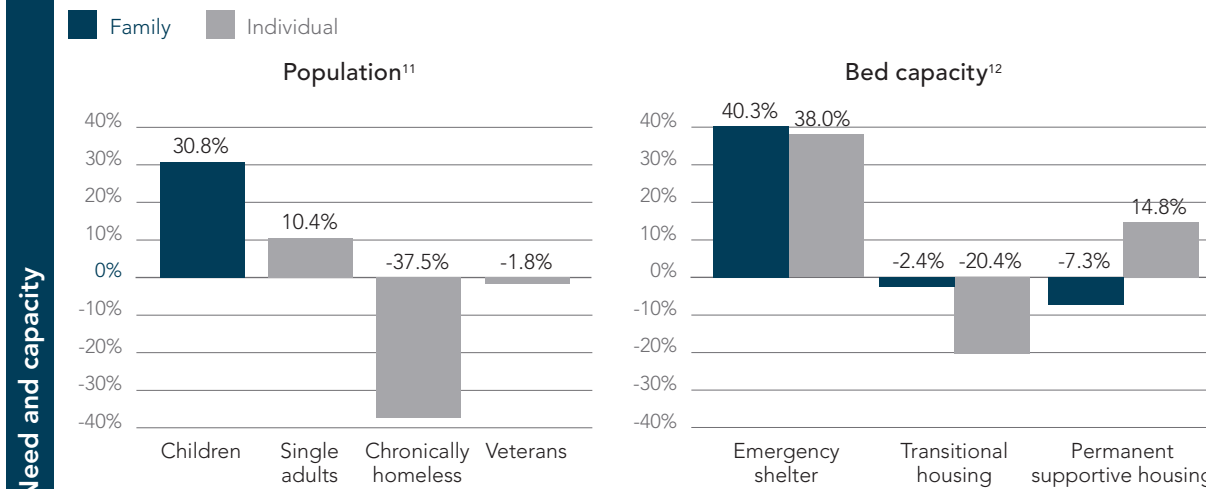


State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	NY	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	5.4%	26
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	8.7%	5
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	45.4%	4
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	1.5	48
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	52.5%	24
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	33	28
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	28.7%	49
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>		7	5	2
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination <sup>9</sup>		16	5	12
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	3.0	1

In the middle of the State Education Ranking, New York ranked among the top five states on two indicators but ranked low on identifying students living doubled up.

At 7<sup>th</sup> on the State Policy Ranking, New York has many policies to prevent food insecurity and increase families' access to child care, but the minimum wage is low compared to the local housing wage.

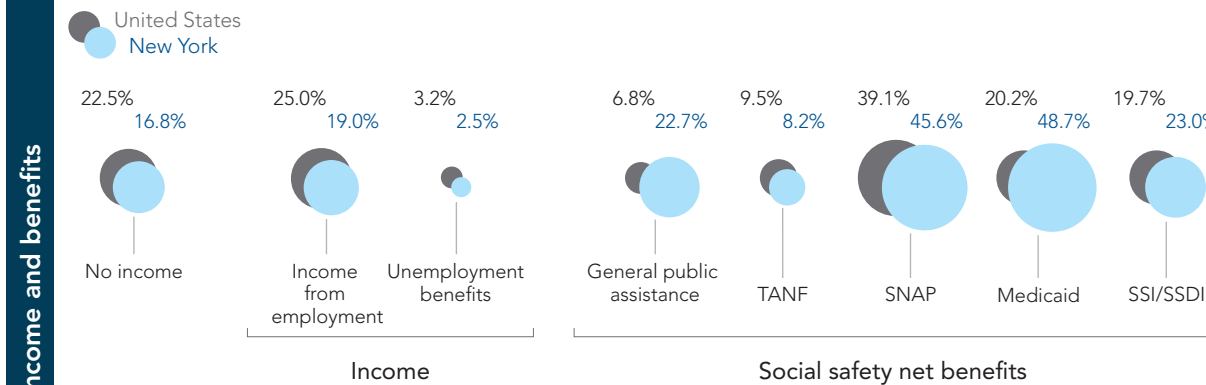
### Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)



Between 2007 and 2013, child and single adult homelessness increased while chronic and veteran homelessness decreased.

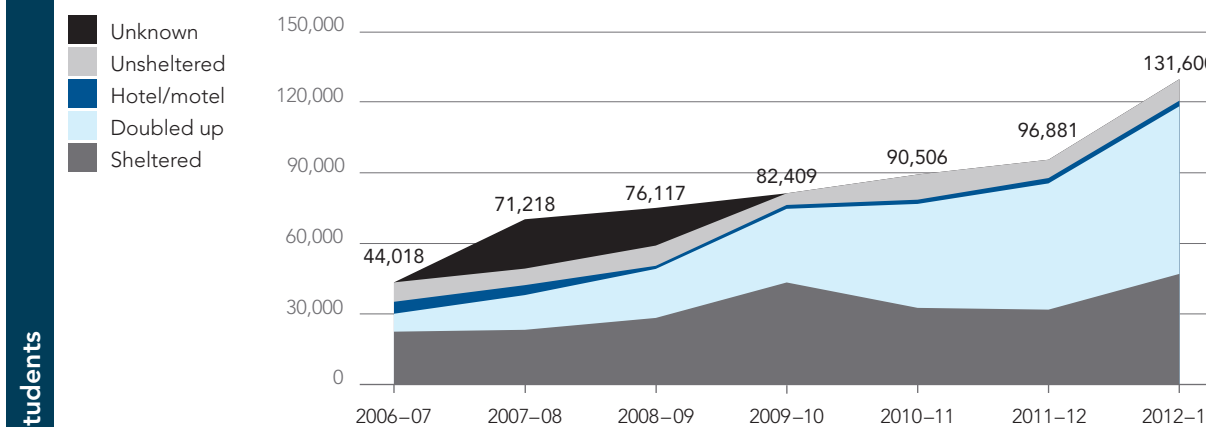
During the same time period, New York focused on increasing its emergency shelter capacity, while also adding permanent supportive housing beds for individuals.

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



In 2011, almost one in five (19.0%) adults exited programs serving homeless households with income from employment, while slightly fewer (16.8%) had no income at all.

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



The significant increase in student homelessness (199.0%) between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years was mostly due to the large number of students living in doubled-up situations.