

# Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program

## *Analysis of Data*

*From the 2007-08 Federally Required State Data Collection for the  
McKinney-Vento Education Assistance Improvements Act of 2001*

*and*

*Comparison of the 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08 Data Collections*

**National Center for Homeless Education  
Compiled April 2009**

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For more information, visit <http://www.ed.gov/programs/homeless/index.html>.



## OVERVIEW

The U.S. Department of Education's Office of Elementary and Secondary Education requires all state, local, or tribal governments; SEAs (State Education Agencies); or LEAs (Local Education Agencies) to submit information to be able to determine the extent to which states ensure that homeless children and youth have access to a free, appropriate public education under Title X, Part C, of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. The purpose of the Education for Homeless Children and Youths (EHCY) Program is to improve educational outcomes for children and youth in homeless situations. The statutes for this program are designed to ensure that all homeless children and youth have equal access to public education and that SEAs and LEAs review and revise policies and regulations to remove barriers to enrollment, attendance, and academic achievement.

Beginning in 2004, data on program improvement were required from all states. Data collected by state assessments should be validated by the individual state's data quality procedures. Data reflect information principally from LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants; however, some information regarding all LEAs in the state is required.

For the 2007-08 school year, the U.S. Department of Education required online submission of McKinney-Vento program data as part of the Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR). There were no changes to the data collection questions from the 2006-07 school year. As of the 2007-08 school year, LEAs are continuing to work towards adapting their data systems to meet federal data collection requirements; consequently, all LEAs with and without subgrants are not represented in the data. Over 794,600 homeless students were reported enrolled by LEAs with and without subgrants in SY2007-08, a 17% increase from SY2006-07. Over 472,300 students were reported served by McKinney-Vento subgrants in 2007-08, a 23% increase from SY2006-07. Possible factors contributing to these increases could be better data collection processes, and/or an increase in homelessness due to natural disasters and the U.S. economic downturn.

Following is an analysis of the data submitted for the 2007-08 school year and a comparison between data submitted for the 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08 school years.

The online portal for the CSPR opened for submissions on November 14, 2008, and closed on December 19, 2008. The portal reopened for corrections on March 2, 2009, and closed on March 13, 2009. All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) submitted SY2007-08 data.

## LEAS WITH AND WITHOUT MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS

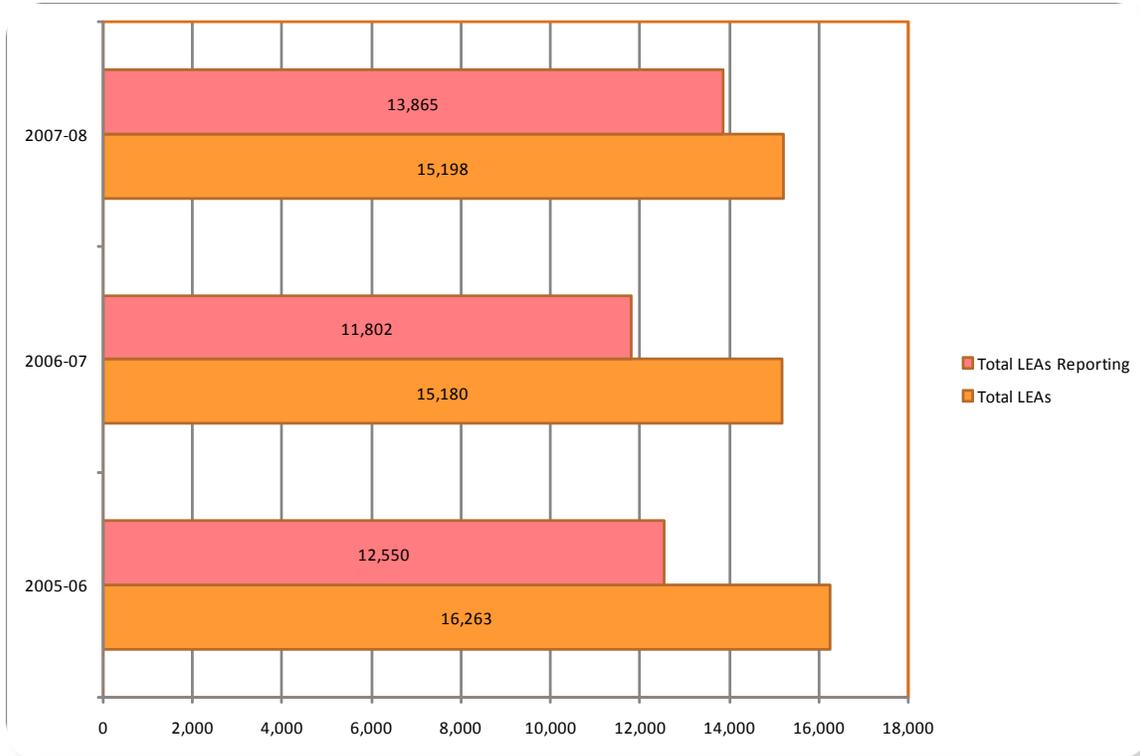
The total number of LEAs with and without subgrants reported by the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) in SY2007-08 was 15,198. Of these LEAs, 13,865 actually submitted data (91%). One thousand three hundred sixty four (1,364) (9%) of these LEAs had received McKinney-Vento subgrants. One thousand three hundred fifty six (1,356) of these subgranted LEAs actually submitted data for SY2007-08 (99%).

