McKinney-Vento and The Texas Education Code: Schools and Service Providers Working Together

ALE

Jeanne Stamp, LCSW, LMFT, LCDC Project Director The Texas Homeless Education Office jeannestamp@austin.utexas.edu

# Tracking Training: Sign-in Please

http://www.region10.org/mvhpd/





#### http://www.region10.org/mvhpd

#### The following screen will display:

#### **McKinney-Vento Training Log**

* Name:		
Job Title:		
Are you a homeless Liaison?: ⊙ YES ○NO		
* Entity Type:		
Select	\$	
District / Charter / ESC:		
Select		
Course Location:		
* Course Completion Date:		
* Required		
Cancel Submit Log		
		CII.

# Texas Data

Total students enrollment in public schools: 5,232,065

Total students economically disadvantaged: 3,068,820

Rate economically disadvantaged students: 58.8% (per TEA)

**Total homeless students enrolled: 113,294** 



#### How many students experience homelessness in Texas?

- Public schools in Texas identified for 2014-2015 : 113,294
  - Shelter: 12,098
  - Doubled Up: 89,807
  - Unsheltered: 3,869
  - Motel or Hotel: 7,250
  - Unaccompanied homeless youth: 15,889
- Public schools in Texas identified for 2013-2014: 111,918
  - Shelter: 15,505
  - Doubled Up: 87,044
  - Unsheltered: 3,299
  - Motel or Hotel: 6,070
- Public schools in Texas identified for 2012-2013: 101,226
  - Shelter: 11,467
  - Doubled Up: 81,439
  - Unsheltered: 2,828
  - Motel or Hotel: 5,492

### Impact of Homelessness

- Higher rates of acute and chronic illness, depression and anxiety; experiences of trauma and loss
- Lack of consistent advocacy, as parents and guardians are focused on survival
- For unaccompanied youth, lack of support from any caring adult
- Unaccompanied youth are frequently victimized. As many as half have been assaulted or robbed; are vulnerable to trafficking
- High mobility = difficulty with attendance & academics
- Poor grades and perform lower on academic assessments
- 50% of homeless youth, 75% of unaccompanied homeless youth & 49% of foster youth do not graduate
- LGBTQ youth comprise 5% of the youth population, but 40% of the homeless youth population



**Barriers** to Education Lack of affordable housing Lack of access to health care/mental health care Lack of needed documentation Lack of access to needed services Lack of helpful community relationships Lack of information regarding rights/services Lack of advocacy



Barriers to Enrollment & Attendance

- Lack of school records/birth certificate
- Lack of immunizations/immunization records
- Lack of transportation Lack of information regarding rights Lack of proof of residency Lack of school supplies
- Lack school clothing



#### **Barriers to Attendance & Success**

- Frequent school changes sets child back academically 4–6 months with each change
- Misses school due to:

   extreme mobility
   lack of transportation
   poor health due to crowded living and lack
   of access to preventive health care
   system requirements = hours to access
- Lack of consistent advocacy for educational needs



### More Barriers to School Success

Place to do homework

Ability to concentrate

# Resources to do extracurricular and enrichment activities



Barriers to Enrollment, Attendance and School Success – UHY

Unaccompanied Youth face additional barriers:

Lack of parent or guardian's signature



### Attendance policies

Credit accrual policies



# Understanding what services schools must provide

ALE

The McKinney-Vento **Homeless Assistance Act** defines and protects the rights of homeless students to enroll in, attend, and succeed in our public schools Services last the duration of the school year even if the student becomes permanently housed



What Schools Must Do: Appoint a Homeless Liaison Outreach and identification – SRQ Immediate Enrollment – without records, proof of residency, immunizations, parent or guardian signature Assistance with school choice - School of origin or residency zone (Texas' third choice) Provide services: placement, academic supports,

nutrition, transportation, school uniforms, supplies, tutoring, extracurricular access, emergency services Connect students to community services

Assist with post-secondary plans



Is your residence or housing uncertain?	Do you lack a permanent physical address?	Do you live at a temporary address?
	ou Can Still Enr	oll in School!
The Federal McKinney-Vento Act and Texas State Law	in substandard housing (no electricity, no water, and/or no head); or	You may also:
guarantee that you can enroll in school if you live:	with triends or family because you are a runaway or unaccompanied youth.	continue to attend the school in which you were last enrolled, even if you have moved away from that school's attendance zone or district;
in a shehar (family shehar, domestic violence shehar, youth shehar, or transitional living program);	If you live in one of these situations, you do not need to provide:	receive transportation from your current residence back to your school of origin:
in a motel, hotal, or weekly-rate housing	proof of residency;	
in a house or an apartment with more than one family because of economic hardship or loss;	immunization records or a TB skin test result;	quality automatically for Child Nutrition Programs (Free and Reduced-Price Lunch and other district food programs);
in an abandoned building or a car, at a campground, or on the street;	birth certificate; school records; or	participate fully in all school activities and programs for which you are eligible; and
in temporary foster care or with an adult who is not your parent or lead quartian:	legal guardianship papers to enroll in school.	cortact the district liaison to resolve any disputes that arise during the enrollment process.
If you have questions about enrol need assistance with enroling in	ing in school or <b>80</b> 0	0.446.3142
Your Local School Distri	TH The University 2011 North 1	TEXAS HOMELESS EDUCATION OFFICE by a Taxas I Auda Di Carlos A Dava Carry My Classa 2001 Auda, Taxas Di Carly Al Carlos 2001 Auda, Taxas Di Carly Utdan accenter.org/theo

