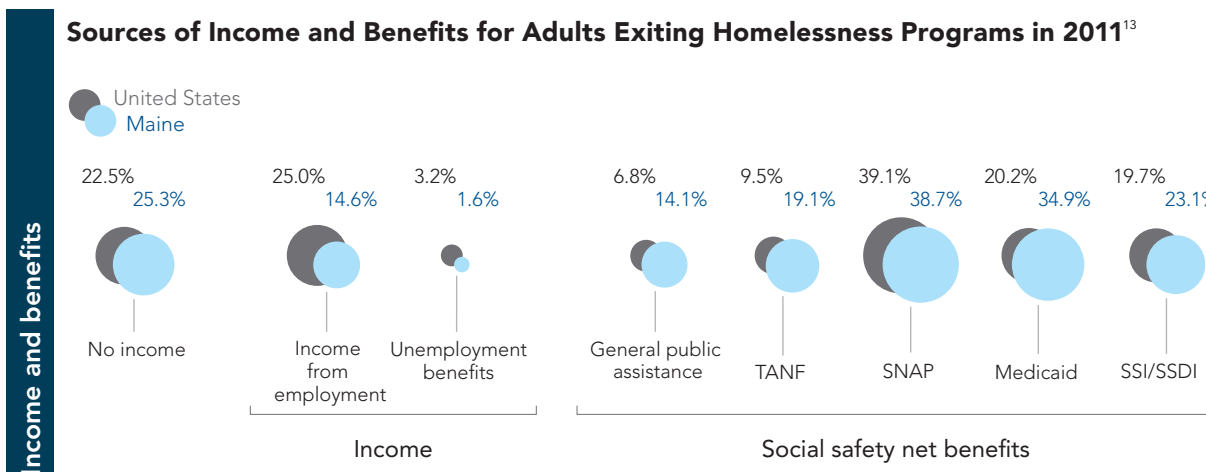
## State Policy Ranking: 23

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	ME	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	11.7%	3
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	1.2%	41
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	18.0%	38
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	2.5	41
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	67.9%	1
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	35	24
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	46.0%	30
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination <sup>9</sup>		16	3	23
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	1.6	25

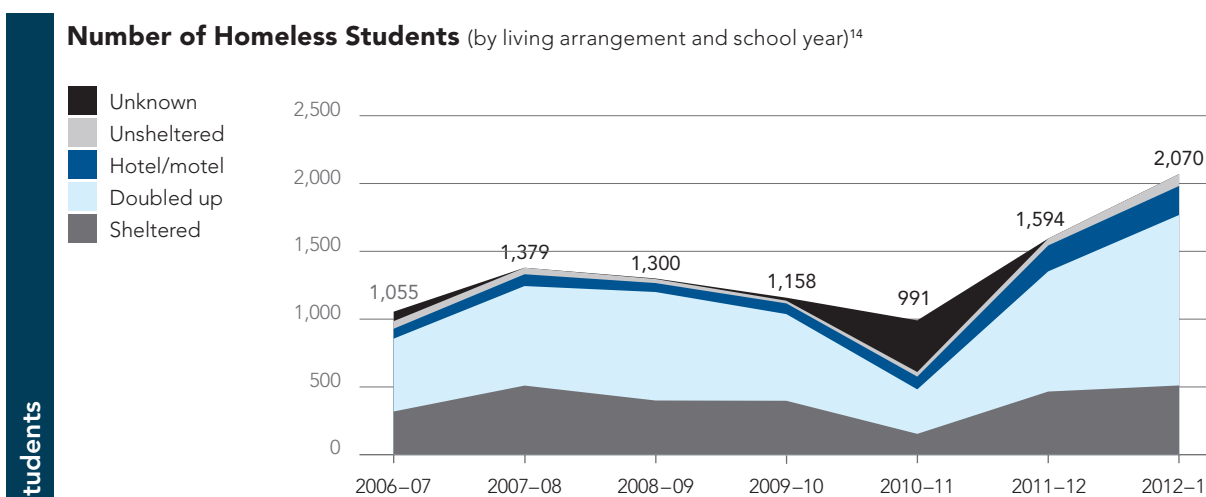
At no. 13, Maine ranked higher than the majority of states on the State Education Ranking. The state assisted the highest percentage of homeless youth (67.9%) in applying for the FAFSA. Falling slightly lower on the State Policy Ranking, Maine is near the median value on most indicators but places near the top-fifth for policies reducing barriers to accessing child care.



Between 2007 and 2013, Maine experienced an increase in homeless adults, chronically homeless people, and veterans, but the number of homeless children decreased. During that time, the number of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing beds for families all increased.



In 2011, only a limited number of adults (14.6%) exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment. Over one-quarter (25.3%) had no income at all.



The 96.2% increase in homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years can be attributed to the rise in students living doubled up and in hotels or motels.