

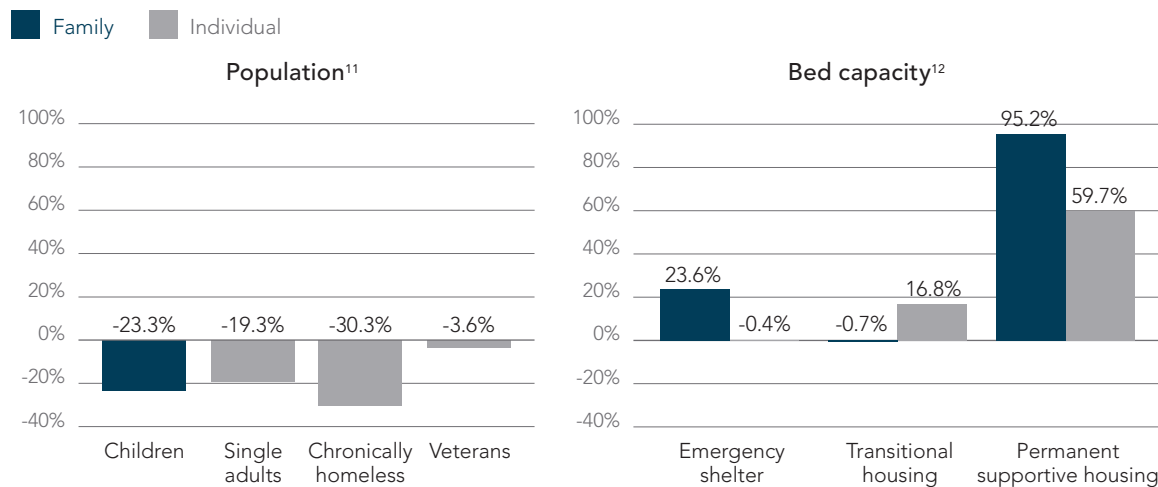
State Ranking Indicators		U.S.	TN	Rank
Education Indicators				
Percentage of children in Early Head Start and Head Start who are homeless ¹		4.6%	2.0%	49
Homeless children as a percentage of poor children in pre-K ²		3.9%	1.0%	44
Homeless children as a percentage of extremely poor children in grades K–12 ³		27.1%	13.1%	46
Number of school-aged children living doubled up for every school-aged child in shelter ⁴		4.9	9.0	10
Percentage of unaccompanied homeless FAFSA applicants assisted by a homeless program ⁵		47.3%	43.7%	40
Policy Indicators				
Affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households ⁶		31	33	28
Minimum wage as a percentage of the wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment ⁷		38.6%	52.4%	16
State policies that reduce homeless families' barriers to accessing child care ⁸		7	2	27
State laws that protect survivors of domestic and sexual violence from housing discrimination ⁹		16	0	48
State policies that reduce homeless families' risk for food insecurity ¹⁰		3	1.2	29

Although only six states ranked lower on the State Education Ranking, Tennessee ranked tenth on the indicator for identifying school-aged children living doubled up.

At no. 38, Tennessee ranked slightly higher on the State Policy Ranking. The state's highest ranking among these indicators (16) was on the housing wage indicator and lowest (48) on the domestic violence indicator.

State rankings

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

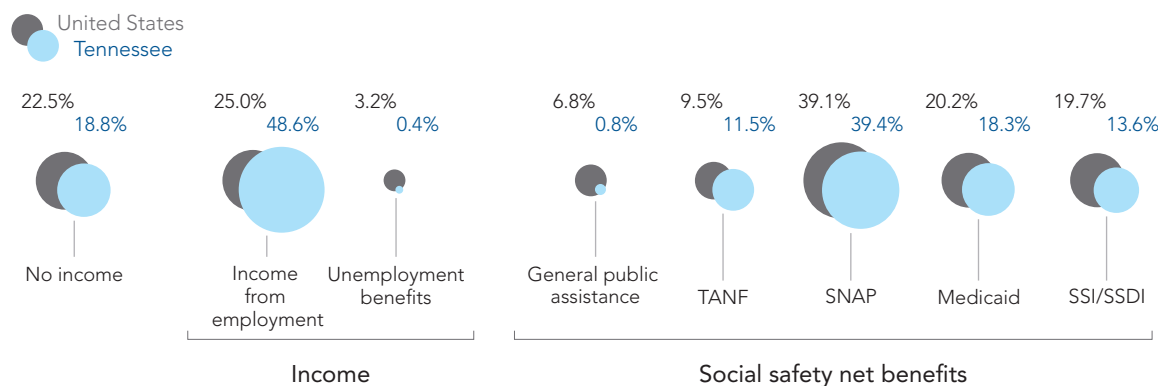


Between 2007 and 2013, homelessness decreased for all sub-populations, especially children and the chronically homeless.

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

Need and capacity

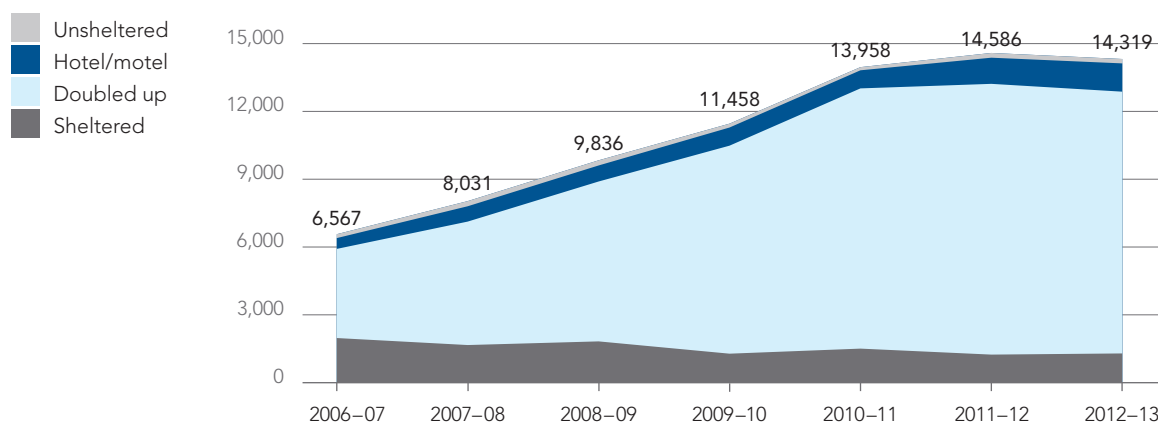
Sources of Income and Benefits for Adults Exiting Homelessness Programs in 2011¹³



In 2011, nearly one in five (18.8%) adults exited programs serving homeless households without any income or social safety net benefits, and only 48.6% were employed.

Income and benefits

Number of Homeless Students (by living arrangement and school year)¹⁴



Between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years, the number of homeless students rose 118.0%, with the greatest increase observed in the number of students living doubled up (193.6%).

Students