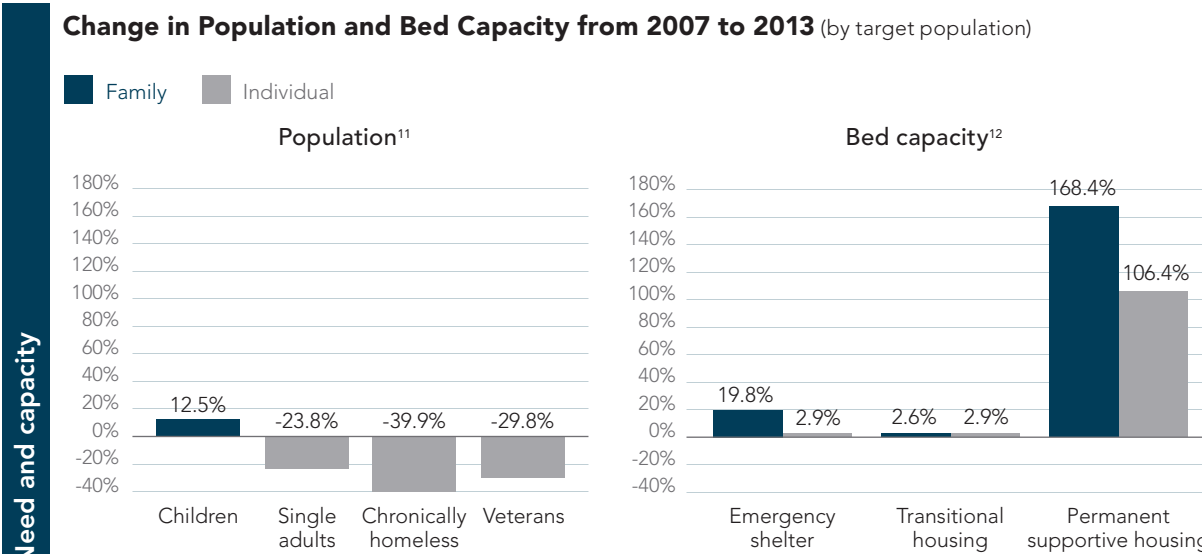


**State Education Ranking: 23**  
**State Policy Ranking: 28**

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	TX	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	3.1%	45
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	7.2%	10
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	20.5%	33
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	7.1	19
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	54.0%	22
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	26	45
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	43.4%	34
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>		7	3	12
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination <sup>9</sup>		16	6	7
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	1.8	15

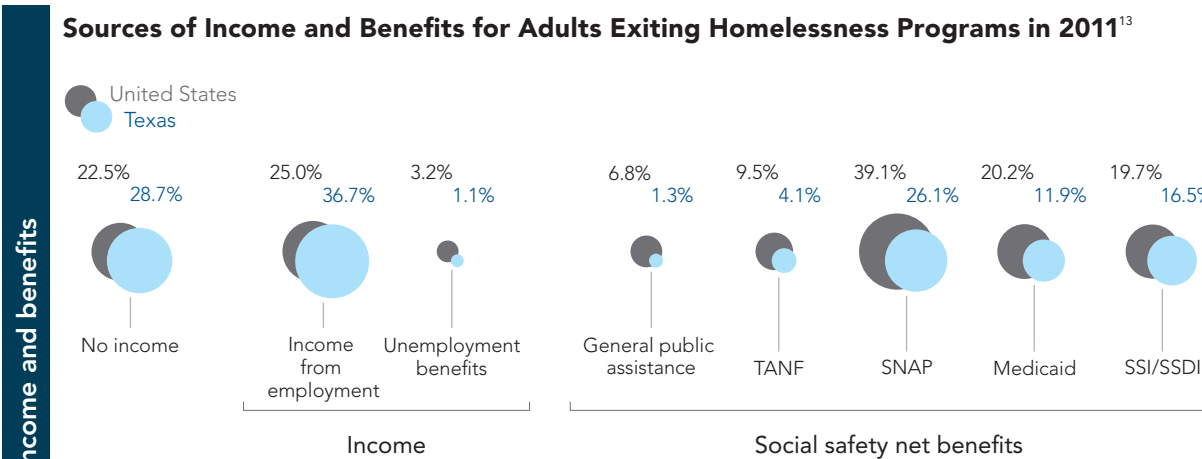
At no. 23, Texas ranked in the top half of states on the State Education Ranking. Its highest ranking (10<sup>th</sup>) came on the indicator measuring homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K.

Texas ranked slightly lower on the State Policy Ranking, at no. 28, but did rank among the top ten states for most number of laws protecting survivors of domestic violence.

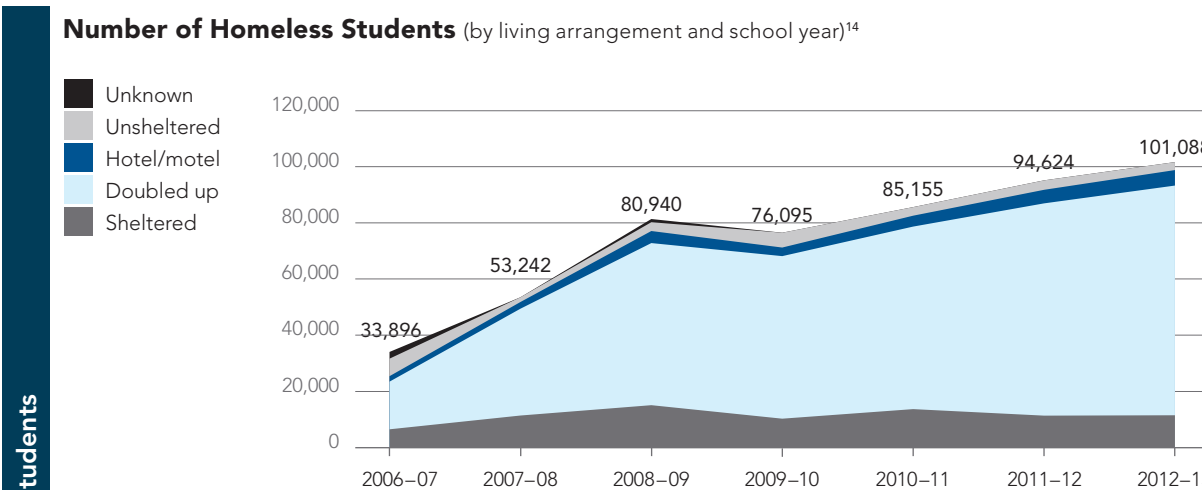


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless single adults, veterans, and the chronically homeless decreased while the number of homeless children increased.

During the same time period, Texas shifted its bed inventory away from transitional housing, investing instead in emergency shelter for families and permanent supportive housing beds.



In 2011, more than one in four (28.7%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 36.7% were employed.



Between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 198.2%, with the greatest change observed in the number of students living doubled up (381.9%).