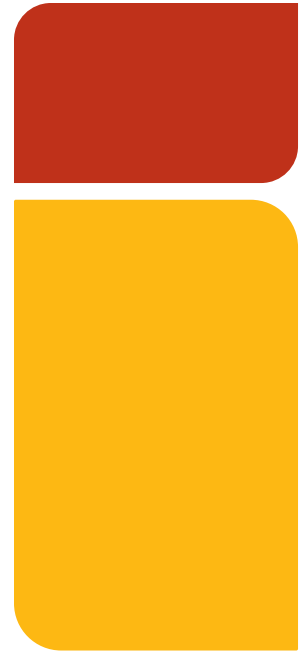


Students Experiencing Homelessness

Date, 2020



McKinney- Vento Homeless Assistance Act

Federal law that establishes educational rights for children and youth experiencing homelessness.

Ensures same opportunities as stably housed students.

Definition: “Individuals who lack a **fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence**, including youth who are”:

- In shelters
- In motels, hotels, or weekly rate housing
- Doubled up with friends or relatives because you cannot find or afford housing
- On the street
- In an abandoned building, other inadequate accommodation, or in a car

McKinney Vento Rights

- May stay in the **same school** they attended before they became homeless and may receive transportation to that school= school of origin
 - Automatically qualify for **free school meals**
 - May enroll in any school **without proof** of resident status, immunizations, school records, guardianship or other documents
 - Cannot be excluded due to lack of **immunization**
- *Rights last until the end of the school year in which stable housing is found (6/30).**

Children and Youth Experiencing Homelessness in Minneapolis

During the 2020-21 School Year (July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021)

2,396

identified children and youth experienced homelessness in Minneapolis

1,561

were enrolled in Minneapolis Public Schools

4.4%

of MPS enrolled students experienced homelessness at some point during the year

Who are our children and youth experiencing homelessness?

Race/Ethnicity	HHM%	MPS%
Asian	3	6
Black	68	36
Hispanic	10	17
Native American	8	4
White	12	38

Age/Grade	%
Preschool	24
K-2	22
3-5	20
6-8	16
9-12+	19

MPS enrolled only	HHM%	MPS%
English Learners	12	19
Special Education	26	18

Location when identified	%
Doubled-up	60
Shelters	30
Hotel/unsheltered	10

Homelessness at Folwell

During the 2020-21 School Year (July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021)

50

identified children and youth experienced homelessness

6%

Of enrolled student body experienced homelessness at some point during the year

25%

Of enrolled student body experienced homelessness at some point during their time at MPS

Where were our students living when identified as homeless?

Location when identified	%
Doubled-up/hotel/unsheltered	59%
Shelters	41%

Key indicators of homelessness

Examples of warning signs which may indicate a student is experiencing homelessness include:

- Inconsistent tardiness/attendance
- Inability to reach parent/guardian
- Tired, hungry, hoarding food
- Wearing same clothes every day; not having appropriate clothes for weather conditions
- Poor personal hygiene
- Don't turn in permission slips for field trips
- Unmet medical and dental needs
- Behavior changes
- Disengagement in class
- Lack of personal records, immunization, & medical records needed to enroll
- Share information about multiple families/people in the home
- Frequent moves

Distance learning considerations:

- Lack of engagement
- Frequently in new locations
- Challenges with making contact

Impact of homelessness on children and youth

Compared to their peers, children and youth who are homeless:

- Are at an increased risk of chronic illness and mental illness
- Are 3x as likely to experience another ACE (adverse childhood event)
- Are much more likely to report missing multiple meals each month
- Are significantly less likely to be proficient in math and reading
- Have a much higher risk of chronic absenteeism
- Are more likely to be involved in disciplinary proceedings at school
- Are less likely to graduate with their four-year cohort

Students are resilient and rising above the odds everyday, but it's important to understand the risk and provide extra support.

High Expectations + High Support



Coordinating communication about students experiencing homelessness is critical to success.

- Social workers are the main point of contact, but it takes a team to support students.
 - If staff learn of a situation that might indicate homelessness, connect with your school social worker(s).
 - Social workers will share information with staff as needed and appropriate.
- Social workers submit requests to the HHM Department for a Discovery tag that remains for the duration of the school year.
 - This tag indicates their right to extended transportation, automatic free lunch and identifies them for other supports.

MPS Resources, Support

- Assistance with school enrollment
- Donations of school supplies and uniforms, coats, boots, cleaning supplies, hygiene items, blankets
- Support with fees for school-sponsored activities (prom, graduation, etc)
- Transportation to school events
- Access to specialized support/interventions
- Homelessness prevention resources

Stable Homes Stable Schools

Rental Assistance

- Ongoing rental assistance, 3-yr program
- Wait for an opening to be released
- For currently homeless families

- Eligibility:
 - 30-50% AMI
 - Homeless (cannot be on a lease)
 - One child in grade K-2

Housing Stability (eviction prevention)

- One/Two-time assistance
- Refer anytime
- For currently housed families (or need a damage deposit for new housing)

- Eligibility:
 - Behind in rent/utilities (or need deposit)
 - \$1500-2000 (or less) would solve the crisis
 - Family income is enough to afford rent/utilities in future months



Shelters/Transitional Housing



Eviction Moratorium Off Ramp

The eviction moratorium is ending



Know your rights. Mark these dates. Learn what you can do to stay in your home.



