

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

Data Collection Summary

*From the School Year 2009-10 Federally Required State Data Collection for the McKinney-Vento Education Assistance Improvements Act of 2001
and
Comparison of the SY 2007-08, SY 2008-09, and SY 2009-10 Data Collections*

National Center for Homeless Education
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For more information, visit <http://www.ed.gov/programs/homeless/index.html>.

This publication is available for downloading at www.serve.org/nche/ibt/sc_data.php.

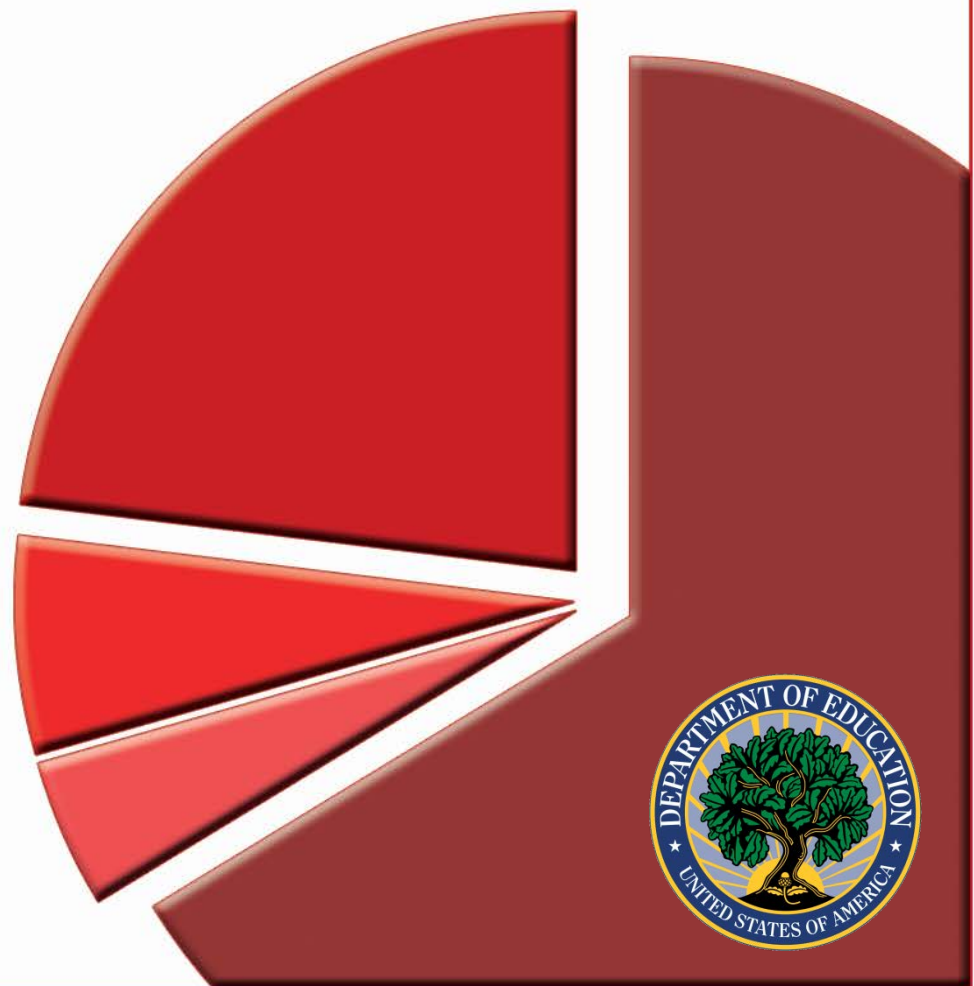


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Department of Education's (ED) Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE) requires all State Educational Agencies (SEAs) and Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) to submit information regarding child and youth homelessness. This information enables the office, under the Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Program, to determine the extent to which States ensure that children and youth experiencing homelessness have access to a free, appropriate public education under Title VII, Subtitle B, of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The purpose of the EHCY Program is to improve educational outcomes for children and youth in homeless situations. This program is 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.

The Department requires all States to report data on program performance and revise and recertify any data identified as incomplete or inconsistent. Data reflect information obtained principally from LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants; however, some information regarding all LEAs in the State is also required.

There is some variation in the number of LEAs reporting data and receiving subgrants across the three years represented in this report. Furthermore, as for the number of LEAs with subgrants, SY 2009-10 was the implementation year of the additional McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth funds authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Also, the data reporting guidelines were clarified over this period, which resulted in the counting of all LEAs participating in consortia or served by a regional grantee as LEAs with subgrants. The reported increase in the number of homeless children and youth enrolled in or served by LEAs with subgrants can be attributed to the increase in the number of LEAs with subgrants reporting data in addition to actual increases of numbers of homeless children and youth enrolled by these LEAs in many States.

States submit McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth data to ED using two methods during two periods. Most of the data are programmed and submitted in the Fall via the *EDFacts* data collection system, which populates tables in the Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR). The CSPR also has questions or tables requiring manual entry or comment before certification and submission via ED's Data Exchange Network (EDEN). After the data are reviewed by the program offices, there is a revision period prior to recertification of the data in the Spring. The data summarized in this report include a three-year comparison from SY 2007-08 through SY 2009-10. The results of the data are summarized below by CSPR question:

- **Number of LEAs with and without McKinney-Vento subgrants (1.9.0)**

In SY 2009-10, LEAs that received McKinney-Vento subgrants (3,046) represented 19% of the total number of LEAs reported (15,906). There was a 76% increase between SY 2008-09 and SY 2009-10 in the number of LEAs receiving subgrants (1,729) and a 123% increase in the number of LEAs receiving subgrants over the three-year period SY 2007-08 through SY 2009-10.

Those LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants reported 80% (748,538) of the total number of homeless students enrolled (939,903). LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants that reported data (2,866) only comprise 21% of all LEAs who submitted data (13,887).

- **Number of homeless students enrolled in LEAs with and without McKinney-Vento subgrants (1.9.1.1)**

The McKinney-Vento definition of enrolled students includes those students attending classes and participating fully in school activities. For data collection purposes, an enrolled student includes any child for whom a current enrollment record exists.

939,903 homeless students were reported enrolled by LEAs with and without subgrants in SY 2009-10, a 2 percent decrease from SY 2008-09 (956,914) and an 18% increase over the three-year period SY 2007-08 (794,617) to SY 2009-10.

- **Primary nighttime residence by category in LEAs with and without McKinney-Vento subgrants (1.9.1.2)**

The primary nighttime residence for the purpose of data reporting is the student's nighttime residence when he/she was determined eligible for McKinney-Vento services. The primary nighttime residence categories are sheltered, unsheltered, hotels/motels, and doubled-up. The number of students whose primary nighttime residence was categorized as sheltered or doubled-up increased and the number of students whose primary nighttime residence was categorized as unsheltered or hotels/motels decreased between SY 2008-09 and SY 2009-10. The number of students whose primary residence is classified as "doubled-up" has been the most frequently reported category for the past three years and has increased 33% over that three-year period.

- **Homeless students served in LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants (1.9.2.1)**

The definition of "served" for the purposes of data collection for the McKinney-Vento program includes homeless children who have been served in any way through McKinney-Vento subgrant-funded staff or activities. It is possible for a child to be served in a district, but not enrolled in that district. Over **852,000** students were reported served by McKinney-Vento subgrantees in 2009-10, a 38% increase from SY 2008-09 (617,027) and an 81% increase for the three-year period SY 2007-08 (472,309) to SY 2009-10.

- **Subpopulations of homeless students served in LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants (1.9.2.2)**

ED data systems categorize subpopulations of homeless students as unaccompanied youth, migratory children and youth, children with disabilities (IDEA), and children with limited English proficiency (LEP).¹ Each category showed significant increases in the number served in SY 2009-10. All categories also showed significant increases in the number served over the three-year period SY 2007-08 to SY 2009-10.

- **Educational support services offered in LEAs served by McKinney-Vento subgrantees (1.9.2.3)**

This question addresses the number of subgranted LEAs offering each of a number of support services to homeless students. As the total number of LEAs receiving subgrants has increased over the three-year period, so has the number of LEAs reporting the provision of these services for homeless students.

- **Barriers to the education of homeless students in LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants (1.9.2.4)**

This question addresses the number of subgranted LEAs who have experienced each of the following barriers to the education of homeless children and youth: eligibility for homeless services, school selection, transportation, school records, immunizations, other medical records, and miscellaneous

¹The CSPR uses the term "Limited English Proficient" (LEP) to describe English Learners (ELs).

barriers. Transportation is the barrier reported most by LEAs receiving subgrants and has been for the past six years.

- **Academic performance of homeless students served in LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants (1.9.2.5.1 and 1.9.2.5.2)**

The Department collects data on the number and percentage of homeless students in LEAs receiving subgrants who are assessed in both reading and mathematics and on the proficiency levels of those assessed.

- Reading: The number of homeless students in grades 3-8 taking the state reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (235,917) increased 41% from the number of homeless students taking the reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (167,017). This number also represents an increase of 53% from the number of homeless students taking the reading test in SY 2007-08 (153,643).
- Of the number of homeless students in grades 3-8 taking the state reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (235,917), 53% (125,184) met or exceeded proficiency standards in reading. This is a three percentage point increase from the 50% (83,926) of homeless students who were found to meet or exceed proficiency standards in reading in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (167,017).
- Mathematics: The number of homeless students in grades 3-8 taking the state mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (235,829) increased 42% from the number of homeless students taking the mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (166,104). This number also represents an increase of 53% from the number of homeless students taking the mathematics test in SY 2007-08 (153,860).
- Of the number of homeless students in grades 3-8 taking the state mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (235,829), 52% (122,941) met or exceeded proficiency standards in mathematics. This is a two percentage point increase from the 50% (83,104) of homeless students who were found to meet or exceed proficiency standards in mathematics in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (166,104).

