IMPACT ON MEDICAL HEALTH

Homeless children are more likely to experience health related problems as opposed to their housed peers.

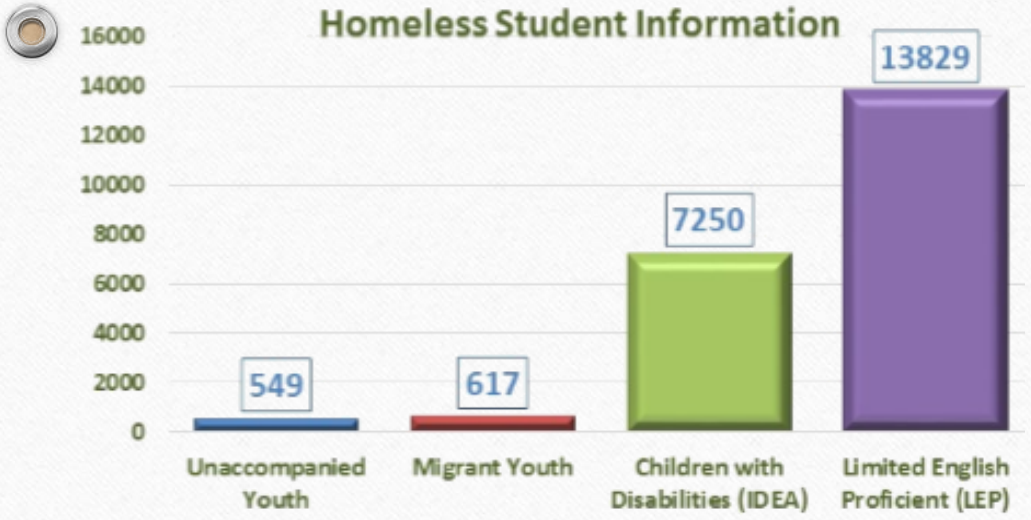
- The younger and longer a child experiences homelessness, the greater the cumulative toll of negative health outcomes, which can have lifelong effects on the child, the family, and the community.
- Young children who experience homelessness are disproportionately more likely to experience an array of risk factors-including child maltreatment, lead toxicity, chronic health conditions, and food insecurity.

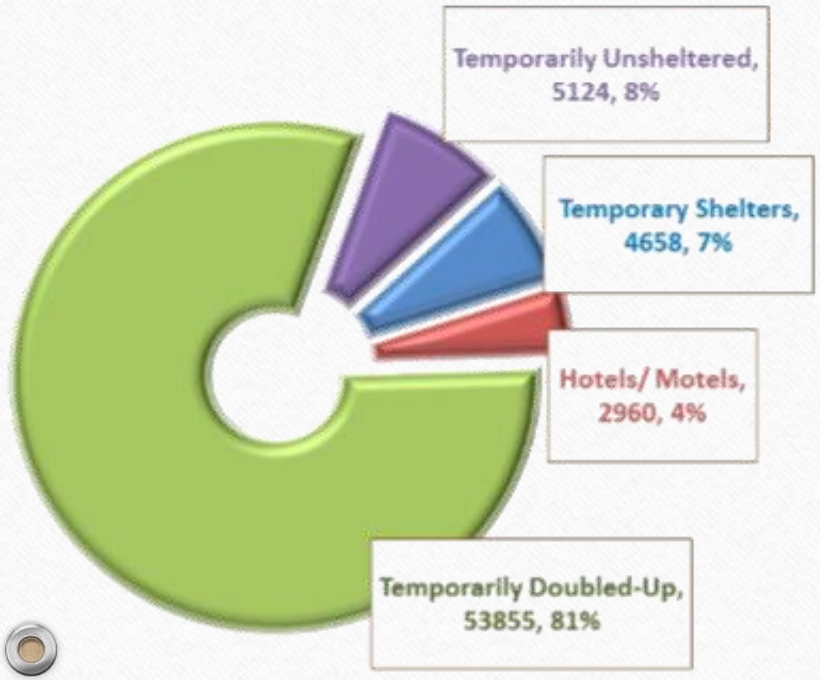
IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH

