Every Student Succeeds Act provisions regarding homeless children and youth: Implications for students with disabilities





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NAEHCY

- National membership association dedicated to educational excellence for children and youth experiencing homelessness, from early childhood through higher education.
 - Local Youth Task Forces, State Higher Ed Networks, Early Childhood Committee
- Technical assistance on policy implementation.
- Bringing your voices to Congress and state legislatures.
- Youth leadership and support.



How many students experience homelessness?

- Public schools identified 1.3 million McKinney-Vento students in the 2013–14 school year.
 - 7% increase nationally over previous year.
 - A 100% increase since 2007.
 - 13% of all poor, school-age children and youth.
 - 30% of all extremely poor, school-age children and youth.

Table 5. Number and percentage change in enrolled homeless students, by subgroup: School years 2012-13 and 2013-14

Subgroup	2012-13 ¹	2013-14 ²	Change
Unaccompanied homeless youth ³	78,654	88,966	13.1
Migratory children/youth Limited English Proficient (LEP)	16,231 ⁴	18,512	14.5
students	174,870	190,785	9.1
Children with disabilities (IDEA)	191,259	220,405	15.2

¹Includes the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico; excludes students in Wisconsin for all subgroups except unaccompanied youth.

Source: **FEDERAL DATA SUMMARY SCHOOL YEARS 2011-12 TO 2013-14,** EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH, 2015 Note: These subgroups are not mutually exclusive. It is possible for homeless students to be counted in more than one subgroup. Get state level data at http://www.serve.org/nche

² Includes the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico; excludes Alabama LEAs that did not receive subgrants.

³Excludes California for both years.

⁴ Excludes Wyoming.



Impacts of Homelessness on Children and Youth

- Higher incidences of acute and chronic illnesses, depression and anxiety.
- Homelessness in early childhood is associated with poor classroom engagement and poor social skills in early elementary school.
- The achievement gaps between homeless and lowincome elementary students tend to persist, and may even worsen, over time.
- A youth who experiences homelessness is 87% more likely to drop out of school.

McKinney-Vento Implementers: State Coordinators



- Every state must designate a State Coordinator who can sufficiently carry out their duties.
- State coordinators must:
 - Conduct monitoring of local educational agencies (LEAs).
 - Post on the SEA website, and annually update, a list of liaisons' contact information and duties, and data on student homelessness.
 - Respond to inquiries from homeless parents and unaccompanied youth to ensure they receive the full protections of the law.



State Coordinators (cont.)

State coordinators must:

Develop and implement professional development programs for liaisons and other LEA personnel to improve their identification of McKinney-Vento children and youth and heighten their awareness of, and capacity to respond to, specific needs in those children's and youths' education.

McKinney-Vento Implementers: Local Liaisons



- Every LEA must designate a McKinney-Vento liaison able to carry out his/her legal duties. 11432(g)(6)
- Liaisons must ensure that—
 - McKinney-Vento students enroll in and have full and equal opportunity to succeed in school.
 - Children and youth in homeless situations are identified by school personnel through outreach and coordination with other entities and agencies.
 - Public notice of MV rights is disseminated in locations frequented by parents, guardians, and unaccompanied youth, in a manner and form understandable to them.



McKinney-Vento Liaisons (cont.)

- Liaisons must ensure that (cont.)—
 - School personnel providing McKinney-Vento services receive professional development and other support.
 - Children, youth and families have access to and receive educational services for which they are eligible, including Head Start, early intervention (IDEA Part C) and other preschool programs.
 - Children, youth and families receive referrals to health care, dental, mental health, substance abuse, housing and other services.



Eligibility—Who is Covered?

- Children who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate
 nighttime residence— 11434a(2)
 - Sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason.
 [75% of identified MV students in 2013–14]
 - Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, camping grounds due to lack of adequate alternative accommodations.

[Motels: 6% of identified MV students in 2013–14]



Eligibility (cont.)

- Children who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence—
 - Living in emergency or transitional shelters.
 [15% of identified MV students in 2013–14]
 - Living in a public or private place not designed for humans to live.
 - Living in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.
 - Migratory children living in above circumstances.



Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

- Definition: child or youth who meets the McKinney-Vento definition and is not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian. 11434a(6)
 - Many youth become separated from parents due to lack of space in living situations or shelter policies.
 - Many flee abuse: 20-50% sexual; 40-60% physical.
 - Many flee family dysfunction: Over 2/3 Hotline callers report at least one parent abuses drugs or alcohol.
 - Roughly 1/3 homeless youth identify as LGBTQ (compared to 3–5% of the overall population).
 - 10% of currently homeless female teens are pregnant.



Now that We Know Who

- What does the McKinney-Vento Act provide?
 - School Stability.
 - Enrollment.
 - Support for Academic Success.