CSPR DATA COLLECTION SUMMARY

The online portal for the CSPR opened for manual entry and certification on November 8, 2010, and closed on December 17, 2010. The portal reopened for corrections and recertification on February 28, 2011, and closed on March 16, 2011. All fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) submitted SY 2009-10 data.

Following is an analysis of the data submitted for SY 2009-10, including comparisons with data submitted for SY 2007-08 and SY 2008-09.

LEAS WITH AND WITHOUT MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS (1.9.0)

The total number of LEAs with and without subgrants reported by the fifty States,² the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the BIE in SY 2009-10 was **15,906**, a three percent increase from SY 2008-09 (15,460). Of these LEAs, 13,887 submitted data (87%), a 2 percent increase from the number of LEAs submitting data in SY 2008-09 (13,561). Nineteen percent (3,046) of these LEAs had McKinney-Vento subgrants. Of all subgranted LEAs, 2,866 submitted data for SY 2009-10 (94%), a 72% increase from the number of subgrantees submitting data in SY 2008-09 (1,668) and a 111% increase from the number of subgrantees submitting data in SY 2007-08 (1,356). The increase in the number of subgrantees submitting data over this period can be attributed in part to the availability of funds for additional McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth subgrant awards through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and in part to a clarification in the data collection guidance first issued in SY 2007-08 to report all LEAs in regional consortia, or those served by a regional LEA subgrantee, as LEAs with subgrants.

Forty-one States³ (77%) had all LEAs, with and without subgrants, submitting data. Twelve States (23%) did not have all LEAs in their State submit data, either those LEAs with subgrants, LEAs without subgrants, or a combination of both. Some States are continuing to transition to new electronic data reporting systems and are working toward future collection of data from all LEAs.

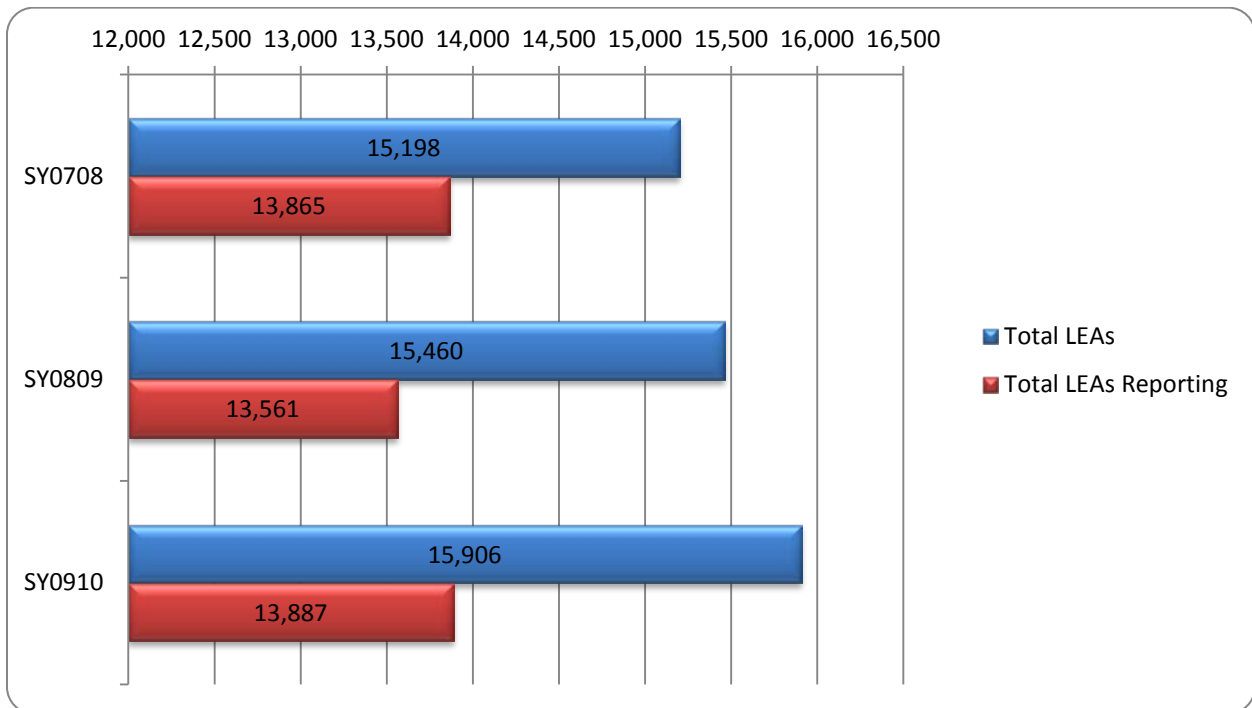
² The term "State" is used to refer to all reporting entities, including the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and BIE. This report has submissions from fifty-three (53) States.

³ 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 reported only one LEA. This LEA receives subgrant funds. Illinois reported no LEAs that receive subgrants.

Table 1
Total LEAs With and Without McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.0), Three-Year Comparison

	SY0708	SY0708 Percent of Total LEAs	SY0809	SY0809 Percent of Total LEAs	SY0910	SY0910 Percent of Total LEAs	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0809	Percent Change Between SY0809 and SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0910 (3 Year)
LEAs With Subgrants	1,364	9	1,729	11	3,046	19	27	76	123
LEAs With Subgrants Reporting	1,356	9	1,668	11	2,866	18	23	72	111
LEAs Without Subgrants	13,834	91	13,731	89	12,860	81	-1	-6	-7
LEAs Without Subgrants Reporting	12,509	82	11,893	77	11,021	69	-5	-7	-12
Total LEAs	15,198	100	15,460	100	15,906	100	2	3	5
Total LEAs Reporting	13,865	91	13,561	88	13,887	87	-2	2	0.2

Figure 1
Total LEAs With and Without McKinney-Vento Subgrants Reporting (CSPR 1.9.0), Three-Year Comparison



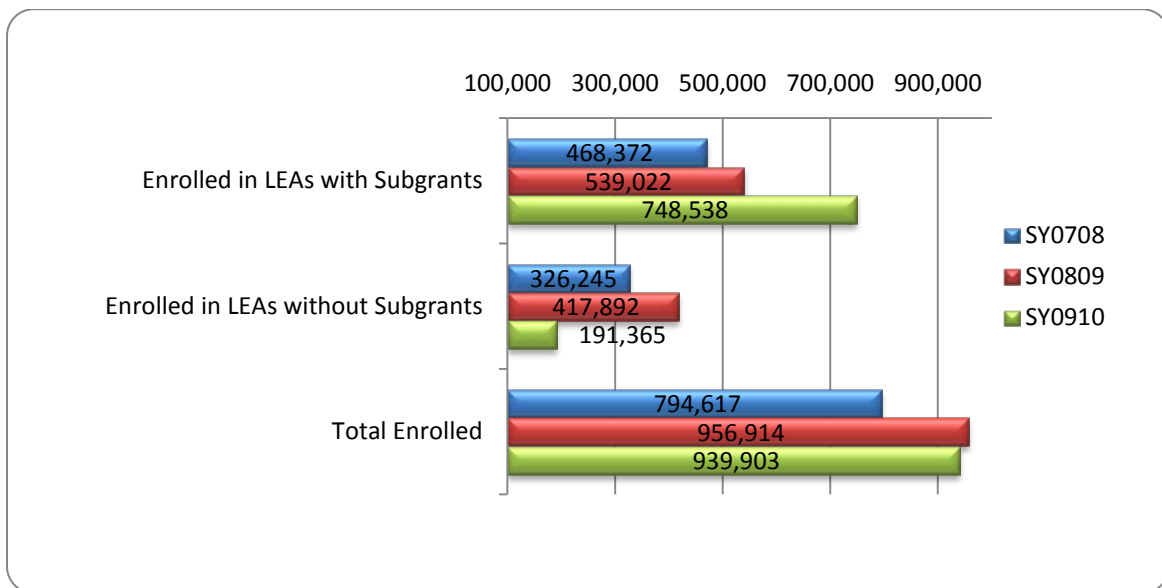
HOMELESS STUDENTS ENROLLED IN LEAs WITH AND WITHOUT MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS (1.9.1.1)

Homeless children and youth are defined as “enrolled” if they are attending classes and participating fully in school activities. A total of **939,903** homeless students were reported enrolled in all LEAs in the SY 2009-10 CSPR data collection, a two percent decrease from the SY 2008-09 total of 956,914. Nationally, 42 States (79%) reported increases in the total number of homeless children and youth enrolled in LEAs with and without subgrants in SY 2009-10. Eleven States (21%) reported a decrease in the number of homeless children and youth enrolled in SY 2009-10 from the number enrolled in SY 2008-09.

Table 2
Total Enrolled in LEAs With and Without McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.1.1), Three-Year Comparison

	SY0708	SY0708 Percent of Total Enrolled	SY0809	SY0809 Percent of Total Enrolled	SY0910	SY0910 Percent of Total Enrolled	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0809	Percent Change Between SY0809 and SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0910 (3 Year)
Enrolled in LEAs with Subgrants	468,372	59	539,022	56	748,538	80	15	39	60
Enrolled in LEAs without Subgrants	326,245	41	417,892	44	191,365	20	28	-54	-41
Total Enrolled	794,617	100	956,914	100	939,903	100	20	-2	18

Figure 2
Total Enrolled in LEAs With and Without McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.1.1), Three-Year Comparison



The following table portrays the three-year comparison of the total number of homeless students enrolled by State and includes each State's percentage of the total number of homeless students enrolled nationally.