Thirty-eight states\* (72%) had all LEAs, with and without subgrants, submitting data. Fifteen states (28%) did not have all LEAs in their state reporting\*\* (either LEAs with subgrants, LEAs without subgrants, or a combination of both).

*\* The term "state" is used to refer to all reporting entities, including the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Bureau of Indian Education. This report has submissions from fifty-three (53) total entities.*

*\*\*The term "reporting" indicates actual submission of data.*

**Total LEAs With and Without Subgrants Reporting  
Three Year Comparison (Graph)**



**Total LEAs With and Without Subgrants Reporting  
Three Year Comparison (Table)**

	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
<b>LEAs With Subgrants</b>	856	966	1,364
<b>LEAs With Subgrants Reporting</b>	804	965	1,356
<b>LEAs Without Subgrants</b>	15,407	14,214	13,834
<b>LEAs Without Subgrants Reporting</b>	11,746	10,837	12,509
<b>Total LEAs</b>	16,263	15,180	15,198
<b>Total LEAs Reporting</b>	12,550	11,802	13,865

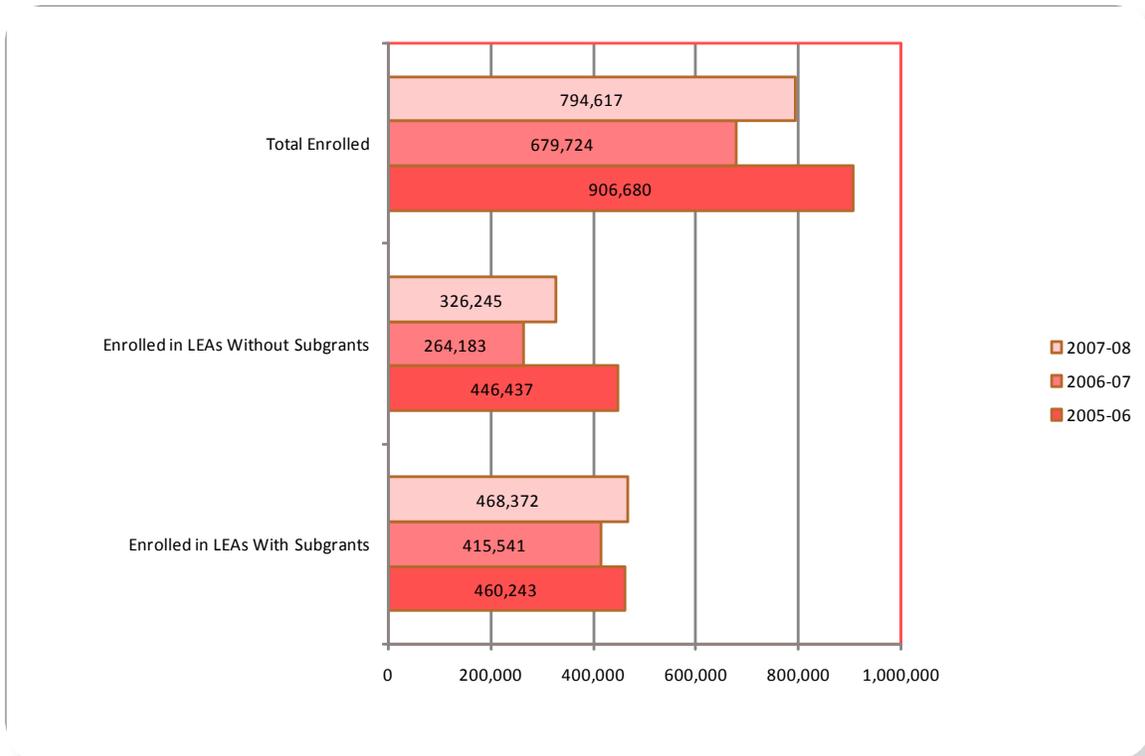
## HOMELESS STUDENTS ENROLLED IN LEAS WITH AND WITHOUT MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS

Homeless children and youth are defined as enrolled if they are attending classes and participating fully in school activities. A total of 794,617 homeless students were reported enrolled in LEAs with and without subgrants in SY2007-08, a 17% increase from the SY2006-07 total of 679,724. Nationally, 39 states (74%) reported increases in the total homeless children and youth enrolled in LEAs with and without subgrants. Fourteen states (26%) reported a decrease in SY2007-08 in the number of homeless children and youth from the 2006-07 school year. States that had an increase of at least 2,000 or more homeless students enrolled in the 2007-08 school year in LEAs with and without subgrants were California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, and Texas. States showing a decrease of 2,000 or more homeless students enrolled in LEAs with and without subgrants were Louisiana, Michigan, and Mississippi.

