

**State Education Ranking: 37**  
**State Policy Ranking: 18**

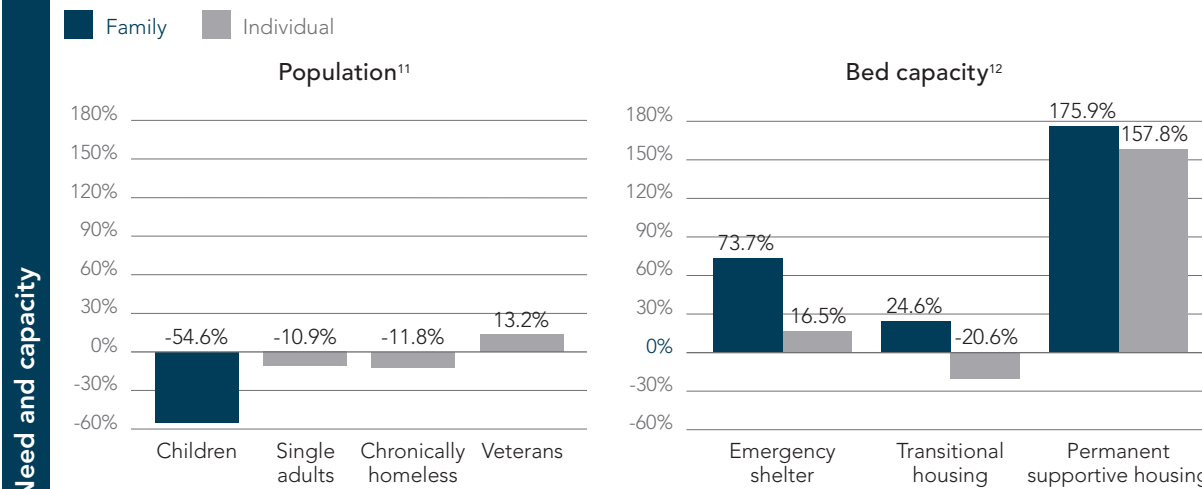
**North Carolina**

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	NC	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	4.4%	37
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	1.0%	43
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	16.5%	42
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	8.3	11
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	46.6%	34
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	34	26
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	51.2%	20
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>		7	4	4
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination <sup>9</sup>		16	4	18
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	1.0	32

At 37<sup>th</sup> on the State Education Ranking, North Carolina ranked in the bottom half of states on all indicators except identifying students living in doubled-up situations, where the state was no. 11.

Although ranked higher on the State Policy Ranking, North Carolina fell among the bottom half of states on policies to address food insecurity.

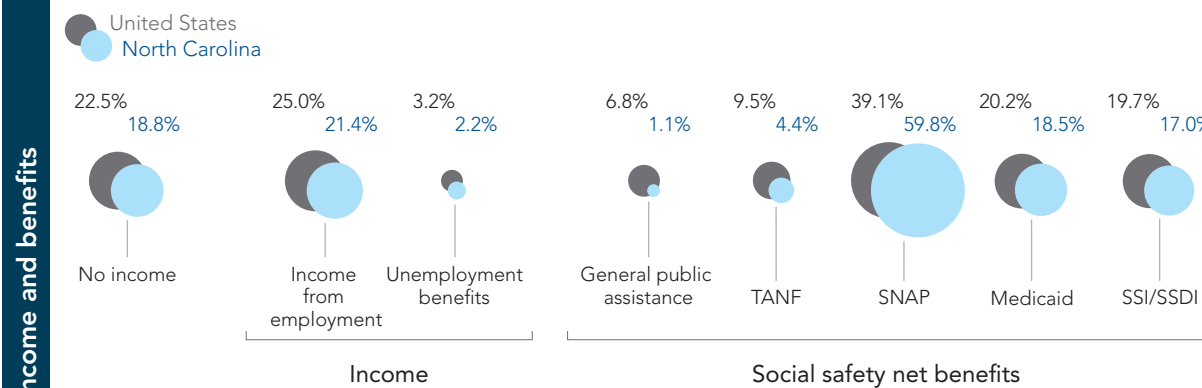
**Change in Population and Bed Capacity from 2007 to 2013 (by target population)**



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for all subpopulations except for veterans, which increased slightly.

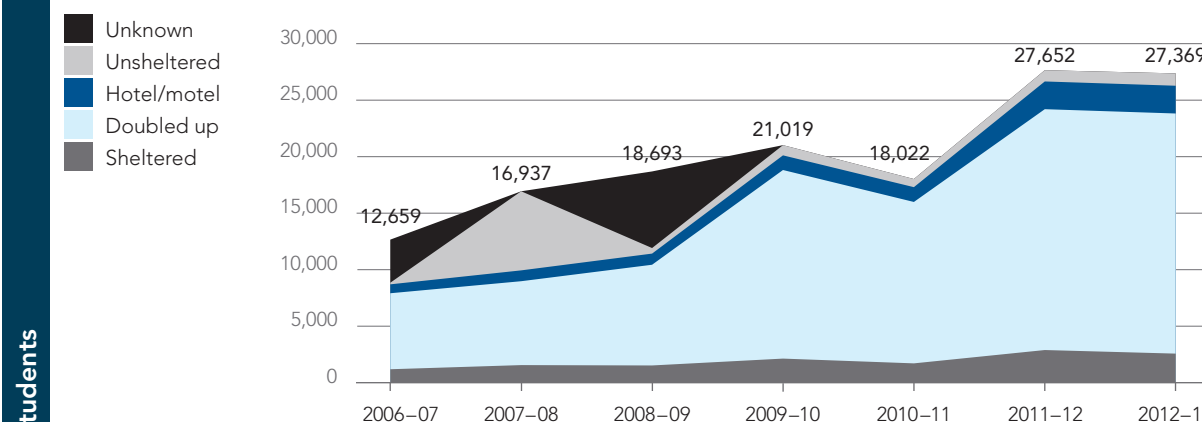
During that time, the state increased its housing supply for all types except transitional housing for individuals, with the largest increases in permanent supportive housing beds.

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



In 2011, more than one in five (21.4%) adults who exited programs serving homeless households were employed, while slightly fewer adults (18.8%) had no source of income.

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



The total number of homeless students more than doubled (116.2%) between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, mostly due to the increase in those living in doubled-up situations.