# **Key Provisions of MV-ESSA** Homeless Liaison **Outreach and Identification Immediate Enrollment School Choice** Services: transportation, nutrition, Title I



# Homeless Liaison

- •Every school district must appoint a homeless liaison
- •The HL must have the capacity to do their job
- •The HL must ensure the students in homeless situations are identified, enrolled in, attending and have the access to services needed to succeed in school including:



# **Outreach and identification** Posters and brochures on each campus where students enroll School personnel trained to identify •Outreach into the community contact service providers – places where homeless families stay or frequent



# **Required Posting/Notification**



#### The Federal McKinney-Vento Act and Texas State Law guarantee that you can enroll in school if you live:

in a shelter (family shelter, domestic violence shelter, youth shelter, or transitional living program);

in a motel, hotel, or weekly-rate housing;

in a house or an apartment with more than one family because of economic hardship or loss;

in an abandoned building or a car, at a campground, or on the street;

in temporary foster care or with an adult who is not your parent or legal guardian;

If you have questions about enrolling in school or need assistance with enrolling in school, contact:

Your Local School District Liaison:

#### in substandard housing (no electricity, no water, and/or no heat); or

with friends or family because you are a runaway or unaccompanied youth.

#### If you live in one of these situations, you do not need to provide:

proof of residency;

immunization records or a TB skin test result;

birth certificate; school<u>records: or</u>

legal guardianship papers to enroll in school.

#### You may also:

continue to attend the school in which you were last enrolled, even if you have moved away from that school's attendance zone or district;

receive transportation from your current residence back to your school of origin;

qualify automatically for Child Nutrition Programs (Free and Reduced-Price Lunch and other district food programs);

participate fully in all school activities and programs for which you are eligible; and

contact the district liaison to resolve any disputes that arise during the enrollment process.



The McKinney-Vento Act requires public notice of educational rights of children and youth experiencing homelessness disseminated in every school district at every campus and wherever services are accessed.





In a place that does not have windows, doors, running water, heat, electricity, or is overcrowded (C189=3)				
Staying with a friend or relative because of loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason (C189=2)				
(Examples: eviction, foreclosure, fire, flood, lost job, divorce, domestic violence, kicked out by parents, ran away from home)				
In a shelter (C189=1)				
(Examples: living in a family shelter, domestic violence shelter, children/youth shelter, FEMA housing)				
In an unsheltered location, such as:				
• a tent				
• a car or truck				
• a van				
• an abandoned building				
• on the streets				
• at a campground				
• in the park				
• in a bus or train station				
• other similar place				
(C189=3)				
In a hotel or motel because of loss of housing or economic hardship (C189=4)				
(Examples: eviction, foreclosure, cannot get deposits for permanent home, flood, fire, hurricane)				
<b>In a transitional housing program (</b> C189=1) (Housing that is available as part of a program for a specific length of time only and is partly or completely paid for by a church, a nonprofit				
organization, governmental agency, or another organization)				
The student lives here because of a natural disaster. "X" the type of disaster below and provide the requested information:				
HurricaneName of hurricane:				
Flood				
Tornado				
Wildfire				
Other—Please describe:				
Date the natural disaster took place:				
Where the natural disaster took place, including county:				

## Identification: Signs of Homelessness

- Tired, sleeping in class, lack of energy
- Poor hygiene
- Wear the same clothes day after day
- Inability to concentrate
- Doesn't turn in homework assignments
- Doesn't complete special projects
- Is frequently tardy or absent
- Comes to class "unprepared"
- Change in behavior
- Is angry, hostile, anxious
- Is secretive, afraid to share information
- Moves around a lot

Grades fall off, gaps in learning



# Issues with under-identification

- Identification triggers services
- Identification =\$
- Identification = numbers reported to TEA & USDE
- It's the law = district compliance
- Under identification happens with both accompanied and unaccompanied youth:
  - Families/youth don't know/think they are homeless – don't know the definitions

 Families/youth want to hide the fact they are homeless due to embarrassment
 Fear of authorities Key Provisions of the law address: Immediate Enrollment Enroll homeless students

nmediately

even if they have no records

Contact previous school for records Sometimes there are **no** records

10 days to send records

**30** days to receive immunization records or start the process

# **Immediate Enrollment**

Unaccompanied Youth Enroll homeless students even if they have no legal guardian

Enroll homeless students even if they have **no proof of residency** 

Homeless families/youth cannot be required to complete or sign a dual residency affidavit

# School of origin:

- school in which student was enrolled when he/she became homeless
- 2. school where student was last enrolled

**Key Provisions of** 

The law address:

Choice of Schools

3. includes Pre-K and feeder schools

# Homeless students may remain at school of origin

**Choice of Schools** 

or

may attend school to which they are zoned.