School Stability

Each LEA shall, according to each child's or youth's best interest:

- Continue the student's education in the school of origin for the duration of homelessness, and until the end of the academic year in which the student becomes permanently housed; OR
- Enroll in any public school that housed students living where the student is living are eligible to attend.



School Stability (cont.)

- Applies when students lose housing during the year
 or during the summer.
 11432(g)(3)(A)(i)(I)
- School of origin:
 - School attended when permanently housed or school in which last enrolled, including a preschool.
 - The designated receiving school at the next grade level for feeder school patterns, when the student completes the final grade level served by the school of origin.



School Stability (cont.)

In determining best interest, the LEA shall:

- Presume that keeping the student in the school of origin is in the student's best interest.
 - Unless contrary to the request of the parent, guardian, or unaccompanied youth.
- Consider student-centered factors, including the impact of mobility on achievement, education, health, and safety.
- Give priority to the parent's/guardian's request.
- Give priority to the youth's request (in the case of an unaccompanied youth).
 11432(g)(3)(B)(i)-(ii)







- 1. LEAs must provide transportation to and from the school of origin, including until the end of the year when the student obtains permanent housing, at a parent's or guardian's request (or at the liaison's request for unaccompanied youth).
 - If staying in the same LEA, that LEA must provide or arrange transportation to the school of origin.
 - If crossing LEA lines, both LEAs must determine how to divide the responsibility and share the cost, or they must share the cost equally.



School Enrollment

When remaining in the school of origin is not in the student's best interest or what the parent, guardian or youth requests:

11432(g)(3)(C)(i)

- McKinney-Vento students are entitled to immediate enrollment in any public school that students living in the same attendance area are eligible to attend; even if:
 - Students do not have required documents, such as school records, records of immunization and other required health records, proof of residency, guardianship, or other documents; or
 - Students have missed application or enrollment deadlines during any period of homelessness.



Enrollment (cont.)

- The terms "enroll" and "enrollment" include attending classes and participating fully in school activities.
- SEAs and LEAs must develop, review, and revise policies to remove barriers to the identification, enrollment and retention of children and youth in homeless situations, including barriers due to outstanding fees or fines, or absences.

11432(g)(1)(I)





- States must have procedures to eliminate barriers to academic and extracurricular activities, including magnet school, summer school, career and technical education, advanced placement, online learning, and charter school programs. 11432(g)(1)(F)(iii)
- States must have procedures to identify and remove barriers that prevent youth from receiving appropriate credit for full or partial coursework satisfactorily completed while attending a prior school, in accordance with State, local, and school policies.

11432(g)(1)(F)(ii)

Liaisons must implement those procedures.

Support for Academic Success: Coordination with Other Laws/Programs



- LEAs must coordinate McKinney-Vento and special education services within the LEA, and with other involved LEAs.
- Information about a McKinney-Vento student's living situation is a student education record subject to FERPA.
- Local liaisons are authorized to affirm that students meet the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition of homelessness, to qualify them for HUD homeless assistance programs.

11432(g)(6)(D)

General Resources

National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth http://naehcy.org Facebook and Twitter

Every Student Succeeds Act information and resources http://www.naehcy.org/educational-resources/essa

National Center on Homeless Education http://center.serve.org/nche/

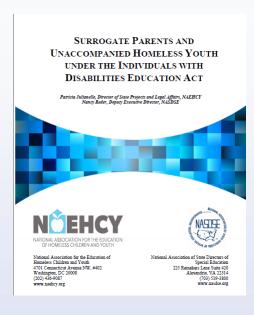
National Network for Youth http://www.nn4youth.org

DVDs for awareness-raising

- "Real Students, Real Schools": naehcy.org/videos
- "The McKinney-Vento Act in Our Schools": pjulianelle@naehcy.org
- http://www.hearus.us

Special Education and Homelessness Resources

- http://naehcy.org/educational-resources/spec-ed
- http://center.serve.org/nche/ibt/sc_spec_ed.php



http://nasdse.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Kck6yunXeEQ%3d&tabid=36

School Stability Resources

School of origin vs. Local school:

http://center.serve.org/nche/downloads/briefs/sch
 sel checklist.pdf

• Transportation:

http://center.serve.org/nche/pr/incr_sch_stab.php

www.utdanacenter.org/theo/downloads/factsheets/ RP33b_Transportation_Rural.pdf

School Enrollment Resources

- Immediate enrollment without documents:
 - http://center.serve.org/nche/downloads/briefs/ass essment.pdf
- Immediate enrollment without parent/guardian:
 - http://center.serve.org/nche/downloads/briefs/gua rdianship.pdf
- Immediate enrollment without immunizations:
 - http://www.naehcy.org/sites/default/files/dl/elders
 -memo.pdf

School Enrollment Resources (cont.)

- Full participation in school activities:
 - http://center.serve.org/nche/downloads/briefs/extr a curr.pdf
- Ensuring credit accrual and recovery:
 - http://center.serve.org/nche/downloads/briefs/cre dit.pdf