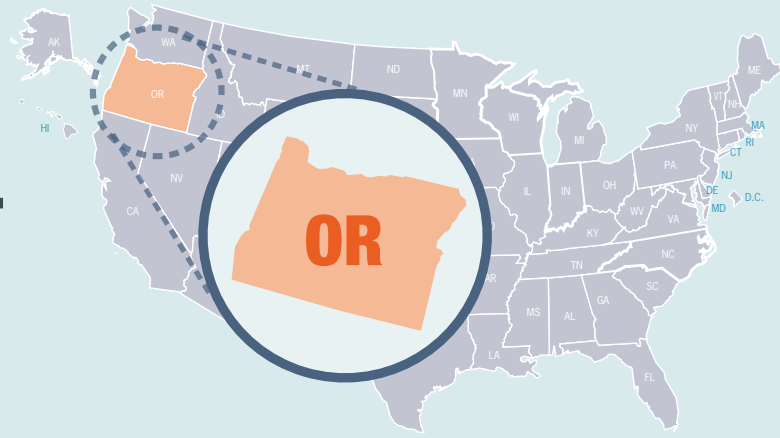


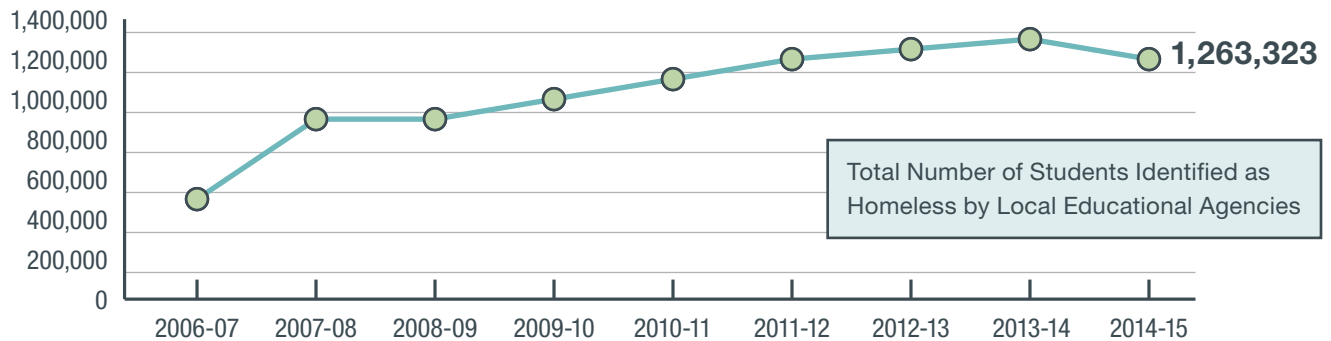
Oregon

State Progress Reports on the Education of Children and Youth Experiencing Homelessness



The National Picture

The number of students identified as homeless in the United States has increased by nearly 100% since 2006-07



As high as these numbers are, they are certainly an undercount given that the number of students enrolled does not capture: those who were never identified; school-aged children and youth who experience homelessness during the summer only; those who dropped out of school; or young children who are not enrolled in preschool programs administered by Local Educational Agencies.

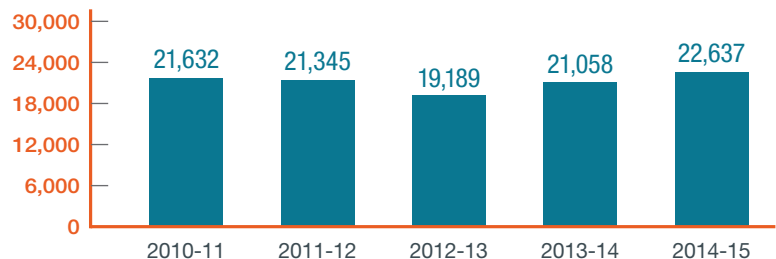
22,637

Students in Oregon's public schools were identified as homeless

3.6%

of all Oregon students enrolled in public school were identified as homeless

The number of homeless students identified by Oregon public schools has increased 4.65% since 2010-2011



All data for SY 2014-2015. Source: National Center for Education Statistics

According to data from the Institute for Children, Poverty & Homelessness (ICPH) about 5 in every 10 extremely poor 6-17 year-olds* were homeless in Oregon.



To learn more, visit: www.icphusa.org

*Extremely poor 6-17 year-olds are measured as those living at or below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level.

Students may experience homelessness at any point during their life, from Pre-K all the way through postsecondary education.

7.2%

of children under age 6 experience homelessness in Oregon

Estimate based on number of school-age children experiencing homelessness each year.

Source: Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

1,001

FAFSA applicants in Oregon were determined to be (or at risk of becoming) an unaccompanied homeless youth

Source: SchoolHouse Connection, This Is How I'm Going To Make A Life for Myself

Who Is Considered Homeless?

According to federal education law (the McKinney-Vento Act), a student is considered homeless who "lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence." This definition specifically includes children and youth living in emergency shelters and transitional housing; cars, campgrounds, and other places not meant for human habitation; hotels or motels due to lack of adequate alternative arrangements; and sharing the housing of others temporarily due to loss of housing, economic hardships, or similar reasons. Public schools, Head Start/Early Head Start Programs, programs that receive Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidies, institutions of higher education, and school meal programs are required under federal law or regulation to use this definition of homelessness.

75.5%

of homeless students in Oregon's public schools stayed with others while homeless

Source: NCHE, Consolidated State Profiles

Homelessness is not a homogenous experience. Students may be homeless with their families, on their own, or both on their own and with their families. They may stay in a shelter, motel, car, or with other people because they have nowhere else to go. Homelessness is often a recurring issue with many experiencing homelessness more than once.

A quality education is an essential component to ensure that children and youth are able to establish themselves as fiscally stable adults, preventing them from becoming homeless in the future. School can be at the forefront of preventing and ending student homelessness by serving as the epicenter of supports and resources those students and their families need.

Find out more at: <http://bit.ly/youthhomeless>

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