Community Collaboration: The Role of Schools in Serving Children Experiencing Homelessness

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McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act
Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Program

Title X, Part C
2001 Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act
Defining homelessness for EHCY

- An individual who lacks a **fixed, regular, and adequate** nighttime residence, including children and youth:
  - *sharing housing* due to loss of housing or economic hardship
  - living in *motels, hotels, trailer parks,* or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate housing
  - living in emergency or *transitional housing*
Defining homelessness (cont’d)

Including children and youth:
- abandoned in hospitals
- *awaiting foster care*
- having a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, regular sleeping accommodations
Defining homelessness (cont’d)

- living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations
- migratory students meeting the description
- unaccompanied youth meeting the description
Numbers experiencing homelessness

Nationally

- Approx. one-third are families
- 1.6 million children – one in 45 experience homelessness (NCFH)
- 1,168,354 in SY 2011-2012

NCHE State Profile Pages
Virginia 2011-12

- PreK-12 – 17,940
- PreK – 551 (enrolled)
- Elementary – 9,469
- Middle – 3,543
- High – 4,377

Hyperlink: NCHE State Profile Pages
Virginia 2012 Primary Nighttime Residence

- Doubled up: 2%
- Hotel/motel: 13%
- Sheltered: 15%
- Unsheltered: 70%
Students Identified as Homeless Total Enrolled in Virginia Public Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>10,564</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>9,898</td>
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<td>2007-08</td>
<td>11,776</td>
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<td>2008-09</td>
<td>12,768</td>
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<td>2009-10</td>
<td>14,223</td>
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<td>2010-11</td>
<td>16,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>17,940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UHY Reported by Subgrants

- 2005-06: 228
- 2006-07: 271
- 2007-08: 311
- 2008-09: 494
- 2009-10: 862
- 2010-2011: 1248
- 2011-12: 1457

539% increase from 2005-06 to present
Get the student enrolled!

Keep the student enrolled!
Why College and Career Ready?

- In 2008, college graduates earned, on average, twice as much as high school graduates, a disparity that has grown since 1980.¹
- By 2012, 63 percent of jobs in the United States workforce will require at least some postsecondary education or training.²
- States collectively will need to produce an additional three million college credentials to meet the growing workforce demands.³

¹ Georgetown University, Center on Education and the Workforce, “College is Still the Best Option” (Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University, 2009). Available at: http://www9.georgetown.edu/grad/gppi/hpi/cew/pdfs/college%20still%20best%20option.pdf.
Children of working parents with no college education are at increasing risk of living in poverty. In 20 years, poverty rates for children of parents who work full-time and have high school diplomas increased by 12 percent.

*Changes in the percent of low income are statistically significant at the 0.1 level for parental education level.

Note: Data are 2012 annual averages for persons age 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers. Graphic downloaded from: http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm, September 2j013.
Resources

- NAEHCY – www.naehcny.org
- NCHE - www.serve.org/nche
- NLCHP - www.nlchp.org
- NLIHC – www.nlihc.org
- Project HOPE-VA: www.wm.edu/hope
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