Possible factors to which these increases and decreases could be attributed are:

- Better data collection as states align their data collection processes with the requirements of the CSPR
- The impact of natural disasters (in particular, Hurricane Katrina displaced many students in SY2005-06)
- The U.S. economic downturn; for example, students becoming homeless due to foreclosure

**Total Enrolled in LEAs With and Without Subgrants  
Three Year Comparison (Graph)**



**Total Enrolled in LEAs With and Without Subgrants  
Three Year Comparison (Table)**

	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
<b>Enrolled in LEAS with Subgrants</b>	460,243	415,541	468,372
<b>Enrolled in LEAs without Subgrants</b>	446,437	264,183	326,245
<b>Total Enrolled</b>	906,680	679,724	794,617

**Total Enrolled by State**  
**Two Year Comparison (Table)**

STATE	2006-07	2007-08	+/-
ALABAMA	10,907	11,687	1,719
ALASKA	3,216	2,963	-253
ARIZONA	19,628	21,380	1,752
ARKANSAS	7,080	5,917	-1,163
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION	290	626	336
CALIFORNIA	178,014	224,249	46,235
COLORADO	11,978	12,302	324
CONNECTICUT	1,980	2,017	37
DELAWARE	1,842	1,982	140
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	824	1,005	181
FLORIDA	30,554	33,993	3,439
GEORGIA	14,017	15,700	1,683
HAWAII	1,132	925	-207
IDAHO	1,875	2,125	250
ILLINOIS	19,821	26,238	6,417
INDIANA	8,249	8,480	231
IOWA	2,886	5,918	3,032
KANSAS	3,569	4,890	1,321
KENTUCKY	18,337	17,735	-602
LOUISIANA	34,102	29,234	-4,868
MAINE	1,055	1,379	324
MARYLAND	8,456	8,813	357
MASSACHUSETTS	11,863	12,449	586
MICHIGAN	24,066	18,435	-5,631
MINNESOTA	6,008	8,163	2,155
MISSISSIPPI	12,856	9,926	-2,930
MISSOURI	13,620	11,977	-1,643
MONTANA	2,202	887	-1,315
NEBRASKA	1,633	1,530	-103
NEVADA	5,374	6,647	1,273
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,983	2,087	104
NEW JERSEY	4,279	6,033	1,754
NEW MEXICO	4,383	6,152	1,769
NEW YORK	44,018	71,218	27,200
NORTH CAROLINA	12,659	16,937	4,278
NORTH DAKOTA	1,209	686	-523
OHIO	13,578	14,483	905
OKLAHOMA	8,284	9,179	895
OREGON	15,517	15,839	322

**Total Enrolled by State**  
**Two Year Comparison (Table; continued)**

STATE	2006-07	2007-08	+/-
PENNSYLVANIA	12,935	11,756	-1,179
PUERTO RICO	5,976	4,336	-1,640
RHODE ISLAND	667	746	79
SOUTH CAROLINA	6,033	7,413	1,380
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,038	1,430	392
TENNESSEE	6,567	8,031	1,464
TEXAS	33,896	53,242	19,346
UTAH	9,991	11,270	1,279
VERMONT	764	789	25
VIRGINIA	9,898	11,776	1,878
WASHINGTON	16,853	18,670	1,817
WEST VIRGINIA	2,984	2,909	-75
WISCONSIN	8,103	9,331	1,228
WYOMING	675	732	57
TOTAL ENROLLED ALL STATES	679,724	794,617	114,893

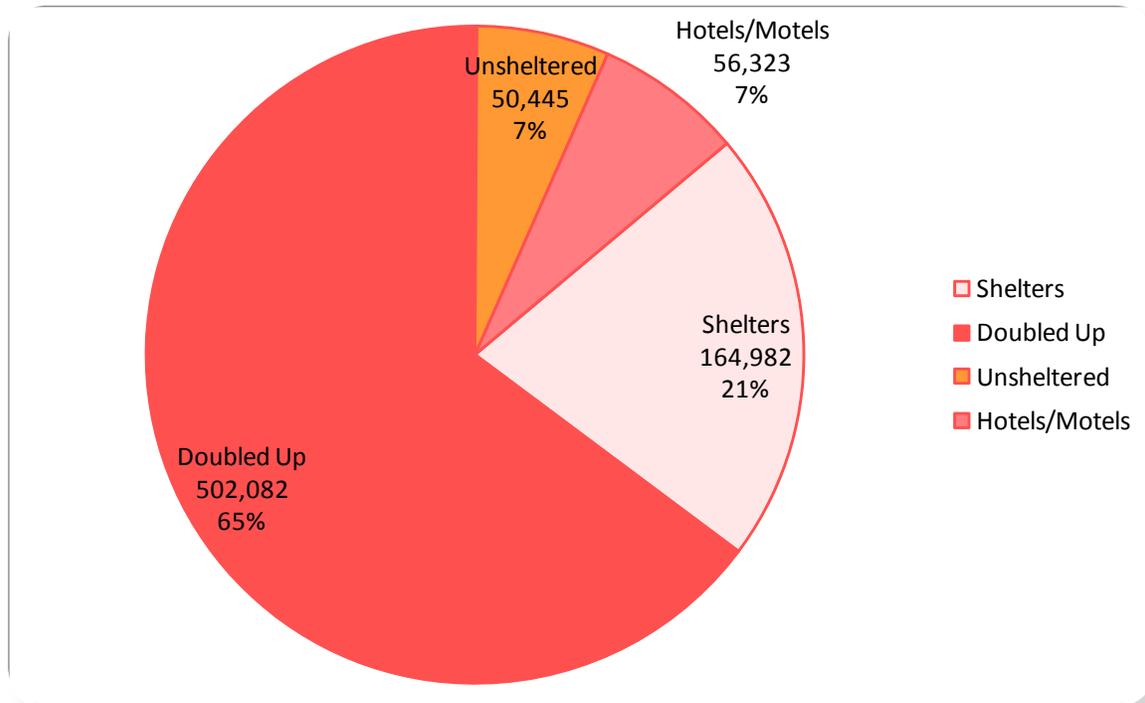
## **PRIMARY RESIDENCE OF HOMELESS STUDENTS ENROLLED IN LEAS WITH AND WITHOUT MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS**