Table 3
Total Enrolled in LEAs With and Without McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.1.1),
Three-Year Comparison by State

	Total Enrolled SY0708	Percent of Total Enrolled SY0708	Total Enrolled SY0809	Percent of Total Enrolled SY0809	Total Enrolled SY0910	Percent of Total Enrolled SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0809	Percent Change Between SY0809 and SY0910 ^a	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0910 (3 Year)
Total Enrolled All States in LEAs with and Without Subgrants	794,617	100	956,914	100	939,903	100	20	-2	18
Total Enrolled by State									
ALABAMA	11,687	1.5	12,859	1.3	16,287	1.7	10	27	39
ALASKA	2,963	0.4	3,401	0.4	4,218	0.4	15	24	42
ARIZONA	21,380	2.7	25,336	2.6	30,815	3.3	19	22	44
ARKANSAS	5,917	0.7	6,344	0.7	8,107	0.9	7	28	37
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION	626	0.1	2,088	0.2	1,867	0.2	234	-11	198
CALIFORNIA	224,249	28.2	288,233	30.1	193,796	20.6	29	-33	-14
COLORADO	12,302	1.5	15,834	1.7	18,408	2.0	29	16	50
CONNECTICUT	2,017	0.3	2,387	0.2	2,716	0.3	18	14	35
DELAWARE	1,982	0.2	2,598	0.3	2,843	0.3	31	9	43
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,005	0.1	950	0.1	2,499	0.3	-5	163	149
FLORIDA	33,993	4.3	40,967	4.3	48,695	5.2	21	19	43
GEORGIA	15,700	2.0	24,079	2.5	26,428	2.8	53	10	68
HAWAII	925	0.1	1,739	0.2	2,966	0.3	88	71	221
IDAHO	2,125	0.3	2,710	0.3	4,342	0.5	28	60	104
ILLINOIS	26,238	3.3	26,688	2.8	33,367	3.6	2	25	27
INDIANA	8,480	1.1	10,364	1.1	12,248	1.3	22	18	44
IOWA	5,918	0.7	6,824	0.7	6,631	0.7	15	-3	12
KANSAS	4,890	0.6	6,700	0.7	8,452	0.9	37	26	73
KENTUCKY	17,735	2.2	22,626	2.4	23,104	2.5	28	2	30
LOUISIANA	29,234	3.7	25,362	2.7	25,223	2.7	-13	-1	-14
MAINE	1,379	0.2	1,300	0.1	1,158	0.1	-6	-11	-16
MARYLAND	8,813	1.1	10,676	1.1	13,158	1.4	21	23	49
MASSACHUSETTS	12,449	1.6	12,269	1.3	13,090	1.4	-1	7	5
MICHIGAN	18,435	2.3	18,706	2.0	22,189	2.4	1	19	20
MINNESOTA	8,163	1.0	7,590	0.8	9,221	1.0	-7	21	13
MISSISSIPPI	9,926	1.2	8,525	0.9	7,499	0.8	-14	-12	-24

	Total Enrolled SY0708	Percent of Total Enrolled SY0708	Total Enrolled SY0809	Percent of Total Enrolled SY0809	Total Enrolled SY0910	Percent of Total Enrolled SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0809	Percent Change Between SY0809 and SY0910 ^a	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0910 (3 Year)
MISSOURI	11,977	1.5	14,350	1.5	16,654	1.8	20	16	39
MONTANA	887	0.1	1,308	0.1	1,445	0.2	47	10	63
NEBRASKA	1,530	0.2	1,752	0.2	2,188	0.2	15	25	43
NEVADA	6,647	0.8	8,670	0.9	8,841	0.9	30	2	33
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,087	0.3	2,130	0.2	2,573	0.3	2	21	23
NEW JERSEY	6,033	0.8	7,890	0.8	6,250	0.7	31	-21	4
NEW MEXICO	6,152	0.8	8,380	0.9	9,432	1.0	36	13	53
NEW YORK	71,218	9.0	76,117	8.0	82,409	8.8	7	8	16
NORTH CAROLINA	16,937	2.1	18,693	2.0	21,019	2.2	10	12	24
NORTH DAKOTA	686	0.1	1,149	0.1	836	0.1	67	-27	22
OHIO	14,483	1.8	16,059	1.7	19,113	2.0	11	19	32
OKLAHOMA	9,179	1.2	12,139	1.3	15,910	1.7	32	31	73
OREGON	15,839	2.0	18,051	1.9	19,954	2.1	14	11	26
PENNSYLVANIA	11,756	1.5	12,438	1.3	18,204	1.9	6	46	55
PUERTO RICO	4,336	0.5	4,064	0.4	4,464	0.5	-6	10	3
RHODE ISLAND	746	0.1	1,099	0.1	996	0.1	47	-9	34
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,413	0.9	8,738	0.9	10,820	1.2	18	24	46
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,430	0.2	1,794	0.2	1,512	0.2	25	-16	6
TENNESSEE	8,031	1.0	9,836	1.0	11,458	1.2	22	16	43
TEXAS	53,242	6.7	80,940	8.5	76,095	8.1	52	-6	43
UTAH	11,270	1.4	14,016	1.5	15,702	1.7	24	12	39
VERMONT	789	0.1	662	0.1	785	0.1	-16	19	-1
VIRGINIA	11,776	1.5	12,768	1.3	14,223	1.5	8	11	21
WASHINGTON	18,670	2.3	20,780	2.2	21,826	2.3	11	5	17
WEST VIRGINIA	2,909	0.4	4,257	0.4	4,817	0.5	46	13	66
WISCONSIN	9,331	1.2	10,955	1.1	12,029	1.3	17	10	29
WYOMING	732	0.1	724	0.1	1,021	0.1	-1	41	39
TOTAL ENROLLED ALL STATES	794,617	100	956,914	100	939,903	100	20	-2	18

^a States marked in blue in SY 2009-10 had an increase in enrollment of 20% or more.

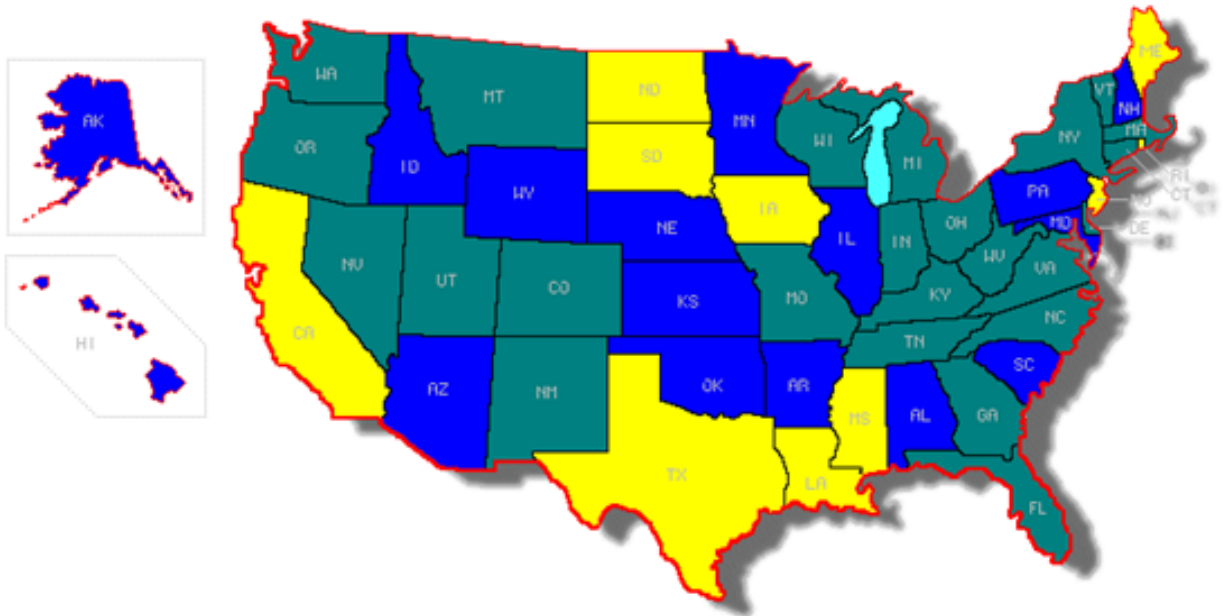
States marked in yellow in SY 2009-10 had an increase in enrollment of 19% or less.

States marked in teal showed a decrease in enrollment between SY 2008-09 and SY 2009-10.

States highlighted in light blue constitute the largest percentages of the total national enrollment.

Figure 3
SY0910 Increase/Decrease in Homeless Students Enrolled (CSPR 1.9.1.1)

- = 20% or more increase
- = 19% or less increase
- = Decrease



The total number of homeless students enrolled nationally in reporting LEAs with and without subgrants decreased 2 percent between SY 2008-09 and SY 2009-10. A number of States (portrayed in the above map) reported increases in total enrollment of 20% or more. States that reported a 20% or more increase in the number of homeless students enrolled in all LEAs in SY 2009-10 from the number reported in SY 2008-09 were: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Wyoming. States showing a decrease in the number of homeless students enrolled in all LEAs between SY 2008-09 and SY 2009-10 were: Bureau of Indian Education, California, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Texas.

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

- Economic downturn (for example, students becoming homeless due to foreclosure)
- Natural disasters
- Changes in data collection as States align their data collection processes with the requirements of EDFacts and the CSPR

The four States comprising the largest percentages of the total national enrollment of homeless students in LEAs with and without McKinney-Vento subgrants in SY 2009-10 were, in order, California (21%), New York (9 percent), Texas (8 percent), and Florida (5 percent). The combined number of students in these four States (400,995) was 43% of the total enrolled (939,903).

California has accounted for the largest number of homeless students each year over the three-year period; however, the state aggregate from all LEAs submitting data showed a decrease of 94,437 homeless students enrolled between SY 2008-09 and SY 2009-10. California explained the decrease in the Comments section for CSPR Question 1.9.1.1 as, “the main cause for this decrease is the data reporting procedures and sources to collect homeless data has fully transitioned to a new data system. CDE is currently working to improve the data quality in the homeless data collected in this system.” Excluding California from the national total, homeless student enrollment increased 11% among all other States.

