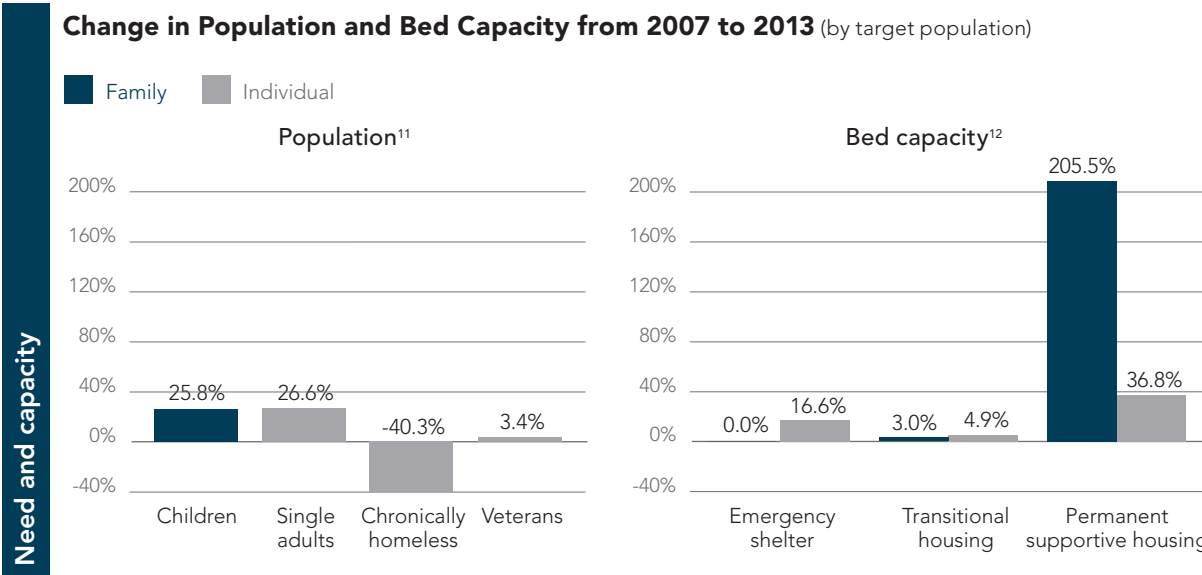


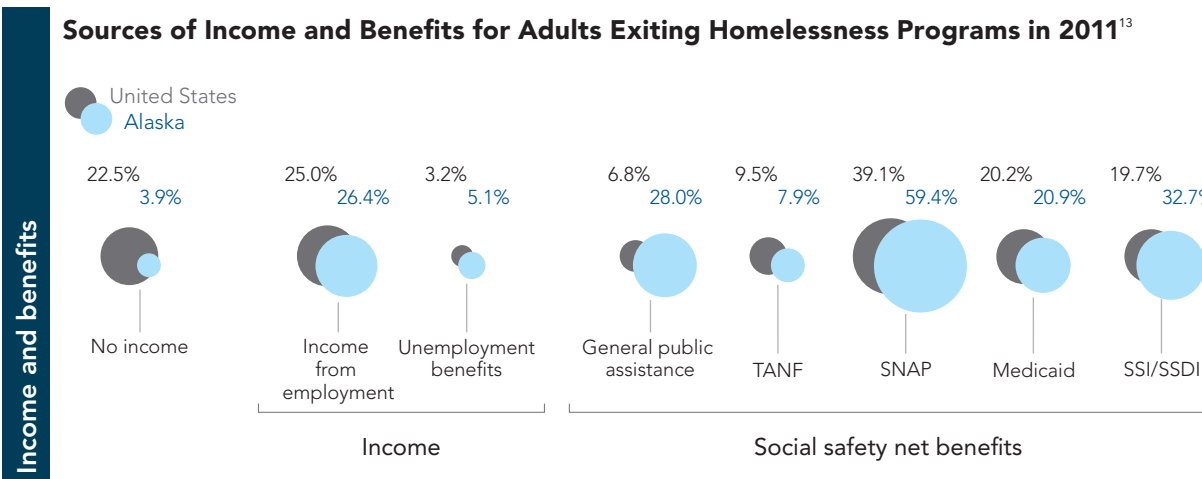
**State Education Ranking: 1**  
**State Policy Ranking: 42**

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	AK	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	11.9%	2
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	7.2%	8
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	69.4%	1
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	2.5	40
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	66.0%	4
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	39	11
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	36.3%	40
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care <sup>8</sup>		7	1	45
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination <sup>9</sup>		16	1	42
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	2.0	5

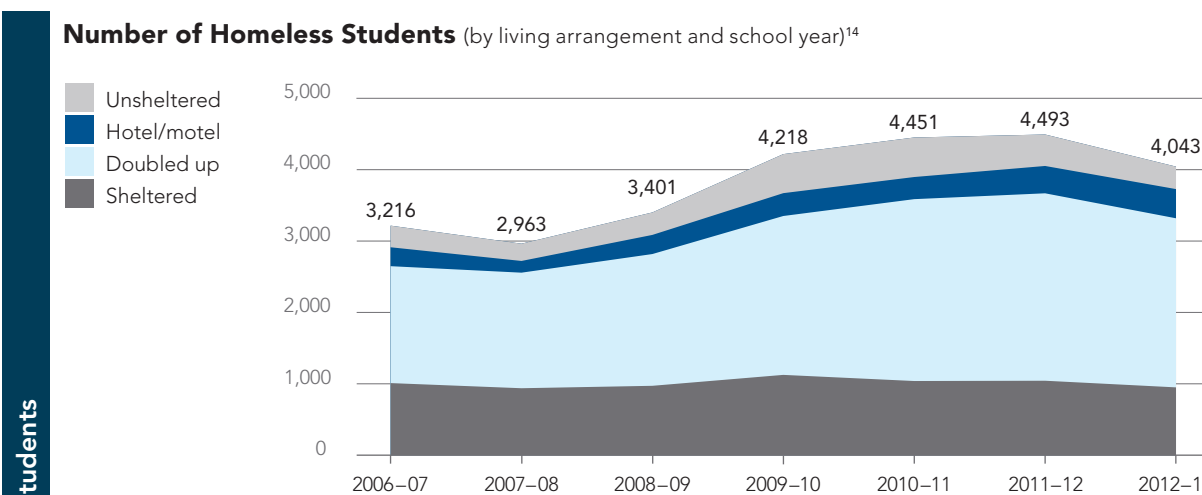
Although ranked first on the State Education Ranking, Alaska ranked only 40<sup>th</sup> on identifying school-aged homeless children living doubled up. At no. 42, Alaska placed much lower on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to having only one of seven possible policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care.



Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children and single adults increased by about one-quarter while the number of chronically homeless single adults decreased by two-fifths. During the same time period, Alaska invested heavily to increase its permanent supportive housing bed inventory for families while maintaining the same number of family emergency shelter beds.



In 2011, only 3.9% of adults exited programs serving homeless households in Alaska without any income or social safety net benefits, but only 26.4% received income from employment.



Alaska saw a 25.7% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years. The greatest change was observed in the number of students staying in hotels or motels (up 54.3%), while the rise in the number of students in shelter was slightly smaller (44.6%).