Your lease could be terminated if you materially violate your lease agreement (does not include nonpayment of rent).

You could be evicted if you qualify for rental assistance but refuse to apply.



You could be evicted if you materially violate your lease agreement (does not include nonpayment of rent).



Your lease could be terminated if you have not paid your rent and are not eligible for COVID-19 rental assistance.



You could be evicted if you have not paid your rent and are not eligible for COVID-19 rental assistance.



All lease termination and eviction protections are lifted except for eligible renters with pending COVID-19 rental assistance applications.



All lease termination and eviction protections are lifted.

Know your rights and responsibilities



15-day notice

Between now and Oct. 12, property owners must give tenants a 15-day notice before they file an eviction for nonpayment.



Apply for help

You might be eligible for rental assistance. Go to RentHelpMN.org or call 211.



Refuse to apply?

Tenants who are behind on rent and eligible for help but refuse to apply can be evicted starting June 30.



Have legal questions?

Visit LawHelpMN.org for additional information and legal resources.





GET RENT HELP MN TODAY

Visit renthelpmn.org or call **211**



COVID-19 Emergency Rental Assistance



MINNEAPOLIS
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Urban Education. Global Citizens.

Summer Homelessness Prevention Summary

- Over 330 calls received from 56 different schools
- Staff referred parents to resources and provided support as needed
- Themes
 - Multiple months behind in rent
 - Facing threat of eviction; did not know about extended protections
 - Many had already applied for RentHelpMN; waiting for a response
 - Appreciation for a human voice and support

School-of-origin

- School-of-origin is defined as the school student last attended or the school the student attended when last permanently housed
 - This includes:
 - Public preschools
 - Feeder schools (grade 5 to 6, grade 8 to 9)

Unaccompanied youth

Children or youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian, unless this placement is planned and supported.

To be considered an unaccompanied youth under the McKinney-Vento Act:

1. The child's or youth's living arrangement meets the Act's definition of homeless.
2. The child or youth is not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.

Nighttime residence (regardless of the reason) is the indicator.

Social workers can act as a District Liaison Designee to remove barriers to accessing education for unaccompanied youth.

Duration of rights

- Homeless children and youth have the right to attend the school of origin for the duration of homelessness.
 - In any case in which a family becomes homeless between academic years or during an academic year.
 - For the remainder of the academic year, if the child or youth becomes permanently housed during an academic year.

Doubled-Up vs. Shared Housing

Doubled-Up

- Temporary
- Looking for another place to live
- Reason for staying: there wasn't a better alternative, lost housing
- Friends/relatives could ask you to leave if they wanted
- Guests in the home

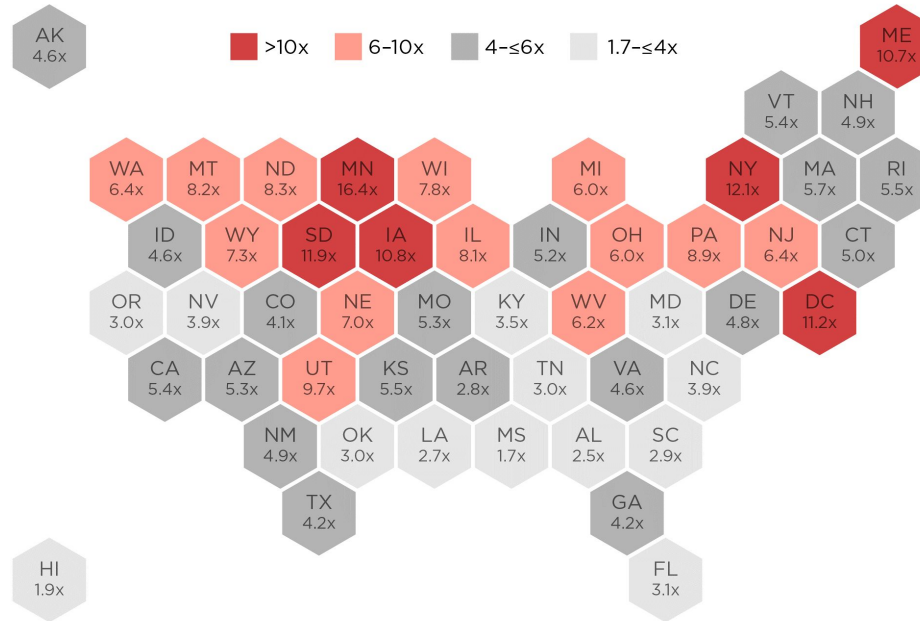
Shared Housing

- Permanent, stable
- Not looking for another place to live
- Reason for staying: agreed upon arrangement that benefits both parties
- Both parties are on the lease or have legal right to be there
- Sharing home equally



In Every State, African Americans Are More Likely Than Whites to Experience Homelessness

Ratio of Black-to-White homelessness rate by state, 2018



Source: NAEH analysis of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 2018 Point-in-Time Count data