Table 4
Total Enrolled in LEAs With and Without McKinney-Vento Subgrants by State SY 2009-10 (CSPR 1.9.1.1), States with Largest Percent of Enrollment

	National	California	New York	Texas	Florida	Total State
Total # Enrolled SY0910	939,903	193,796	82,409	76,095	48,695	400,995
Percent of Total Enrolled	100	21	9	8	5	43

Age 3-5 Not Kindergarten (1.9.1.1) – Homeless Preschool Children

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act includes homeless children in public preschool programs as follows:

“Each State Educational Agency shall ensure that each child of a homeless individual and each homeless youth have equal access to the same free, appropriate public education, including a public preschool education, as provided to other children and youths.”⁴ Guidance issued from ED elaborates further to state “children and youth and their families receive educational services for which they are eligible, including Head Start, Even Start, and preschool programs administered by the LEA.”⁵

Homeless children who are enrolled in public preschool programs have been categorized in the CSPR as *Age 3-5 Not Kindergarten* for the purpose of data collection since SY 2006-07. Following is a three-year comparison of data submitted for this category.

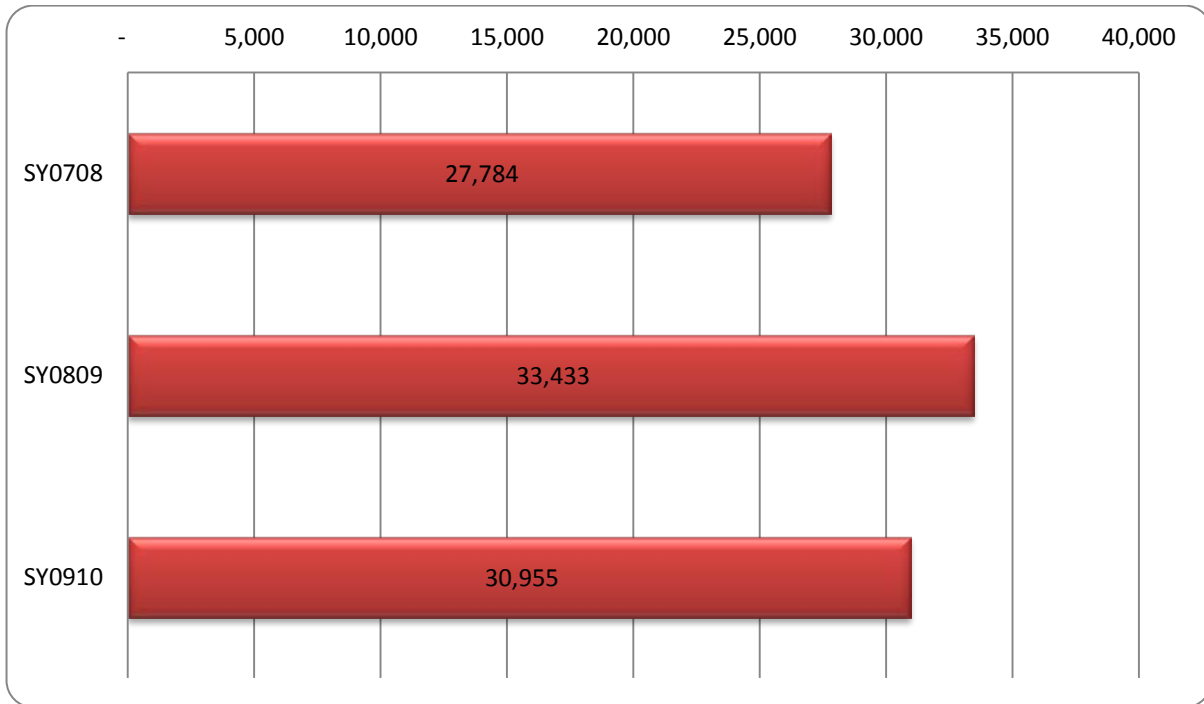
Table 5
Age 3-5 Not Kindergarten, Total Enrolled in LEAs With and Without McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.1.1), Three-Year Comparison

Age 3-5 Not Kindergarten ENROLLED	SY0708 Enrolled	SY0809 Enrolled	SY0910 Enrolled	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0809	Percent Change Between SY0809 and SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0910 (3 Year)
Total All States	27,784	33,433	30,995	20	-7	11

⁴ Subtitle B of title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq., section 721)

⁵ Children And Youth Program, Title VII-B Of The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, As Amended By The No Child Left Behind Act Of 2001, Non-Regulatory Guidance, United States Department Of Education Washington, DC July 2004.

Figure 4
Age 3-5 Not Kindergarten, Total Enrolled in LEAs With and Without McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.1.1), Three-Year Comparison



PRIMARY NIGHTTIME RESIDENCE OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH ENROLLED IN LEAS WITH AND WITHOUT MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS (1.9.1.2)

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.⁶ It is the responsibility of the local liaison to record the type of primary nighttime residence at the time of identification.

As the primary nighttime residence at the time of enrollment 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 child recorded, one type of residence for this child should be recorded; therefore, totals for number enrolled should equal totals for primary residence. The CSPR requires this alignment between the data submitted for total enrolled in LEAs with and without subgrants and the data submitted for number of homeless children categorized by primary nighttime residence.

Forty-seven States (89%) met the CSPR requirement that the primary nighttime residence total equal the total enrolled, while six States (11%) did not meet the requirement. Many LEAs collect the primary nighttime residence data manually and the SEA does not receive the data electronically, thus the potential exists for missing data and mismatched totals.

Table 6
Primary Nighttime Residence by Category in All LEAs Reporting Data (CSPR 1.9.1.2), Percent of Total and Three-Year Comparison

	SY0708	Percent of SY0708 Total Primary Nighttime Residence Reported	SY0809	Percent of SY0809 Total Primary Nighttime Residence Reported	SY0910	Percent of SY0910 Total Primary Nighttime Residence Reported
Shelters	164,982	21	211,152	23.1	179,863	19
Doubled Up	502,082	65	606,764	66.3	668,024	71
Unsheltered	50,445	7	39,678	4.3	40,701	4
Hotels/Motels	56,323	7	57,579	6.3	47,243	5
Total	773,832	100	915,173	100	935,831	100*

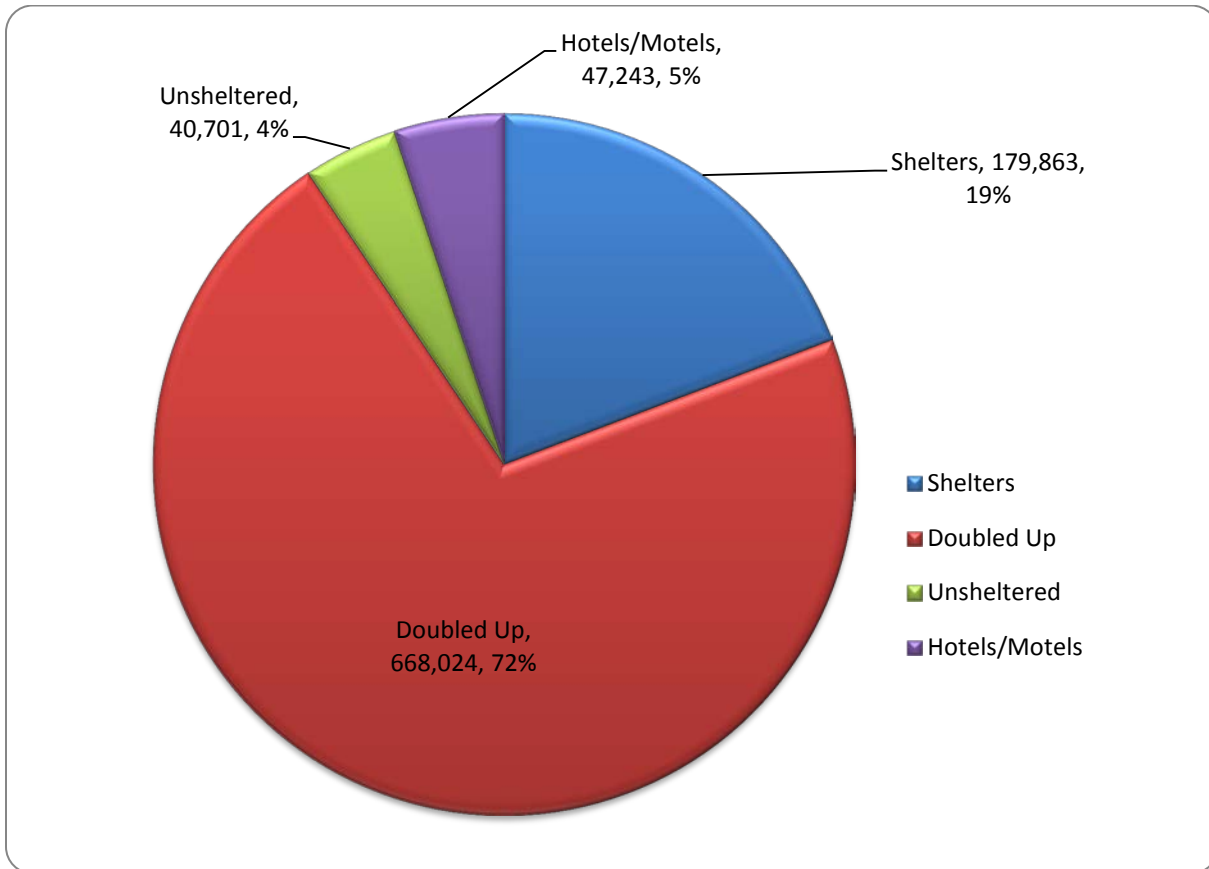
**Results of rounding of fractions may not appear in the chart.*

⁶ See Appendix B for detailed definitions of primary nighttime residence categories.

