Identification of Children and Youths Experiencing Homelessness

Recognizing Common Signs of Homelessness McKinney-Vento Education of Homeless Children and Youth



Who Is Homeless?



Section 725 of the federal McKinney-Vento Act—

The term "homeless children and youth"—

(A) Means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence...; and



Who is Homeless?

(A) Includes-

(i) Children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals.

Who is Homeless?

(ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings...

(iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and



Who is Homeless?



(iv) Migratory children who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).



The McKinney-Vento Act

Every Local Education Agency is required to designate a homeless education liaison.

The McKinney-Vento Act describes the duties of the homeless liaison. [McKinney-Vento, Sec. 722, (g)(6)(A)]



The McKinney-Vento Act

Each local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths... shall ensure that—

(i) Homeless children and youths are identified by school personnel and through coordination activities with other entities and agencies;



The McKinney-Vento Act

Housing questionnaire administered to every family at least one time per year, as well as at enrollment

Ensure the designated homeless liaison attends routine McKinney-Vento training

Designate **building level liaisons** as required by RCW 28A.320.142

Training for building level staff

Collaboration with other agencies





Strategies for Identification



Strategies for Identification

1

Post the educational rights of homeless children and youth in all schools and throughout the community.

2

Update school websites to include forms and information for families experiencing homelessness.

3

Provide easy-to-access information for children, youth and families in all school buildings regarding the rights of students who are experiencing homelessness.



Strategies for Identification Continued

4

Active identification of children and youth experiencing homelessness, including the identification of unaccompanied youth, preschool students and other early learners, is critical for school success.



Districts cannot rely on selfdisclosure when identifying children and youth experiencing homelessness



Common Signs of Homelessness

Adapted from the Illinois and Pennsylvania Departments of Education and the National Center for Homeless Education



Common Signs of Homelessness



Every student, housed or homeless, is a unique individual; each with their own story.

Individual students may differ significantly from the following genral characteristics.

Many students show no outward signs of their housing situation, which makes active identification by district so important.



Lack of Continuity in Education



Attendance at many different schools



Lack of records



Inability to pay fees



Gaps in skill development



Mistaken diagnosis of abilities



Poor or<mark>ganizational</mark> skills



Poor Health and Nutrition

Lack of immunizations and/or immunization records

Unmet medical and dental needs

Respiratory problems

Skin rashes

Chronic hunger/food insecurity

Fatigue



Attendance Problems

Erratic attendance and tardiness

Numerous absences

Lack of participation in after-school activities

Lack of participation in field trips

Inability to contact parents



Poor Hygiene



Lack of shower facilities/washers, etc.

Wearing the same clothes for several days

Inconsistent grooming



Lack of Personal Space After School



Consistent lack of preparation for school



Incomplete/missing homework



Unable to complete special projects



Lack of basic school supplies



Loss of books and other supplies



Concern for safety of belongings

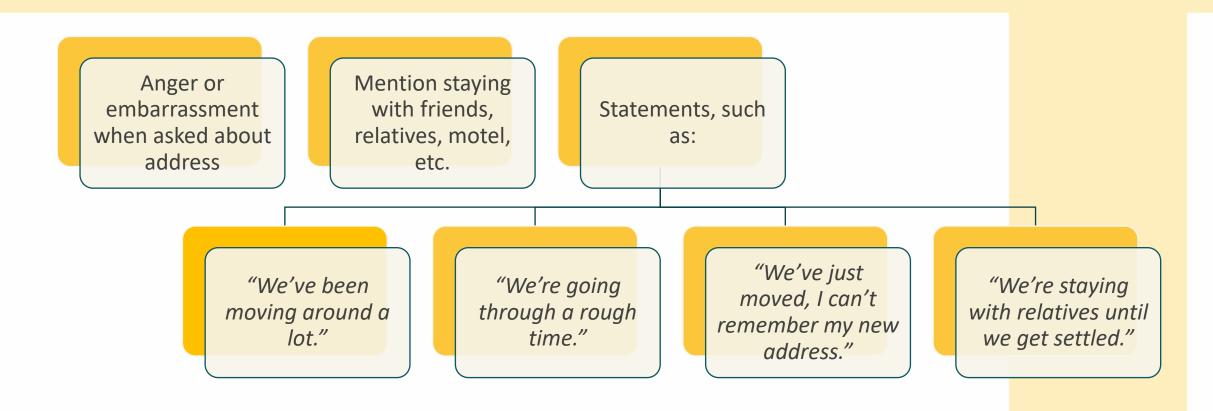


Social and Behavioral Concerns

Marked Poor/short Difficulty Difficulty Extreme Protective change in attention trusting shyness socializing of parents behavior people span Clinging "Wise" Poor selfbehavior beyond Aggression **Anxiety** esteem years Unwilling to risk forming Fear of Developmental relationships with delays abandonment peers and teachers Washington Office of Superintendent of

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Reaction of Parent, Guardian or Child







Awareness



If You See Signs...

Contact the local school district liaison

Connect with the building level liaison

Direct families, children, youths (including unaccompanied youths) to the local school district liaison

OSPI maintains a list of all liaisons in the state...



Quick Answers!

"OSPI School Staff Resource Guide"

"Frequently Asked Questions"

"Issue Brief: Homeless Education Liaisons"



Resources

Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

National Center for Homeless Education

SchoolHouse Connection

National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth



Resources

Melinda Dyer, Program Supervisor

McKinney-Vento Education of Homeless Children and Youth

Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

melinda.dyer@k12.wa.us

Technical Assistance: HomelessEd@k12.wa.us





Connect with us!



k12.wa.us



facebook.com/waospi



twitter.com/waospi



youtube.com/waospi



medium.com/waospi



linkedin.com/company/waospi