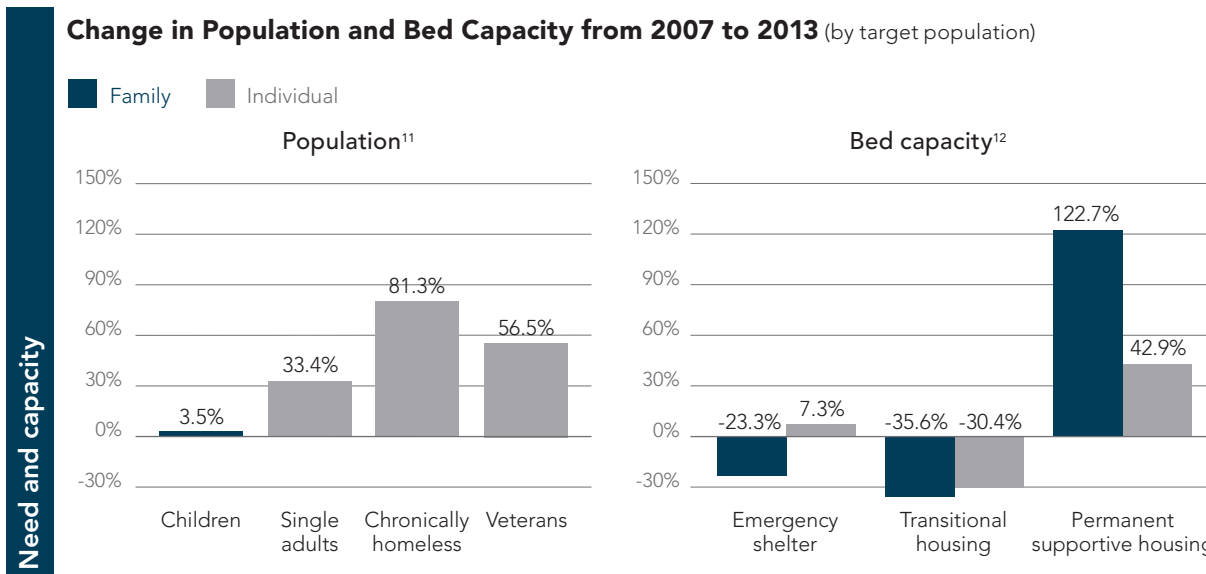


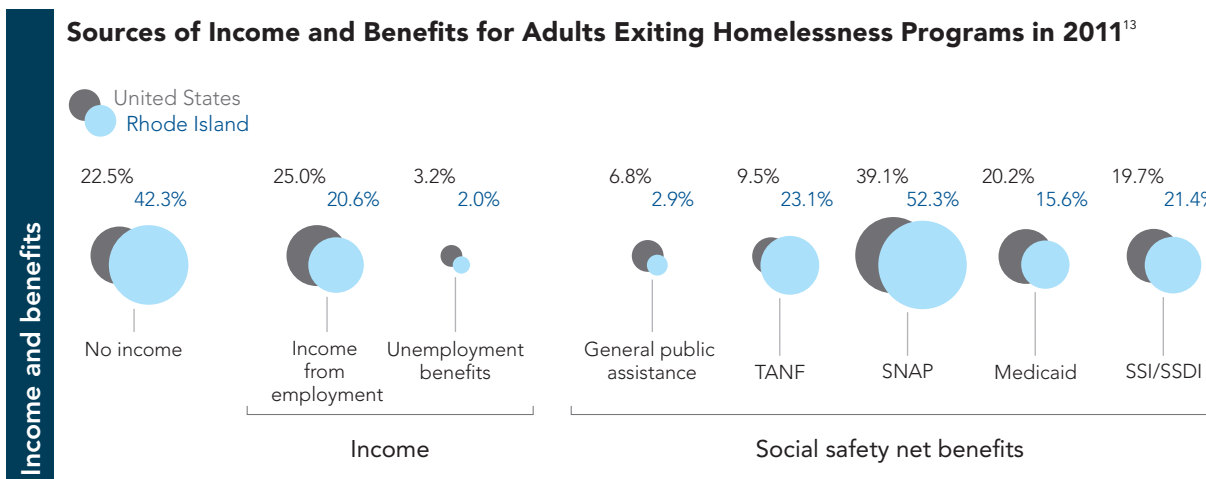
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	RI	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	6.0%	22
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	0.9%	45
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 ³		27.1%	8.1%	50
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	1.8	46
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	44.1%	39
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	46	4
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	42.6%	35
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	3	12
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	2.0	5

Although ranked 48th overall on the State Education Ranking, Rhode Island ranked 22nd on one of the early childhood education indicators.

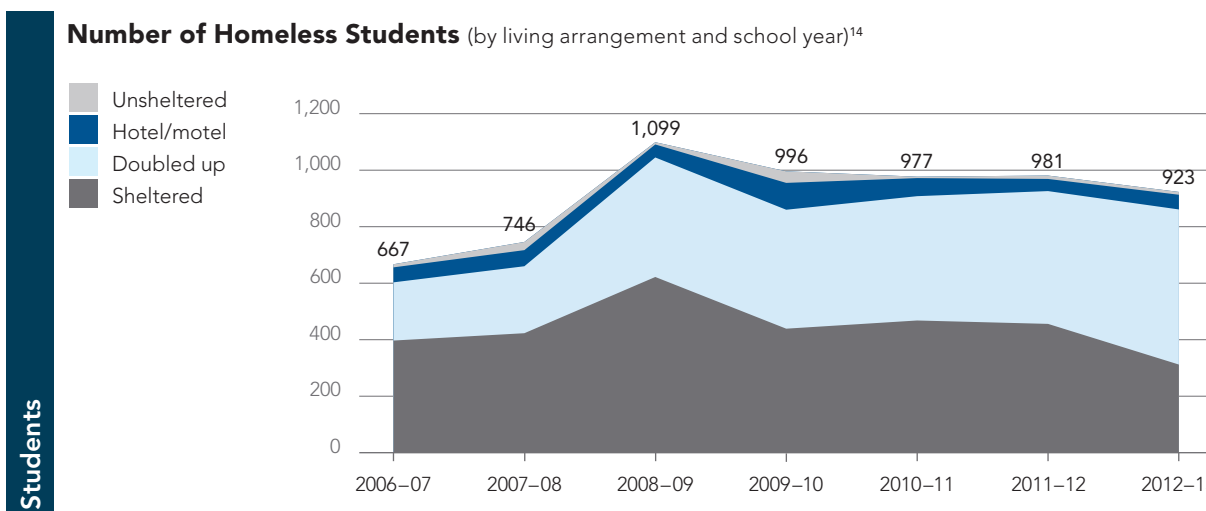
At no. 9, Rhode Island was much higher on the State Policy Ranking, placing in the top five on one of the affordable housing indicators and the number of policies reducing homeless families' risk of food insecurity.



Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness increased for all groups, with the most significant change in the chronically homeless population. During the same time period, Rhode Island shifted its bed inventory away from emergency shelter for families and transitional housing overall, investing instead in emergency shelter for individuals and permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.



In 2011, 42.3% of adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only one in five (20.6%) were employed.



Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 38.4%, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (166.5%).