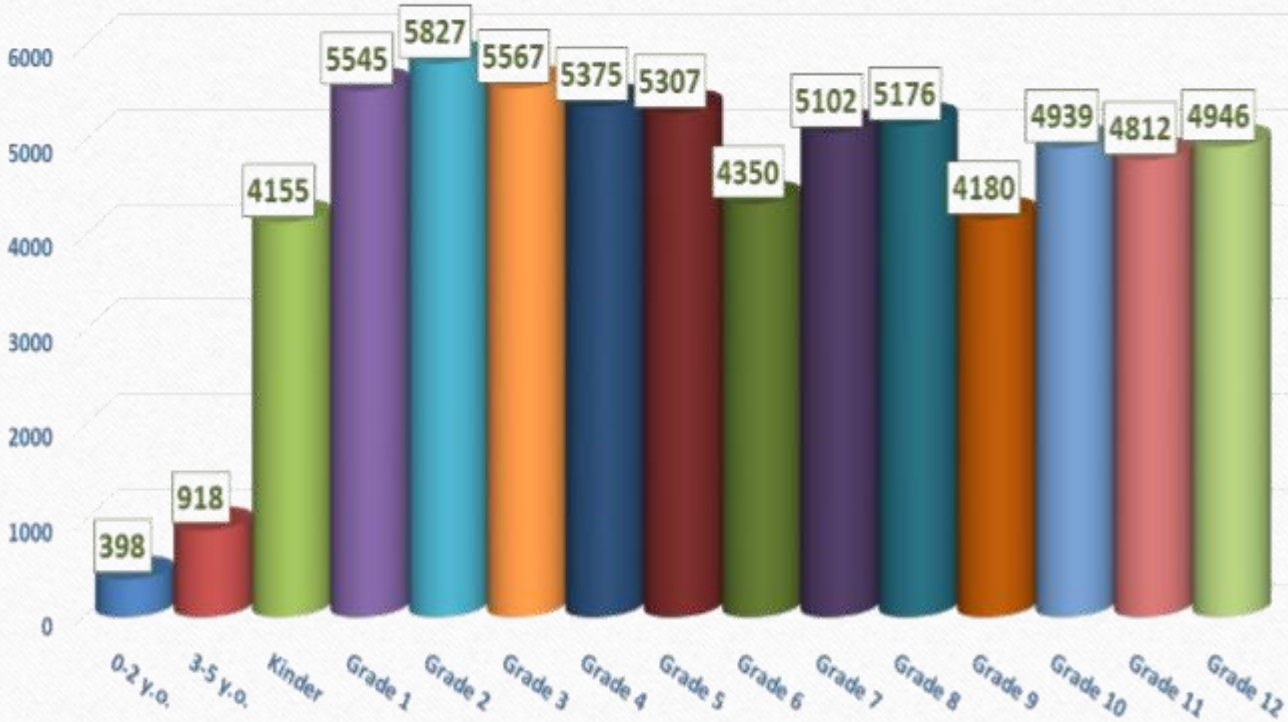
Homeless children suffer from stressors that negatively affect their psychosocial well-being as opposed to their housed peers.

- 74% worry about **where they will live**
- 58% worry that they will have **no place to sleep**
- 87% worry that **something will happen** to their family
- 25% have witnessed **acts of violence** within their family
- 1/5 of homeless children 3-6 years of age have emotional problems serious enough to require professional care
- **47% of homeless school age children have problems such as anxiety or depression;** compared to 18% of other children
- Less than 33% of homeless children receive mental health treatment

SCHOOL YEAR 2016-2017







66,597 students impacted by homelessness identified across 80 school districts and 298 charter schools

MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT

Federal Mandate

- On December 10, 2015 President Obama signed the 2015 Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) which replaced No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act.
- All homeless school-aged children are entitled to the same free and appropriate public education that is provided to non-homeless students
- Schools are required to remove barriers to the enrollment, attendance, and academic success of homeless students
- EVERY school district/charter is REQUIRED to designate a homeless liaison to address the educational needs of these students



Determining "Fixed"

- A fixed residence is one that is stationary, permanent and not subject to change



Determining "Regular"

- A regular residence is one that is used on a regular basis [i.e. nightly]



Determining "Adequate"

- An adequate residence is one that is sufficient for meeting both the physical and psychological needs typically met in home environments

HOMELESS EDUCATION DEFINITION

The McKinney-Vento Act defines a "homeless" student as one between 0 to 22** years of age, who lacks a **fixed, regular, and adequate** nighttime residence, and may include

- Sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason ("doubling or tripling up")
- Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, camping grounds due to the lack of adequate alternative accommodations
- Living in emergency or transitional shelters
- 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 a similar setting
- Abandoned, runaway or pushed-out youth or migratory children living in any of the above circumstances

***due to early Head Start and Special Education service provisions*