

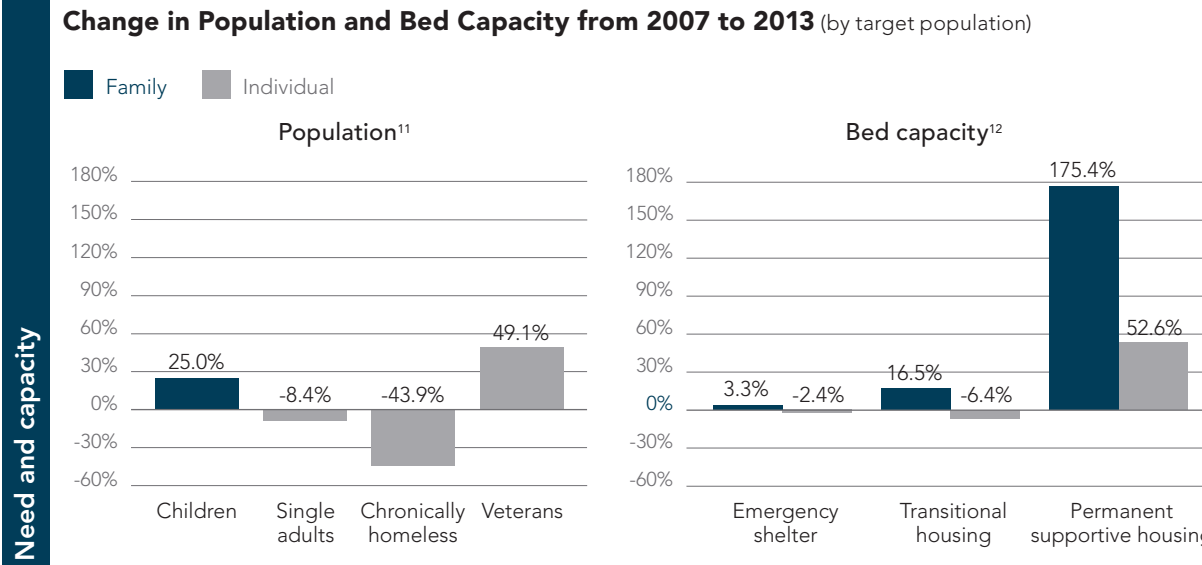
State Education Ranking: 21
State Policy Ranking: 37

New Mexico

In the top half of the State Education Ranking, New Mexico ranked high (6th) in enrolling homeless students in pre-K but low (40th) on the percentage of children in Head Start who are homeless.

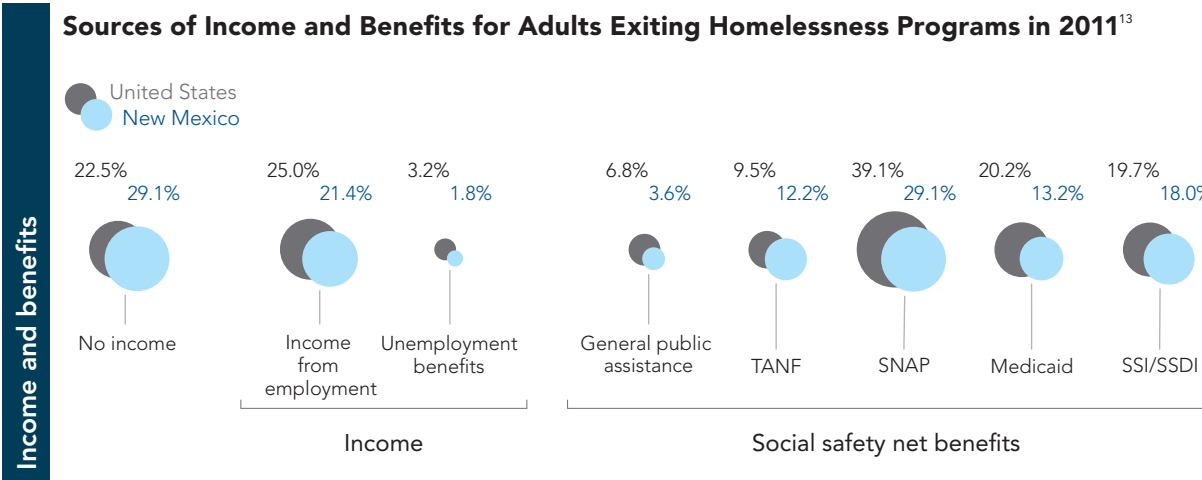
At 37th on the State Policy Ranking, New Mexico had a fairly high minimum wage in relation to the housing wage but a low amount of available affordable housing for extremely low-income families.

| State Ranking Indicators | | U.S. | NM | Rank |
|--|--|-------|-------|------|
| Education Indicators | | | | |
| Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹ | | 4.6% | 3.9% | 40 |
| Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ² | | 3.9% | 8.6% | 6 |
| Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³ | | 27.1% | 23.1% | 26 |
| Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴ | | 4.9 | 10.8 | 7 |
| Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵ | | 47.3% | 47.3% | 33 |
| Policy Indicators | | | | |
| Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶ | | 31 | 28 | 40 |
| Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷ | | 38.6% | 52.0% | 18 |
| 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 | 3 | 23 |
| State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰ | | 3 | 1.2 | 29 |

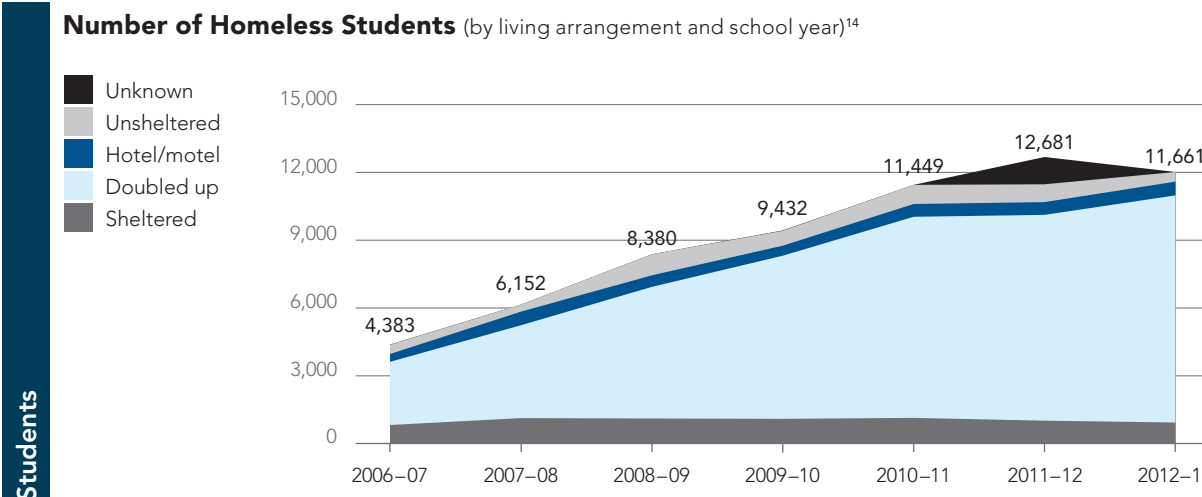


Between 2007 and 2013, the state saw an increase in child and veteran homelessness and a decrease in homeless single adults and the chronically homeless.

During that time, New Mexico significantly increased its supply of permanent supportive housing, especially for families.



In 2011, one-fifth (21.4%) of adults had income from employment when exiting programs serving homeless households, though a higher percentage (29.1%) had no income at all.



There was a large increase in homeless students (166.1%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years because the number living in doubled-up situations more than tripled.