Table 7
Primary Nighttime Residence by Category in All LEAs Reporting Data (CSPR 1.9.1.2),
Three-Year Comparison

	SY0708	SY0809	SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0809	Percent Change Between SY0809 and SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0910 (3 Year)
Shelters	164,982	211,152	179,863	28	-15	9
Doubled Up	502,082	606,764	668,024	21	10	33
Unsheltered	50,445	39,678	40,701	-21	3	-19
Hotels/Motels	56,323	57,579	47,243	2	-18	-16
Total	773,832	915,173	935,831	18	2	21

Figure 5
Primary Nighttime Residence by Category, SY 2009-10 (CSPR 1.9.1.2), LEAs With and Without McKinney-Vento Subgrants



HOMELESS STUDENTS SERVED IN LEAS WITH MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS (1.9.2.1)

The definition of students served in the CSPR includes homeless children who have been served in any way through McKinney-Vento funds. Services 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. Also included are 3 through 5 year olds who are preschool age served by the subgrant program, regardless of whether or not they are enrolled in a preschool program operated by an LEA, or in a preschool program where the LEA is a partner administratively or financially or has any accountability in serving the children. It is important to note that the number of homeless students enrolled in an LEA with a subgrant might:

- Equal the number served, if indirect services can be linked to McKinney-Vento funds;
- Be more than the number served if subgrant funds support only specific activities like transportation, shelter tutoring programs, or preschool programs; or
- Be less than the number served if subgrant funds support activities such as identifying children as homeless who subsequently attend school in another LEA or referring or assisting preschool-aged children to attend non-LEA preschool programs.

In SY 2009-10, 852,881 homeless children and youth were reported served in LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants according to the above definition. This amount is a 38% increase from students reported as served in the 2008-09 school year (617,027).

Thirty-five States (66%) reported that the number of homeless students served in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 was at least 20% higher than the number reported in SY 2008-09. These States were: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Bureau of Indian Education, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. States showing a decrease in the number of homeless students served in LEAs with subgrants between SY 2009-10 and SY 2008-09 were: Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Utah.

Table 8
Total Served in LEAs With McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.2.1), Three-Year Comparison and Comparison to Total Enrolled in LEAs with Subgrants

	Total Served SY0708	Percent of Total Enrolled Served in LEAs with Subgrants SY0708	Total Served SY0809	Percent of Total Enrolled in Served in LEAs with Subgrants SY0708	Total Served SY0910	Percent of Total Enrolled Served in LEAs with Subgrants SY0708	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0809	Percent Change Between SY0809 and SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0910 (3 Year)
Served in LEAs with Subgrants	472,309	101	617,027	114	852,881	114	31	38	81
Total Enrolled in LEAs with Subgrants	468,972	100	539,022	100	748,538	100	15	39	60

Figure 6
Total Served in LEAs with McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.2.1), Three-Year Comparison

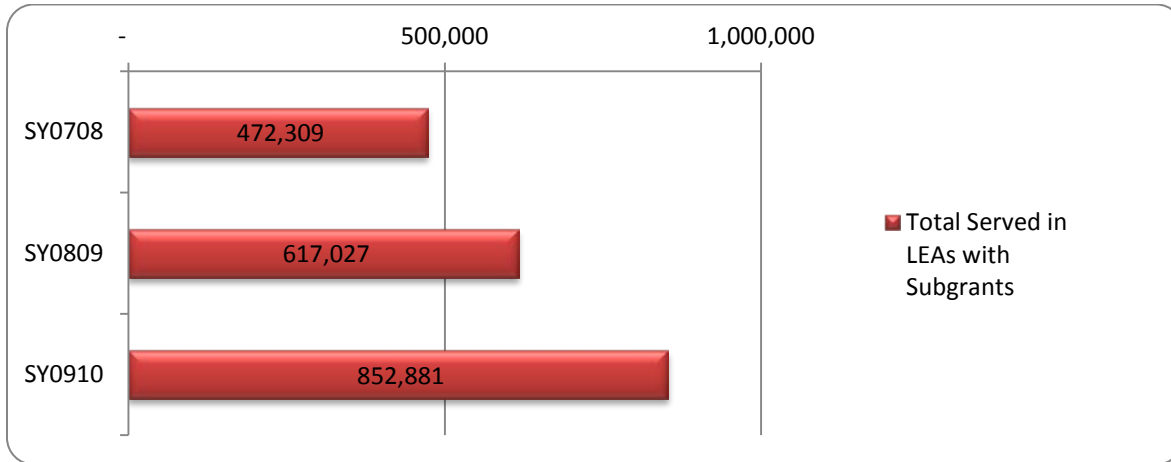


Table 9
Total Served in LEAs With McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.2.1), Three-Year Comparison by State

State	Total Served in LEAs with Subgrants SY0708	Percent of Total Served SY0708	Total Served in LEAs with Subgrants SY0809	Percent of Total Served SY0809	Total Served in LEAs with Subgrants SY0910	Percent of Total Served SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0809	Percent Change Between SY0809 and SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0910 (3 Year)
Alabama	9,464	2	9,467	1.5	13,308	1.6	0	41	41
Alaska	2,278	0.5	2,808	0.5	3,497	0.4	23	25	54
Arizona	4,793	1.0	5,864	1.0	27,172	3.2	22	363	467
Arkansas	899	0.2	1,260	0.2	1,540	0.2	40	22	71
Bureau of Indian Education	536	0.1	0	0.0	1,536	0.2			187
California	139,955	29.6	185,921	30.1	301,275	35.3	33	62	115
Colorado	9,897	2.1	12,560	2.0	15,288	1.8	27	22	54
Connecticut	973	0.2	2,150	0.3	1,758	0.2	121	-18	81
Delaware	1,667	0.4	1,863	0.3	1,899	0.2	12	2	14
District of Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,499	0.3			
Florida	30,627	6.5	35,842	5.8	47,233	5.5	17	32	54
Georgia	11,080	2.3	14,234	2.3	21,513	2.5	28	51	94
Hawaii	925	0.2	1,739	0.3	2,966	0.3	88	71	221
Idaho	1,151	0.2	1,301	0.2	1,974	0.2	13	52	72
Illinois	13,050	2.8	26,460	4.3	33,367	3.9	103	26	156
Indiana	5,509	1.2	5,808	0.9	8,776	1.0	5	51	59
Iowa	1,650	0.3	3,270	0.5	2,942	0.3	98	-10	78
Kansas	2,421	0.5	3,469	0.6	6,622	0.8	43	91	174

State	Total Served in LEAs with Subgrants SY0708	Percent of Total Served SY0708	Total Served in LEAs with Subgrants SY0809	Percent of Total Served SY0809	Total Served in LEAs with Subgrants SY0910	Percent of Total Served SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0809	Percent Change Between SY0809 and SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0910 (3 Year)
Kentucky	14,532	3.1	13,791	2.2	20,761	2.4	-5	51	43
Louisiana	16,248	3.4	15,929	2.6	22,705	2.7	-2	43	40
Maine	302	0.1	545	0.1	421	0.0	80	-23	39
Maryland	6,228	1.3	9,175	1.5	10,970	1.3	47	20	76
Massachusetts	9,254	2.0	7,195	1.2	9,734	1.1	-22	35	5
Michigan	15,682	3.3	16,973	2.8	9,724	1.1	8	-43	-38
Minnesota	6,950	1.5	7,331	1.2	8,760	1.0	5	19	26
Mississippi	4,541	1.0	4,608	0.7	6,156	0.7	1	34	36
Missouri	1,814	0.4	4,934	0.8	11,802	1.4	172	139	551
Montana	558	0.1	887	0.1	1,308	0.2	59	47	134
Nebraska	1,409	0.3	1,507	0.2	1,920	0.2	7	27	36
Nevada	6,422	1.4	8,099	1.3	8,815	1.0	26	9	37
New Hampshire	610	0.1	768	0.1	1,561	0.2	26	103	156
New Jersey	1,335	0.3	781	0.1	1,012	0.1	-41	30	-24
New Mexico	6,204	1.3	7,975	1.3	8,723	1.0	29	9	41
New York	22,506	4.8	34,788	5.6	28,658	3.4	55	-18	27
North Carolina	5,850	1.2	18,815	3.0	12,130	1.4	222	-36	107
North Dakota	306	0.1	356	0.1	354	0.0	16	-1	16
Ohio	11,024	2.3	13,291	2.2	18,120	2.1	21	36	64
Oklahoma	4,112	0.9	7,488	1.2	9,373	1.1	82	25	128
Oregon	9,096	1.9	10,061	1.6	23,158	2.7	11	130	155
Pennsylvania	12,799	2.7	20,288	3.3	19,457	2.3	59	-4	52
Puerto Rico	3,400	0.7	4,051	0.7	4,094	0.5	19	1	20
Rhode Island	369	0.1	425	0.1	464	0.1	15	9	26
South Carolina	4,359	0.9	5,231	0.8	5,880	0.7	20	12	35
South Dakota	1,219	0.3	1,812	0.3	1,154	0.1	49	-36	-5
Tennessee	6,387	1.4	7,766	1.3	9,351	1.1	22	20	46
Texas	32,176	6.8	38,540	6.2	49,309	5.8	20	28	53
Utah	8,182	1.7	11,903	1.9	9,381	1.1	45	-21	15
Vermont	210	0.0	178	0.0	260	0.0	-15	46	24
Virginia	7,658	1.6	9,481	1.5	11,940	1.4	24	26	56
Washington	5,844	1.2	7,982	1.3	18,062	2.1	37	126	209
West Virginia	1,232	0.3	2,414	0.4	2,875	0.3	96	19	133
Wisconsin	6,246	1.3	7,210	1.2	8,705	1.0	15	21	39
Wyoming	370	0.1	433	0.1	619	0.1	17	43	67
Total	472,309	100.0	617,027	100	852,881	100	31	38	81

SUBPOPULATIONS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS REPORTED SERVED IN LEAS WITH MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS (1.9.2.2)

The next two tables and Figure 7 report the subpopulations of students served by McKinney-Vento subgrantees and the kinds of services they receive. There were significant increases in all subpopulations between SY 2008-09 and SY 2009-10. The number of unaccompanied youth as reported in SY 2009-10 increased 23% over what was reported in SY 2008-09; migratory children and youth increased 37%; children with disabilities increased 44%; and children with limited English proficiency increased 38%.