Primary nighttime residence is defined as the type of residence (e.g., shelter, hotel, doubled-up in the home of a relative or friend) where a homeless child or unaccompanied youth is staying at the time of enrollment or the type of residence where a currently enrolled child or youth is staying when he or she is identified as homeless. As the primary nighttime residence is the basis for identifying homeless children and youth, the data counts regarding residence should correspond with data counts recorded for number of homeless children and youth enrolled in LEAs with and without subgrants. For each one child recorded, one type of residence for this child should be recorded; therefore, totals for number enrolled should equal totals for primary nighttime residence. It is the responsibility of the local liaison to record the type of primary nighttime residence at the time of the student's identification. Thirty-eight states (72%) met this requirement; fifteen states (28%) did not.

Pennsylvania does not report data in LEAs without subgrants as subgrant funds are applied to all LEAs in the state. Hawaii and Puerto Rico each only have one LEA. This LEA receives subgrant funds. The District of Columbia has no LEAs that receive subgrants.

The primary nighttime residence category of "Unknown" was removed after the SY2005-06 data collection; however, three states (6%) reported SY2007-08 data categorized as "Unknown" in the comments section of the Primary Nighttime Residence question. These data were not included in the Primary Nighttime Residence data.

**Primary Nighttime Residence by Category, SY 2007-08**  
**LEAs With and Without Subgrants (Graph)**



**Primary Nighttime Residence by Category in LEAs With and Without Subgrants**  
**Three Year Comparison (Table)\***

	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Shelters</b>	207,925	24	161,640	24	164,982	21
<b>Doubled Up</b>	484,463	56	420,995	61	502,082	65
<b>Unsheltered</b>	29,913	3	54,422	8	50,445	7
<b>Hotels/Motels</b>	65,420	7	51,117	7	56,323	7
<b>Unknown Residence</b>	91,864	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	879,594	100	688,174	100	773,832	100

\*Note: The "Unknown Residence" category was discontinued in 2006-07.

## HOMELESS STUDENTS SERVED IN LEAS WITH MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS

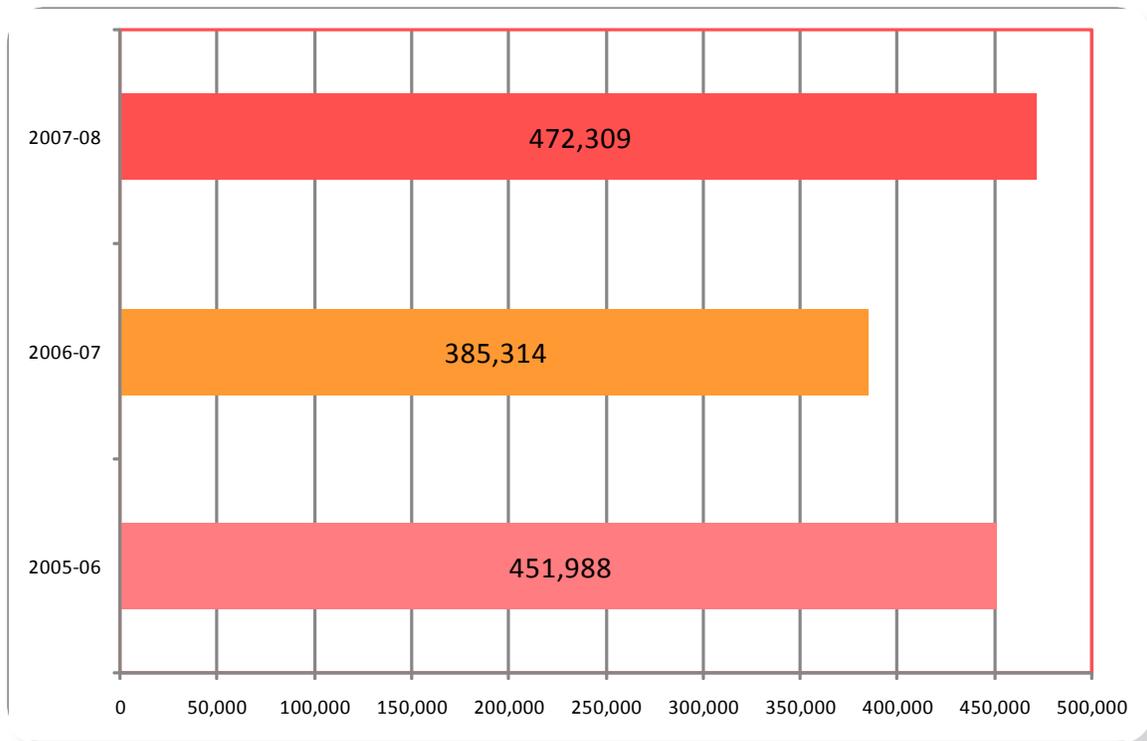
The definition of students served in the SY2007-08 federal data collection includes homeless children who have been served in any way through McKinney-Vento funds. Services would include both direct services, as outlined in the McKinney-Vento Act (Sec. 723), and indirect services, such as those provided by a staff member whose position is supported through McKinney-Vento funds.

