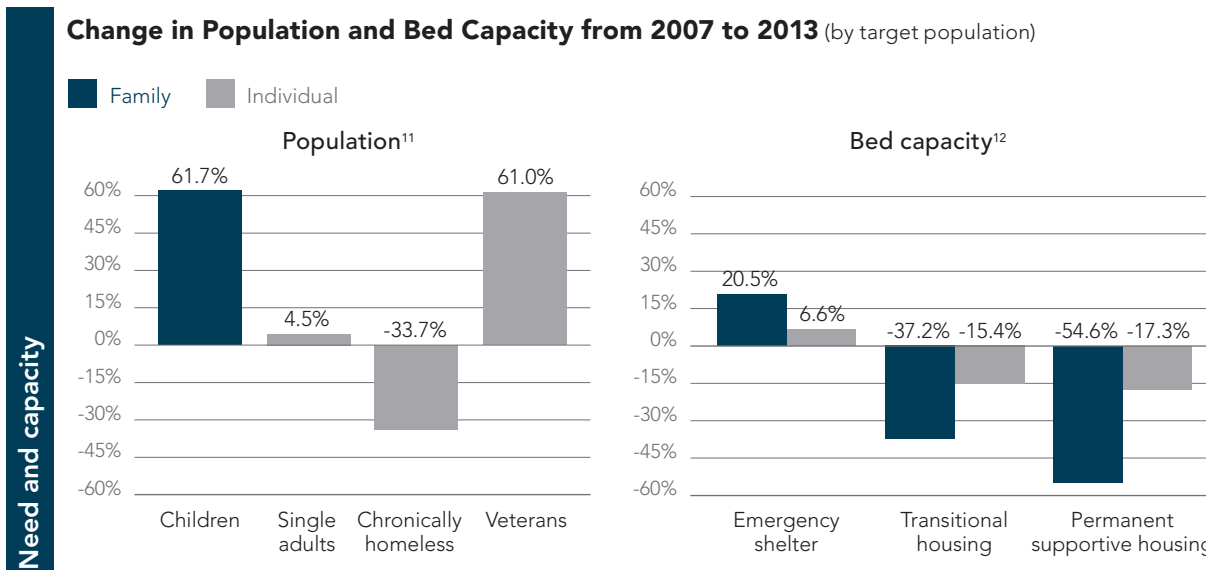


**State Education Ranking: 29**  
**State Policy Ranking: 17**

State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	AR	Rank
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless <sup>1</sup>		4.6%	4.9%	30
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K <sup>2</sup>		3.9%	1.6%	37
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K-12 <sup>3</sup>		27.1%	19.8%	34
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter <sup>4</sup>		4.9	6.7	21
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program <sup>5</sup>		47.3%	52.7%	23
<b>Policy Indicators</b>				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households <sup>6</sup>		31	32	31
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment <sup>7</sup>		38.6%	56.8%	5
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	7	5
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity <sup>10</sup>		3	0.6	46