Over the three-year period SY 2007-08 through SY 2009-10, marked increases were also shown in the number of homeless students reported in each of the subpopulations: unaccompanied youth (51%), homeless migratory children and youth (45%), children with disabilities (58%), and children with limited English proficiency (78%).

Table 10
Subpopulations of Homeless Students Served in LEAs With McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.2.2), Three-Year Comparison

	SY0708	SY0809	SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0809	Percent Change Between SY0809 and SY0910	Percent Change Between SY0708 and SY0910 (3 year)
Unaccompanied Youth	43,172	52,950	65,317	23	23	51
Migratory Children/Youth	7,754	8,204	11,526	6	37	45
Children with Disabilities (IDEA)	66,306	72,984	104,795	10	44	58
Limited English Proficient (LEP) Students	62,361	80,525	111,188	29	38	78

Note: The subpopulations categories are not mutually exclusive. Homeless student counts may be duplicated. It is possible for homeless students to be counted in more than one subpopulation; i.e., an unaccompanied youth may simultaneously be a migrant LEP student who receives special education services.

Figure 7
Subpopulations of Homeless Students Served in LEAs with McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.2.2), Three-Year Comparison

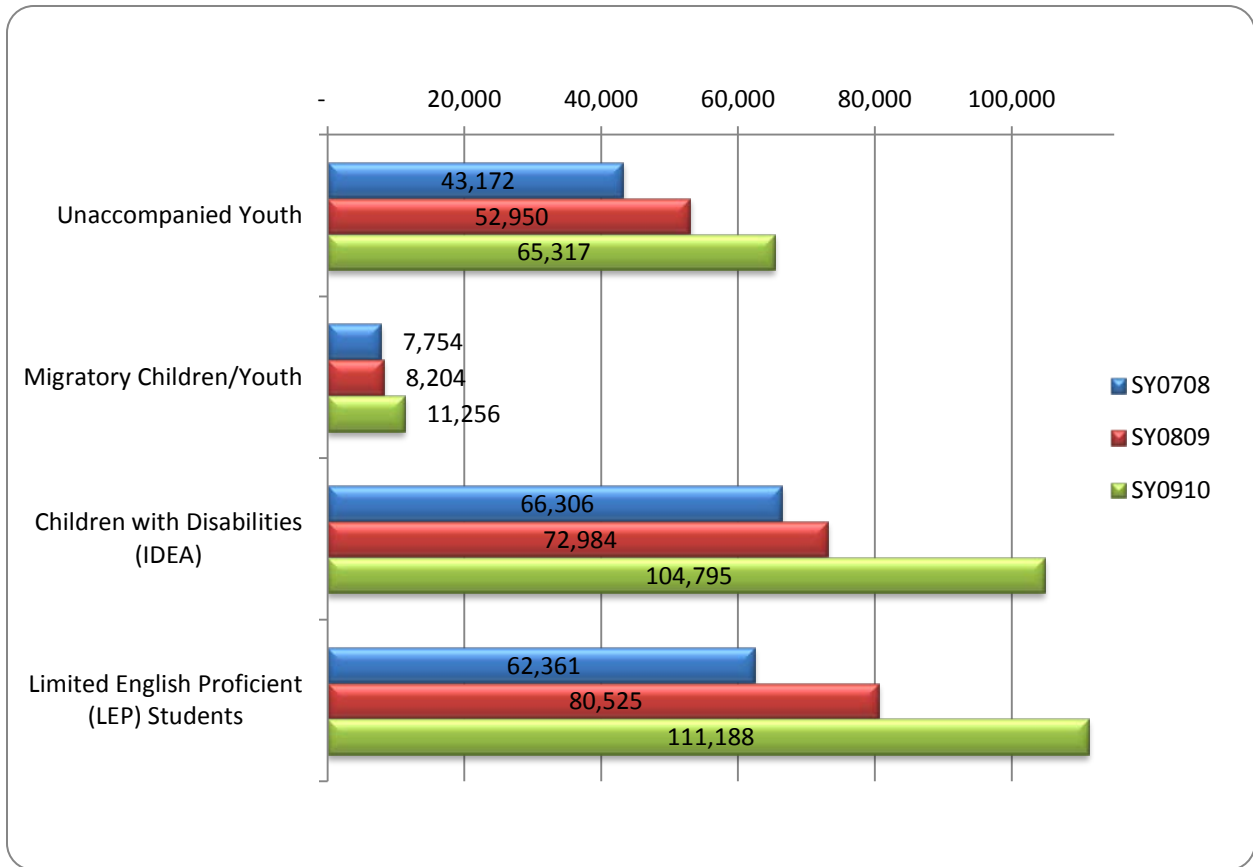


Table 11
Subpopulations of Homeless Students Served in LEAs with McKinney-Vento Subgrants Percent of Total Served (CSPR 1.9.2.2), Three-Year Comparison

School Year	Total Served in LEAs with Subgrants	Unaccompanied Youth	Percent of Total Served	Migratory Children/ Youth	Percent of Total Served	Children with Disabilities (IDEA)	Percent of Total Served	Limited English Proficient (LEP) Students	Percent of Total Served
SY0708	472,309	43,172	9	7,754	2	66,306	14	62,361	13
SY0809	617,027	52,950	9	8,204	1	72,984	12	80,525	13
SY0910	852,881	65,317	8	11,256	1	104,795	12	111,118	13

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES PROVIDED BY LEAS WITH MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS (1.9.2.3)

The following table illustrates how many of the LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants in States that reported data provided various educational support services to homeless children and youth. The number of LEAs providing each service in SY 2009-10 is remarkably consistent across services, with over 70% of all LEAs with subgrants providing 14 of the 18 indicated services. Over 80% of these LEAs are providing staff development and awareness, transportation, inter-organizational coordination, clothing, school supplies, and referral services.

Table 12
Number of LEAs with McKinney-Vento Subgrants Providing Educational Support Services (CSPR 1.9.2.3), Three-Year Comparison

Educational Support Services Provided for Homeless Children and Youth (1.9.2.3)	SY0708	Percent of Total Subgrants Reporting	SY0809	Percent of Total Subgrants Reporting	SY0910	Percent of Total Subgrants Reporting
Total LEAs with Subgrants Reporting	1,356	100	1,668	100	2,866	100
Educational Support Services						
Tutoring or other instructional support	862	64	1,050	63	2,228	78
Expedited evaluations	510	38	676	41	1,510	53
Staff professional development and awareness	915	67	1,211	73	2,295	80
Referrals for medical, dental and other health services	830	61	1,133	68	2,182	76
Transportation	974	72	1,183	71	2,405	84
Early childhood programs	535	39	613	37	1,632	57
Assistance with participation in school programs	902	67	1,164	70	2,230	78
Before, after-school, mentoring, summer programs	852	63	1,038	62	2,067	72
Obtaining or transferring records necessary for enrollment	766	56	983	59	2,033	71
Parent education related to rights and resources for children	888	65	1,150	69	2,223	78
Coordination between schools and agencies	806	59	971	58	2,381	83
Counseling	710	52	853	51	2,010	70
Addressing needs relating to domestic violence	816	60	885	53	1,768	62
Clothing to meet a school requirement	885	65	1,097	66	2,455	86
School supplies	975	72	1,262	76	2,761	96
Referral to other programs and services	811	60	1,168	70	2,304	80
Emergency assistance related to school attendance	920	68	902	54	2,057	72
Other services	332	24	869	52	477	17

BARRIERS TO THE EDUCATION OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH (1.9.2.4)

For the purposes of federal data collection, a barrier is defined as a situation in which difficulties or conflicts have arisen related to the enrollment, attendance, and provision of services for homeless students, and have required the intervention of the local liaison or other homeless education staff to resolve. The most common barrier to the education of homeless children and youth reported by LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants for SY 2009-10 was transportation to and from the school of origin. Transportation was the barrier listed most frequently by 1,761 LEAs (61%) with McKinney-Vento subgrants. It has been the barrier most frequently listed by LEAs with subgrants for the past six school years.

The following table illustrates how many of the LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants reported by States who actually submitted data reported these barriers to the education of homeless children and youth.

Table 13
Number of LEAs with McKinney-Vento Subgrants Reporting Barriers to the Education of Homeless Children and Youth (CSPR 1.9.2.4), Three-Year Comparison

Barriers to the Education of Homeless Children and Youth (1.9.2.4)	SY0708	Percent of Total Subgrants Reporting	SY0809	Percent of Total Subgrants Reporting	SY0910	Percent of Total Subgrants Reporting
Total LEAs with Subgrants Reporting	1,356	100	1,668	100	2,866	100
Barriers						
Eligibility for Homeless Services	411	30	378	23	1,399	49
School Selection	373	28	449	27	1,275	44
Transportation	683	50	847	51	1,761	61
School Records	372	27	406	24	1,346	47
Immunizations	340	25	266	16	1,275	44
Other Medical Records	194	14	159	10	182	6
Other Barriers	334	25	507	30	1,276	45

**One State submitted the number of students instead of the number of subgrants for this question in SY 2008-09. This State's responses have been omitted from the totals for each category for SY 2008-09.*

ACADEMIC PROGRESS OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN LEAS WITH MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS (CSPR 1.9.2.5.1: READING; AND 1.9.2.5.2: MATHEMATICS)

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act requires testing of academic progress in grades 3-8 and once in high school. The following information pertains to LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants only. Since testing is not required in public pre-kindergarten programs through Grade 2, or in ungraded settings, collection of academic achievement data for homeless children and youth is neither required nor reported for those categories. High mobility of homeless children and youth, either moving out of the district after being identified or absent during the testing time, can cause the number of students assessed in LEAs with subgrants to be unequal to the number reported served in LEAs with subgrants.

