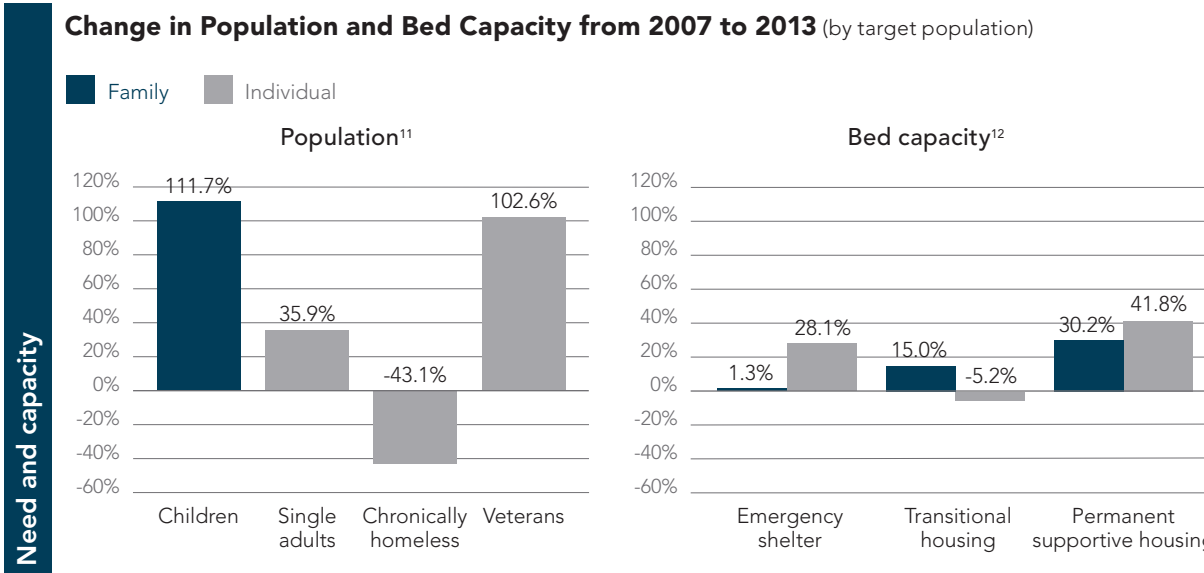


State Education Ranking: 16
State Policy Ranking: 39

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	MO	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	4.5%	34
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	2.5%	24
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	32.8%	14
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	7.9	13
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	62.7%	5
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	32	31
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	52.2%	17
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
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	0.8	39

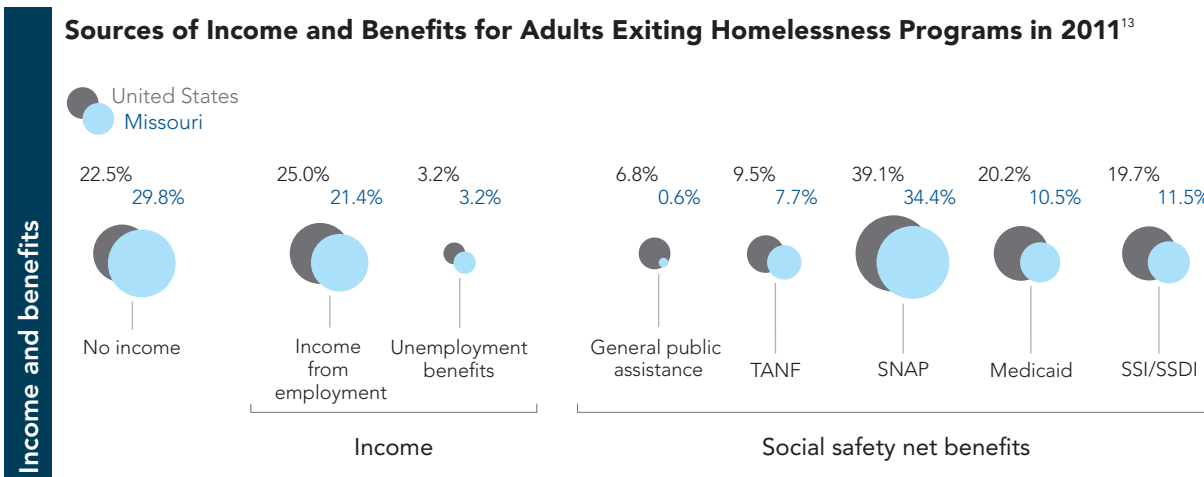
Ranking 16th on the State Education Ranking, Missouri assisted a high percentage (62.7%) of homeless students in filing the FAFSA but had a low percentage of children in Head Start who were homeless.

Only eleven states ranked lower on the State Policy Ranking, but Missouri did rank among the top half of states on one indicator: minimum wage as a percentage of the local housing wage.

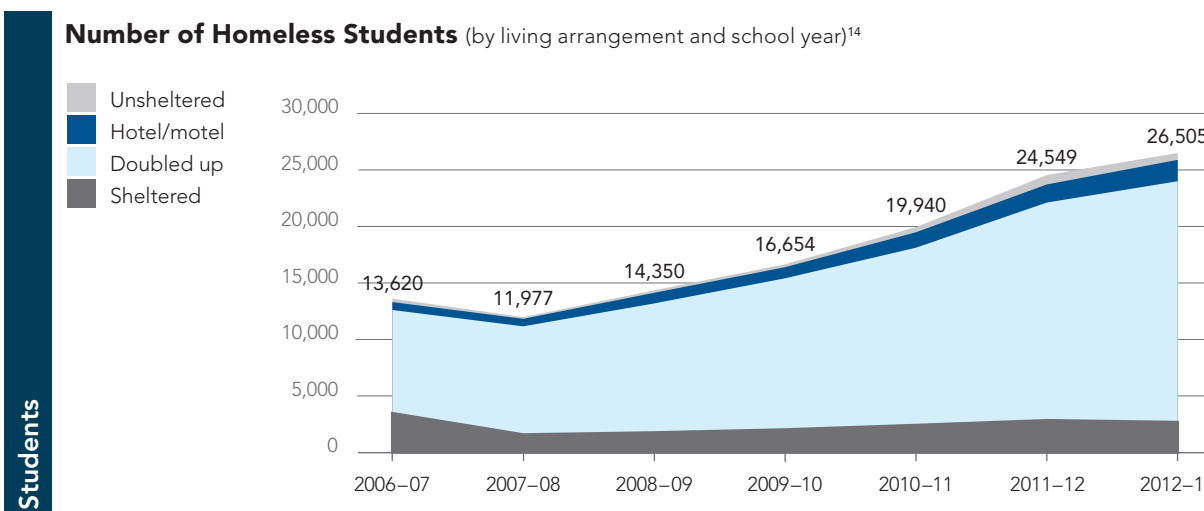


Between 2007 and 2013, the numbers of homeless children and veterans significantly increased while there was a decrease in the chronically homeless population.

During the same time period, Missouri increased their housing capacity for families in emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent supportive housing.



In 2011, one in five adults (21.4%) exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, but a larger percentage of adults (29.8%) had no income at all.



The number of homeless students almost doubled (94.6%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years due to significant increases in those living doubled up and in hotels or motels.