**Choice of Schools:** who Decides The law addresses "best interest" and child-centered determinations

The law prioritizes the decision of the parent or unaccompanied youth

# **Dispute Resolution**

Enroll students if possibly Gathelemformation, then make determination of status

Notify parent/caregiver/youth in writing of decision with appeal information – Homeless Liaison assists During appeal, student remains



ALE

# Transportation

# Title I, Special Ed, Gifted and Talented and other programs

Nutrition

Extra-Curricular Activities

### Services:

Transportation is mandated to and from school of origin for duration of homelessness or duration of the school year if become permanently housed



And for Comparable services

Transportation may be provided for Supplemental services:



tutoring enrichment/field trips summer school extra-curricular activities

# Services: Title I: Examples of Eligible Uses

- Clothing and school uniforms
- School supplies
- Birth certificates
- Immunizations
- Food
- Medical and dental services
- Glasses and hearing aids
- Counseling services

- Outreach services
- Extended learning time before and after school
- Tutoring services
- Fees for GED testing
- Fees for AP & IB testing
- Fees for SAT & ACT testing
- Student fees
- Homeless liaison salary
- Excess cost of school of origin transportation



# Services: Nutrition Programs

- Categorical eligibility for homeless, runaway, and migrant children and youth; foster children are eligible
- Immediate access
- Homeless documentation can be used to document eligibility for nutrition programs
- Income documentation is not required if child/youth is homeless
- Homeless children residing with another household are eligible
- Other children in the household may also be eligible
- Duration of eligibility for the entire school year even if housing is secured or duration of homelessness



Services: Unaccompanied Youth Programs: What are district policies for:

- Lack of parental signature for field trips, playing sports, other activities?
- Who goes on the contact form?
- Who receives school notices?
- Who gets called in case of illness, a behavior issue, or an emergency?
- Who is held accountable for poor attendance?
- Who instigates and attends an ARD?





# Understanding Collaborative Practices that work

A C

#### Causes of Family Homelessness

- Lack of affordable housing
- Poverty mean income of homeless families is 46% of poverty line
- Health problems (including mental illness, addiction disorders)
- Domestic violence
- Natural and other disasters (foreclosure crisis)
- Under employment: 67% of homeless families have at least one adult full time worker
- Loss of housing due to a hardship
- Unaccompanied Homeless Youth/LGBTQ Youth

# Collaborative Partnerships and Initiatives

• What works?

Collaboration with local agencies/ providers

What doesn't work?
 Doing everything in isolation



## Schools & Service Providers Know the Law Know what services schools are required to provide Advocate for the student Build relationships Learn about each other's systems' requirements/issues/needs Create compatible systems for access and referral Share a holistic view and like goals Work mutually compatible service plans Identify and share resources Identify service gaps Attend the local Homeless Coalition meetings

# **Build Relationships**

- District Administrator Support
- Campus Administrators
- Homeless Liaisons
- Community Agencies
- Advocates



# Relationships

- Student engagement
  - One on one involvement
  - Tracking attendance, grades, work
  - Extracurricular activities
  - Mentoring
  - Community connections
- Parent Involvement
  - With their student
  - With the school
  - With the community



# Identify and Address Service Gaps

- Housing
- Transportation
- Emergency Shelter
- Health care
- Unaccompanied youth resources
- Higher education



# **Unaccompanied Youth**

- District policy and procedure
- Needs Identification
- Accessing district services
- Mentoring/relationships
- Community services identified
- Community services access
- SNAP, SSI, Driver's license, birth certificates, SS cards
- Service gaps
  - in district
    - in the community
    - state and federal
- Advocacy opportunities
- Policy input



### Importance of the Local Homeless Coalition

- Collaboration with your local Homeless
   Coalition is key to the district
- Identify needs to determined available resources in the community
- Identification of gaps
- Organizing to address gaps/get funding
- An education voice at the table



#### **THEO'S Role**

- Guidance to Texas' school districts/ESCs for compliance, and service provision
- Training to districts and community
- Technical Assistance and complaints hotline
- Dispute resolution assistance
- Input on policy at the federal and state level
- Advocacy for students and families
- Three year grant cycle

Web resources: www.theotx.org

### **Contact Us:**

• Hotline: 1-800-446-3142

Jeanne Stamp: 512-475-6898
jeannestamp@austin.utexas.edu
www.theotx.org

- Tim Stahlke: 512-475-9709
- Patrick Lopez: 512-475-9704
- Vicky Dill: 512-475-9715



• Janie Phillips: 512-475-9702