Data Collection Results: Grades 3-8

READING

The number of homeless students in grades 3-8 taking the state reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (235,917) was reported as having increased 41% from the number of homeless students taking the reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (167,017).

The number of homeless students in grades 3-8 taking the state reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (235,917) increased 53% from the number of homeless students taking the reading test in SY 2007-08 (153,643).

Of the number of homeless students in grades 3-8 taking the state reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (235,917), 53% (125,184) met or exceeded state proficiency standards in reading. This is a three percentage point increase from the 50% of homeless students who were found to meet or exceed state proficiency standards in reading in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (83,926 of 167,017).

MATHEMATICS

The number of homeless students in grades 3-8 taking the state mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (235,829) increased 42% from the number of homeless students taking the mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (166,104).

The number of homeless students in grades 3-8 taking the state mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (235,829) increased 53% from the number of homeless students taking the mathematics test in SY 2007-08 (153,860).

Of the number of homeless students in grades 3-8 taking the state mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (235,829), 52% (122,941) met or exceeded state proficiency standards in mathematics. This is a two percentage point increase from the 50% of homeless students who were found to meet or exceed state proficiency standards in mathematics in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (83,104 of 166,104).

Data Collection Results: High School

READING

The number of homeless students in high school taking the state reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (30,439) decreased 2 percent from the number of homeless high school students taking the reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (30,936).

The number of homeless students in high school taking the state reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (30,439) decreased 14% from the number of homeless high school students taking the reading test in SY 2007-08 (35,502).

Of the number of homeless students in high school taking the state reading test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (30,439), 48% (14,479) met or exceeded state proficiency standards in reading. This is a three percentage point increase from the 45% of homeless high school students who were found to meet or exceed state proficiency standards in reading in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (14,036 of 30,936).

MATHEMATICS

The number of homeless students in high school taking the state mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (32,185) increased 10 percent from the number of homeless high school students taking the mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (29,341).

The number of homeless students in high school taking the mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (32,185) decreased 9 percent from the number of homeless high school students taking the state mathematics test in SY 2007-08 (35,403).

Of the number of homeless students in high school taking the state mathematics test in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2009-10 (32,185), 38% (12,375) met or exceeded state proficiency standards in mathematics.

There is no percentage point increase or decrease from the 38% of homeless high school students who were found to meet or exceed state proficiency standards in mathematics in LEAs with subgrants in SY 2008-09 (11,189 of 29,341).

Table 14
Academic Progress of Homeless Children and Youth in LEAs with McKinney-Vento Subgrants
(CSPR 1.9.2.5.1 and 1.9.2.5.2), Three-Year Comparison

Academic Progress of Homeless Children and Youth SY 2009-10^{ab}						
	Number Taking Reading Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	Percent Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	Number Taking Mathematics Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics	Percent Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics
Grade 3	45,456	23,843	52	45,436	27,120	60
Grade 4	43,169	24,011	56	43,205	25,066	58
Grade 5	40,316	22,181	55	40,303	22,270	55
Grade 6	38,000	19,977	53	37,941	17,993	47
Grade 7	35,243	18,005	51	35,321	16,015	45
Grade 8	33,733	17,167	51	33,623	14,477	43
Total Grades 3-8	235,917	125,184	53	235,829	122,941	52
High School	30,439	14,479	48	32,185	12,375	38
Total Grades 3-12	266,356	139,663	52	268,014	135,316	50
Academic Progress of Homeless Children and Youth SY 2008-09						
	Number Taking Reading Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	Percent Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	Number Taking Mathematics Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics	Percent Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics
Grade 3	31,583	15,826	50	31,541	18,343	58
Grade 4	30,372	15,990	53	30,479	17,212	56
Grade 5	28,799	14,895	52	28,508	14,990	53
Grade 6	26,425	13,293	50	26,342	11,732	45
Grade 7	25,529	12,221	48	25,104	10,983	44
Grade 8	24,309	11,701	48	24,130	9,844	41
Total Grades 3-8	167,017	83,926	50	166,104	83,104	50
High School	30,936	14,036	45	29,341	11,189	38
Total Grades 3-12	197,953	97,962	49	195,445	94,293	48
Academic Progress of Homeless Children and Youth SY 2007-08						
	Number Taking Reading Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	Percent Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Reading	Number Taking Mathematics Assessment Test	Number Meeting or Exceeding State Proficiency in Mathematics	Percent 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

^aIn SY 2009-10, 748,538 homeless students were reported to be enrolled in LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants. Academic progress data was not submitted by LEAs with subgrants in one State. This State, Wyoming, comprised .1 percent (1,021) of all students enrolled in LEAs with subgrants.

^bIn SY 2009-10, Nevada and South Carolina submitted data in the Comments section. This data was added manually in each appropriate grade for the purposes of this report.

Figure 8
Academic Progress in Reading and Mathematics, Grades 3-8, LEAs with McKinney-Vento Subgrants (CSPR 1.9.2.5.1 and 1.9.2.5.2), Three-Year Comparison

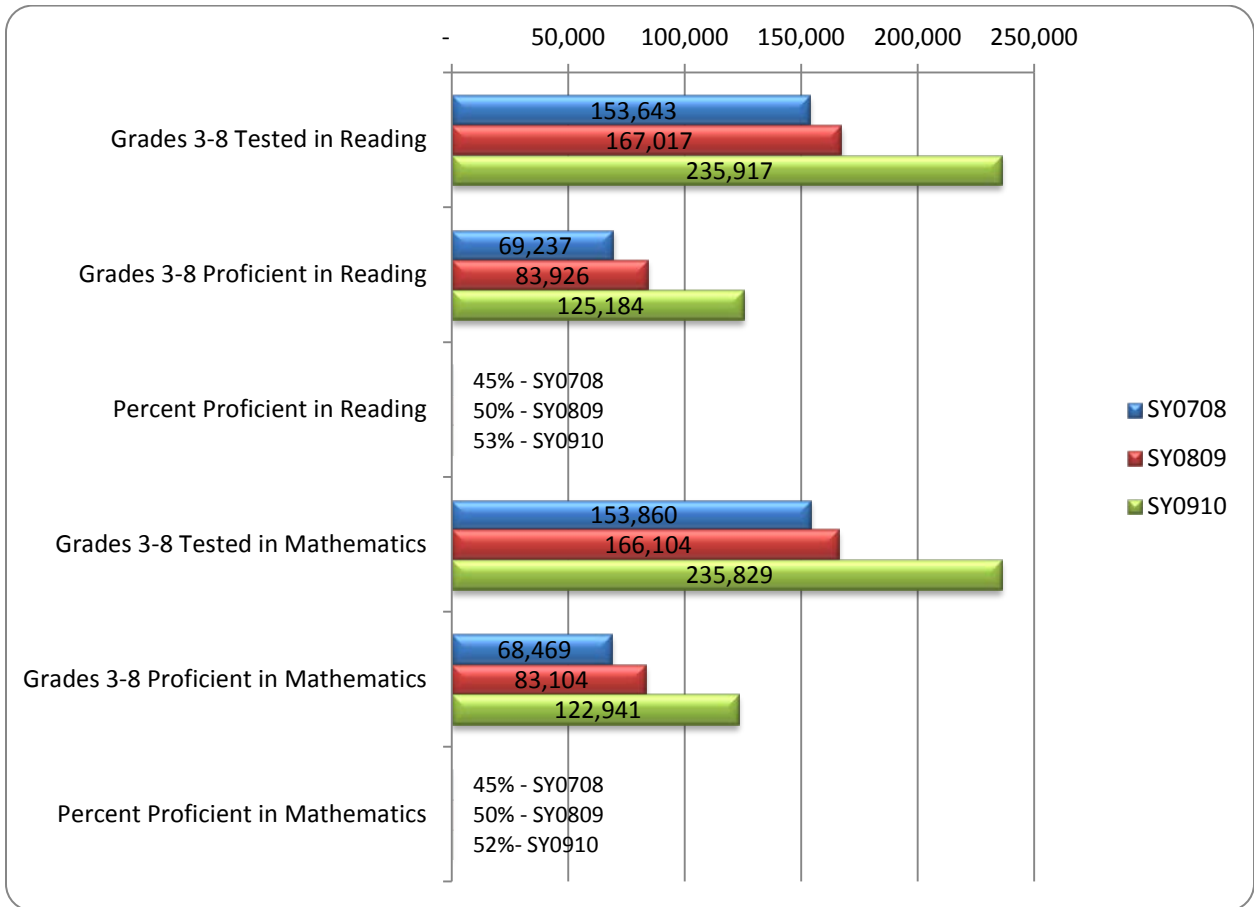
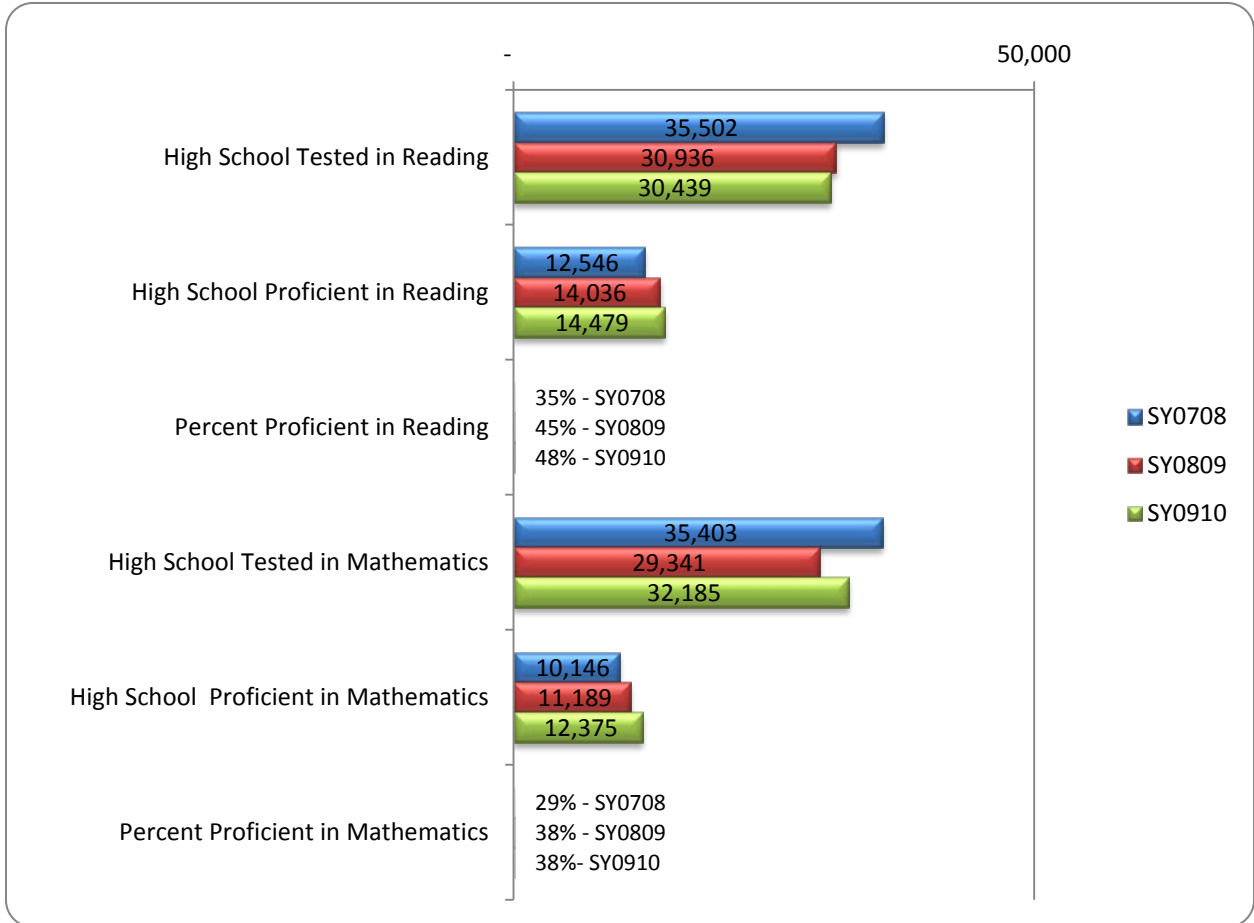