In SY2007-08, 468,372 homeless children and youth were reported enrolled in LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants. 472,309 homeless children and youth were reported served in LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants according to the above definition. This amount is a 23% increase from students served in the 2006-07 school year (385,314). LEAs with subgrants (1,364) represent 9% of the total number of LEAs reported (15,198); however, it is important to note that these 9% of LEAs reported 59% (468,372) of the total number of homeless students enrolled (794,617) in SY2007-08.\*

Several states showed significant increases or decreases (+ or – 2,000 students) in the number of students served between SY2006-07 and SY2007-08. States showing significant increases were Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, and New Mexico. States showing significant decreases were Arizona, Louisiana, Minnesota, and North Carolina.

\* It is also important to note that some LEAs are combined into regional consortia. Regional consortia are defined as “a combination of school districts or counties that is recognized in a state as an administrative agency for its public elementary schools or secondary schools.” Each school district in a consortium is counted individually in the count of total LEAs in a state (Question 1.9 of the CSPR). For example, if the state has twelve regional centers comprised of four districts each, the total LEAs in the state would be forty-eight.

**Total Served in LEAs With McKinney-Vento Subgrants  
Three Year Comparison (Graph)**



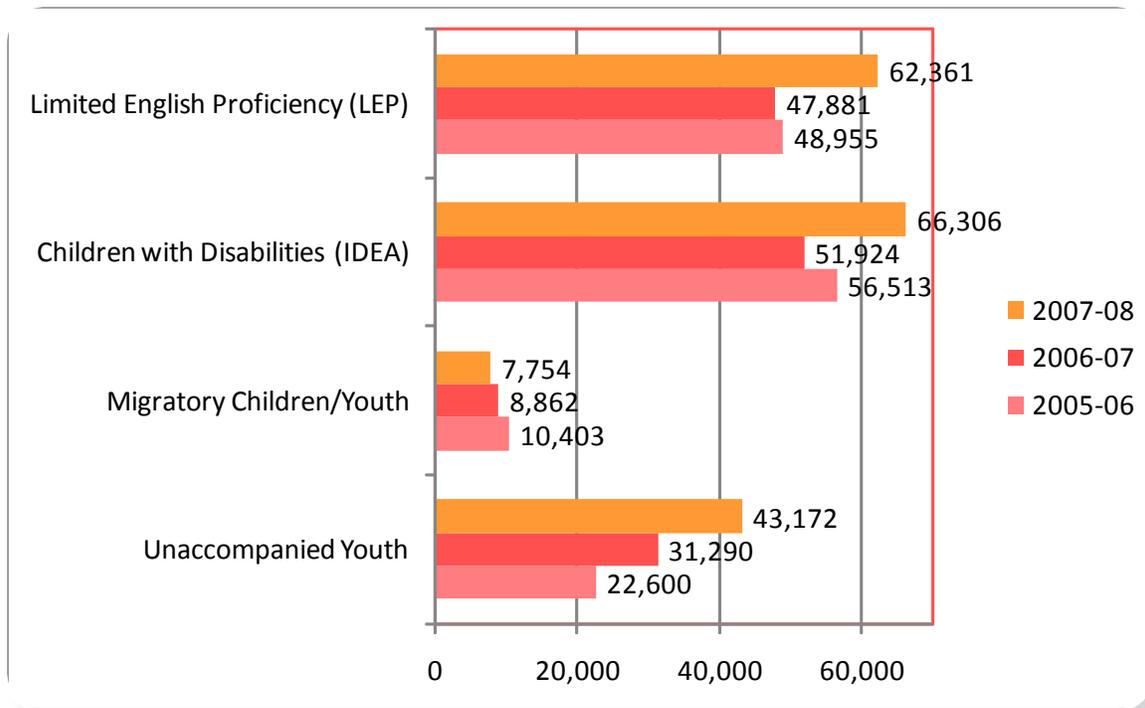
**Total Served in LEAs With McKinney-Vento Subgrants  
Three Year Comparison (Table)**

	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
<b>Served in LEAs with Subgrants</b>	451,988	385,314	472,309

## **SUBPOPULATIONS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS REPORTED SERVED IN LEAS WITH SUBGRANTS**

The next graph and table report on the subpopulations of students served by McKinney-Vento subgrants. There have been significant increases in unaccompanied youth, English language learners, and children with disabilities served by subgrants. The number of migratory children and youth served by subgrants has decreased over the three-year period.