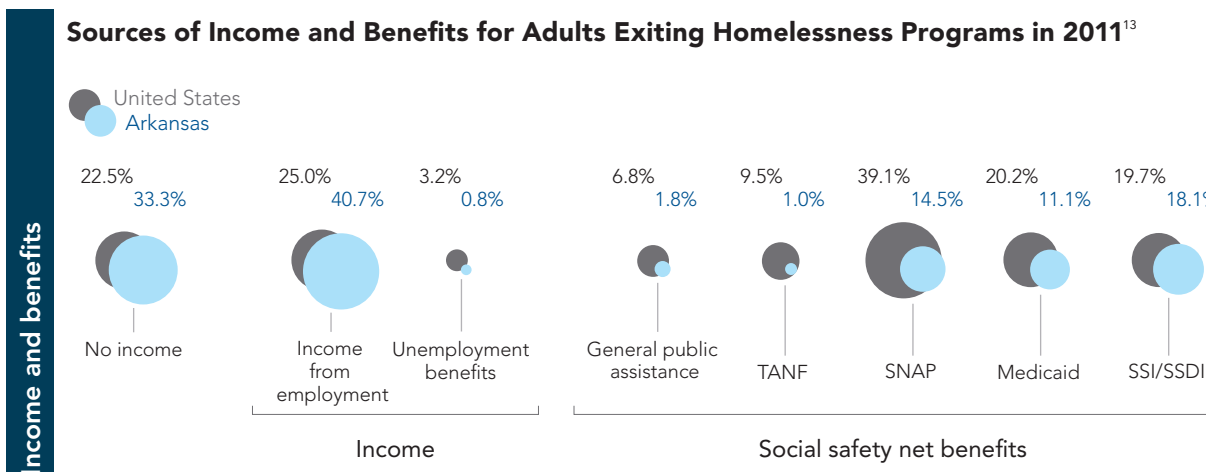
Although ranked among the bottom half of states (29<sup>th</sup>) on the State Education Ranking, Arkansas ranked slightly higher (21<sup>st</sup>) on identifying school-aged homeless children living doubled up.

At no. 17, Arkansas placed much higher on the State Policy Ranking, in part due to ranking fifth on laws protecting survivors of domestic violence from housing discrimination (with seven laws out of 16 total).

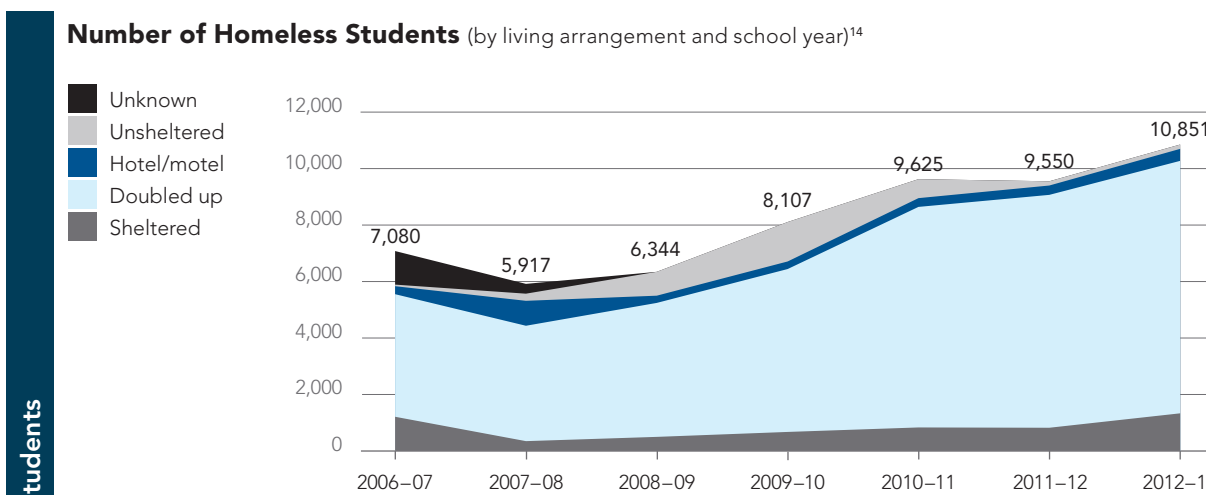


Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless children and veterans increased while the number of chronically homeless persons decreased by one-third.

During the same time period, Arkansas increased its emergency shelter bed inventory for families and individuals while reducing the number of transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds for both groups.



In 2011, one-third (33.3%) of adults exited programs serving homeless households in Arkansas without any income or social safety net benefits, and less than half (40.7%) were employed.



Arkansas saw a 53.3% increase in the number of homeless students between the 2006-07 and 2012-13 school years. This increase was mostly due to the rise in the number of doubled-up students (51.4%).