Figure 9
Academic Progress in Reading and Mathematics, High School, LEAs with McKinney-Vento
Subgrants
(CSPR 1.9.2.5.1 and 1.9.2.5.2), Three-Year Comparison



APPENDIX A: SAMPLE CSPR DATA COLLECTION FORM

(USED FOR SY0910)

1.9 EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTHS PROGRAM

This section collects data on homeless children and youths and the McKinney-Vento grant program.

In the table below, provide the following information about the number of LEAs in the State who reported data on homeless children and youths and the McKinney-Vento program. The totals will be automatically calculated.

	#	# LEAs Reporting Data
LEAs without subgrants		
LEAs with subgrants		
Total	(Auto calculated)	(Auto calculated)

1.9.1 ALL LEAs (WITH AND WITHOUT MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS)

The following questions collect data on homeless children and youths in the State.

1.9.1.1 HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTHS

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youths by grade level enrolled in public school at any time during the regular school year. The totals will be automatically calculated:

Age/Grade	# of Homeless Children/Youths Enrolled in Public School in LEAs Without Subgrants	# of Homeless Children/Youths Enrolled in Public School in LEAs With Subgrants
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)		
K		
1		
2		
3		
4		

Age/Grade	# of Homeless Children/Youths Enrolled in Public School in LEAs <u>Without</u> Subgrants	# of Homeless Children/Youths Enrolled in Public School in LEAs <u>With</u> Subgrants
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
Ungraded		
Total	(Auto calculated)	(Auto calculated)

1.9.1.2 PRIMARY NIGHTTIME RESIDENCE OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTHS

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youths by primary nighttime residence enrolled in public school at any time during the regular school year. The primary nighttime residence should be the student's nighttime residence when he/she was identified as homeless. The totals will be automatically calculated.

	# of Homeless Children/Youths - LEAs <u>Without</u> Subgrants	# of Homeless Children/Youths - LEAs <u>With</u> Subgrants
Shelters, transitional housing, awaiting foster care		
Doubled-up (e.g., living with another family)		
Unsheltered (e.g., cars, parks, campgrounds, temporary trailer, or abandoned buildings)		
Hotels/Motels		
Total	(Auto calculated)	(Auto calculated)

1.9.2 LEAs WITH MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS

The following sections collect data on LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants.

1.9.2.1 HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTHS SERVED BY MCKINNEY-VENTO SUBGRANTS

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youths by grade level who were served by McKinney-Vento subgrants during the regular school year. The total will be automatically calculated.

Age/Grade	# Homeless Children/Youths Served by Subgrants
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Total	(Auto calculated)

1.9.2.2 SUBGROUPS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS SERVED

In the table below, please provide the following information about the homeless students served during the regular school year.

	# Homeless Students Served
Unaccompanied youth	
Migratory children/youth	
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	
Limited English proficient students	

1.9.2.3 EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES PROVIDED BY SUBGRANTEES

In the table below, provide the number of subgrantee programs that provided the following educational support services with McKinney-Vento funds.

	# McKinney-Vento Subgrantees That Offer
Tutoring or other instructional support	
Expedited evaluations	
Staff professional development and awareness	
Referrals for medical, dental, and other health services	
Transportation	
Early childhood programs	
Assistance with participation in school programs	
Before-, after-school, mentoring, summer programs	
Obtaining or transferring records necessary for enrollment	
Parent education related to rights and resources for children	
Coordination between schools and agencies	
Counseling	
Addressing needs related to domestic violence	

Clothing to meet a school requirement	
School supplies	
Referral to other programs and services	
Emergency assistance related to school attendance	
Other (optional – in comment box below)	
Other (optional – in comment box below)	
Other (optional – in comment box below)	

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

1.9.2.4 BARRIERS TO THE EDUCATION OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTHS

In the table below, provide the number of subgrantees that reported the following barriers to the enrollment and success of homeless children and youths.

	# Subgrantees Reporting
Eligibility for homeless services	
School selection	
Transportation	
School records	
Immunizations	
Other medical records	
Other barriers – in comment box below	

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

1.9.2.5 ACADEMIC PROGRESS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS

The following questions collect data on the academic achievement of homeless children and youths served by McKinney-Vento subgrants.

1.9.2.5.1 READING ASSESSMENT

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youths served who were tested on the state reading/language arts assessment and the number of those tested who scored at or above proficient. Provide data for grades 9 through 12 only for those grades tested for *ESEA*.

Grade	# Homeless Children/Youth Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Homeless Children/Youth Scoring at or above Proficient
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
High School		

1.9.2.5.2 MATHEMATICS ASSESSMENT

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youths served who were tested on the state mathematics assessment and the number of those tested who scored at or above proficient. Provide data for grades 9 through 12 only for those grades tested for *ESEA*.

Grade	# Homeless Children/Youth Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Homeless Children/Youth Scoring at or above Proficient
3		
4		

5		
6		
7		
8		
High School		

APPENDIX B: Primary Nighttime Residence Category Definition CSPR Question 1.9.1.2

	# of Homeless Children/Youths - LEAs Without Subgrants	# of Homeless Children/Youths - LEAs <u>With</u> Subgrants
Shelters, transitional housing, awaiting foster care		
Doubled-up (e.g., living with another family)		
Unsheltered (e.g., cars, parks, campgrounds, temporary trailer, or abandoned buildings)		
Hotels/Motels		
Total	(Auto calculated)	(Auto calculated)

The definition of “Primary Nighttime Residence” is 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 was staying at the time of enrollment or the type of residence where a currently enrolled child or youth was staying when he or she was identified as homeless.

Shelters are defined as supervised publicly or privately operated facilities designed to provide temporary living accommodations.

Transitional Housing is temporary accommodation for homeless individuals and families, as a step to permanent housing. Residents of transitional housing continue to be considered homeless until they move into permanent housing.

Awaiting Foster Care: Children who are awaiting foster care placement are considered homeless and eligible for McKinney-Vento services. (See Section 725(2)(B)(i) of the McKinney-Vento Act.) Children who are already in foster care, on the other hand, are not considered homeless. LEA liaisons should confer and coordinate with local child welfare providers to determine what “awaiting foster care placement” means in the context of their state and local policies.

Doubled-Up: The McKinney-Vento Act defines this term as “sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason” [725(2)(B)]. This classification particularly requires a case-by-case determination, keeping in mind the determining factor is whether the accommodation is a “fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.”

Unsheltered includes cars, parks, campgrounds, temporary trailers, abandoned buildings and substandard housing. Substandard housing may be determined by local building codes, community norms, and/or a case-by-case determination as to whether the accommodation is a “fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.”