**Subpopulations of Homeless Students Served  
Three Year Comparison (Graph)**

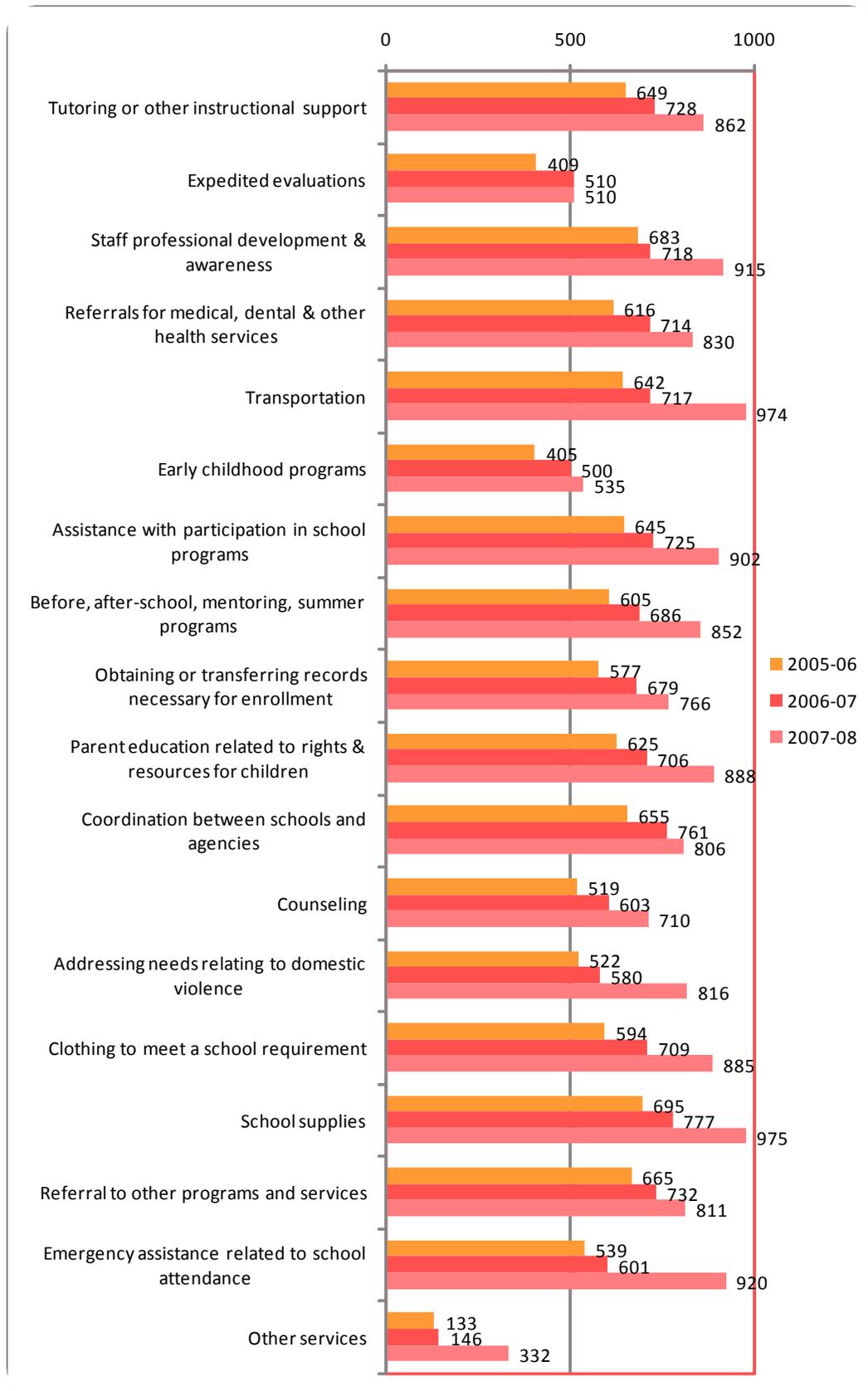


**Subpopulations of Homeless Students Served  
Three Year Comparison (Table)**

	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
<b>Limited English Proficiency (LEP)</b>	48,955	47,881	62,361
<b>Children with Disabilities (IDEA)</b>	56,513	51,924	66,306
<b>Migratory Children/Youth</b>	10,403	8,862	7,754
<b>Unaccompanied Youth</b>	22,600	31,290	43,172

# EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES PROVIDED BY SUBGRANTEES

Number of Subgrantees Providing Support Services  
Three Year Comparison (Graph)



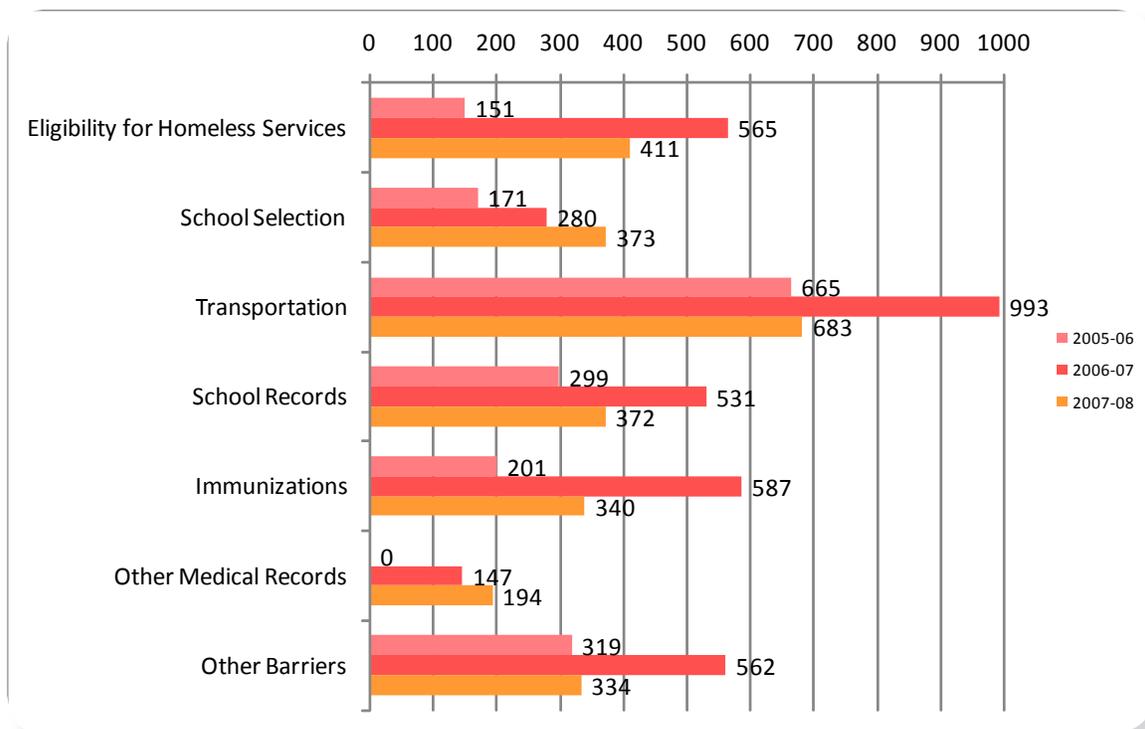
**Number of Subgrantees Providing Support Services  
Three Year Comparison (Table)**

	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
<b>Tutoring or other instructional support</b>	649	728	862
<b>Expedited Evaluations</b>	409	510	510
<b>Staff professional development and awareness</b>	684	718	915
<b>Referrals for medical, dental and other health services</b>	616	714	830
<b>Transportation</b>	641	717	974
<b>Early childhood programs</b>	405	500	535
<b>Assistance with participation in school programs</b>	645	725	902
<b>Before, after-school, mentoring, summer</b>	605	686	852
<b>Obtaining or transferring records necessary for enrollment</b>	577	679	766
<b>Parent education related to rights and resources for children</b>	625	706	888
<b>Coordination between schools and agencies</b>	655	761	806
<b>Counseling</b>	519	603	710
<b>Addressing needs related to domestic violence</b>	522	580	816
<b>Clothing to meet a school requirement</b>	594	709	885
<b>School Supplies</b>	685	777	975
<b>Referral to other programs and services</b>	665	732	811
<b>Emergency assistance related to school attendance</b>	539	601	920
<b>Other services</b>	133	146	332

## **BARRIERS TO THE EDUCATION OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH**

The number one barrier to the education of homeless children and youth reported by LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants for the 2007-08 school year is transportation to and from the school of origin. Six hundred eighty three (50%) LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants reported transportation as the number one barrier. Transportation to and from the school of origin has been the number one barrier for the past four school years. The McKinney-Vento Act requires school districts to provide transportation to and from the school of origin for homeless children and youth once the determination has been made that remaining in the school of origin is in the child's best interest, and if this transportation is requested by the parent or guardian. Many LEAs struggle to implement this requirement, especially if the child needs to be transported across district or state lines.

**Barriers to the Education of Homeless Children and Youth  
Three Year Comparison (Graph)**



**Barriers to the Education of Homeless Children and Youth  
Three Year Comparison (Table)**

	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
<b>Eligibility for Homeless Services</b>	151	565	411
<b>School Selection</b>	171	280	373
<b>Transportation</b>	665	993	683
<b>School Records</b>	299	531	372
<b>Immunizations</b>	201	587	340
<b>Other Medical Records</b>	N/A	147	194
<b>Other Barriers</b>	319	562	334

## ACADEMIC PROGRESS OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The No Child Left Behind Act requires testing of academic progress in grades 3-8. Since testing is not required in public pre-kindergarten programs (i.e., Grade Age 3-5 Not Kindergarten) through grade 2, or in ungraded settings, collection of academic progress data for homeless children and youth is not required in those areas.

The number of homeless students in grades 3-8 assessed in reading and mathematics reported by districts with subgrants in SY2007-08 increased from the number assessed in the 2006-07 school year. The number assessed in reading and the number assessed in mathematics each increased 13% over the number assessed in each area in SY2006-07. The number proficient in reading in grades 3-8 remained at 45% and the number proficient in mathematics in grades 3-8 decreased from 46% to 45%.

**Academic Progress of Homeless Children and Youth  
Three Year Comparison (Table)**

**Academic Progress of Homeless Children and Youth 2007-08**

	Number Taking Reading Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	% Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	Number Taking Mathematics Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics	% Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics
Grade 3	30,732	13,625	44%	30,841	15,288	50%
Grade 4	27,443	13,300	48%	27,540	14,235	52%
Grade 5	25,835	12,151	47%	25,870	12,191	47%
Grade 6	23,886	10,650	45%	24,035	9,703	40%
Grade 7	23,280	10,083	43%	23,181	8,859	38%
Grade 8	22,467	9,428	42%	22,393	8,193	37%
Total Grades 3-8	153,643	69,237	45%	153,860	68,469	45%
High School	35,502	12,546	35%	35,403	10,146	29%
Total Grades 3-12	189,145	81,873	43%	189,263	78,615	42%

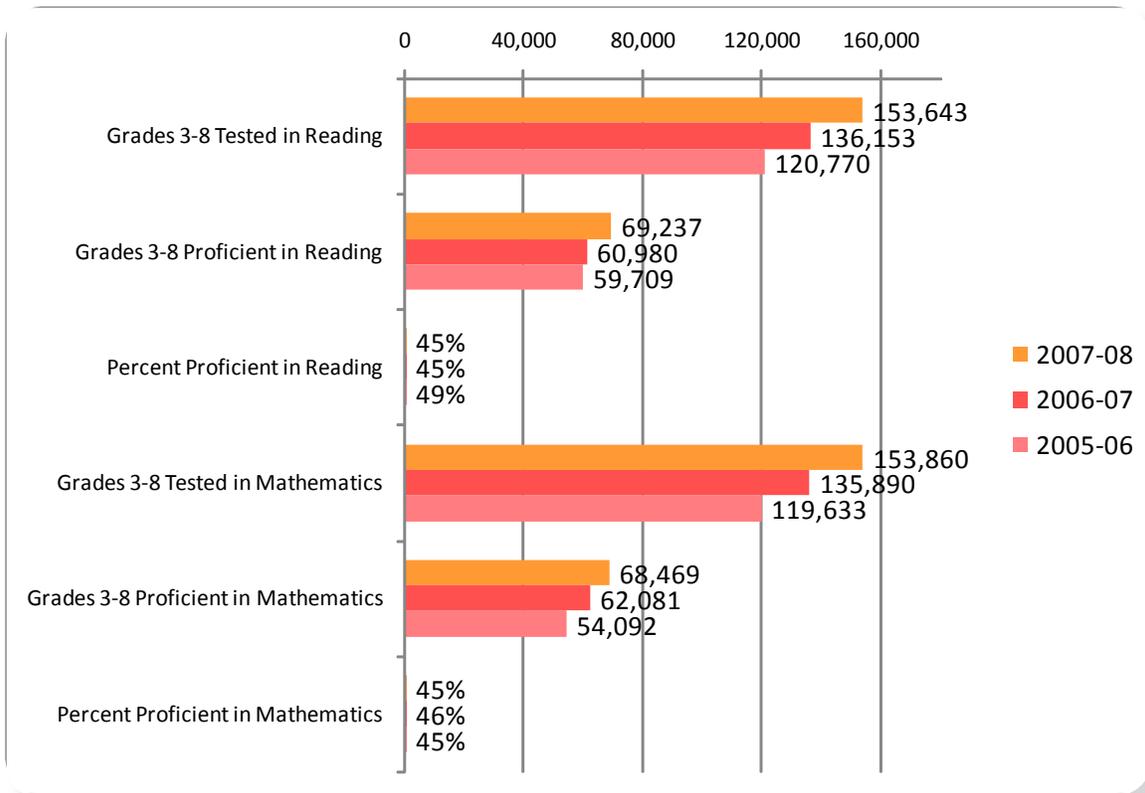
**Academic Progress of Homeless Children and Youth 2006-07**

	Number Taking Reading Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	% Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	Number Taking Mathematics Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics	% Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics
Grade 3	24,909	12,011	48%	24,771	13,636	55%
Grade 4	24,781	11,934	48%	24,754	12,300	50%
Grade 5	22,536	10,317	46%	22,396	10,528	47%
Grade 6	21,892	9,278	42%	21,993	10,500	48%
Grade 7	21,432	8,931	42%	21,363	7,989	37%
Grade 8	20,603	8,509	41%	20,613	7,128	35%
Total Grades 3-8	136,153	60,980	45%	135,890	62,081	46%
High School	28,761	11,615	40%	27,872	8,161	29%
Total Grades 3-12	164,914	72,595	44%	163,762	70,242	43%

**Academic Progress of Homeless Children and Youth 2005-06**

	Number Taking Reading Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	% Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	Number Taking Mathematics Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics	% Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics
Grade 3	21,069	10,757	51%	20,371	10,695	53%
Grade 4	25,095	13,798	55%	25,460	13,383	53%
Grade 5	19,634	9,421	48%	19,111	8,618	45%
Grade 6	17,838	8,240	46%	17,787	7,047	40%
Grade 7	17,399	7,778	45%	16,843	6,115	36%
Grade 8	19,735	9,715	49%	20,061	8,234	41%
Total Grades 3-8	120,770	59,709	49%	119,633	54,092	45%
High School	24,247	9,758	40%	23,800	7,796	33%
Total Grades 3-12	145,017	69,467	48%	143,433	61,888	43%

**Academic Progress in Reading and Mathematics, Grades 3-8  
Three Year Comparison (Graph)**



**Academic Progress in Reading and Mathematics, Grades 3-8**  
**Three Year Comparison (Table)**

	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
<b>Grades 3-8 Tested in Reading</b>	136,153	120,770	83,137
<b>Grades 3-8 Proficient in Reading</b>	60,980	59,709	36,395
<b>Percent Proficient in Reading</b>	45%	49%	44%
<b>Grades 3-8 Tested in Math</b>	135,890	119,633	80,886
<b>Grades 3-8 Proficient in Math</b>	62,081	54,092	34,181
<b>Percent Proficient in Math</b>	46%	45%	42%