

Title IX, Part A

2019-2020 Annual Report

McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY)



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Title IX, Part A Program Staff

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Georgia’s Systems of Continuous Improvement



The Georgia Department of Education’s strategic plan emphasizes transforming the agency into one that provides meaningful support to schools and districts. The agency has developed a common, continuous improvement framework to ensure that these efforts are aligned across all agency divisions, departments, and programs.

The Georgia’s Systems of Continuous Improvement framework focuses on the systems and structures (the “what”) that must be in place for sustained improvement in student outcomes. It also utilizes a problem-solving model (the “how”) to provide a clear process for identifying improvement needs, planning for improvement, and implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the improvement efforts.

Grant Implementation Overview

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act was reauthorized concurrently with the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) to ensure the educational rights and protections for children and youth experiencing homelessness. ESSA strengthened the support established under the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) to address the needs of students experiencing homelessness. Among the most notable support activities are requirements for:

- The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) and local educational agencies (LEAs) to review and revise laws, regulations, practices, or policies that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance, and success in school of students experiencing homelessness.
- LEAs to use the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition of homeless when identifying and determining which students are eligible for services.
- LEAs to designate a local liaison to coordinate services to ensure that children and youth experiencing homelessness enroll in school and have the opportunity to succeed academically.
- LEAs to coordinate the local plan required under Title I with the needs of children and youth experiencing homelessness, including making a mandatory set-aside of funds under Title I, Part A to serve students experiencing homelessness.
- GaDOE and LEAs to implement procedures to ensure students experiencing homelessness receive appropriate credit for full or partial coursework satisfactorily completed while attending a prior school.
- LEA school counselors to assist and advise students experiencing homelessness to improve college preparation and readiness.
- LEAs to inform unaccompanied students experiencing homelessness their independent status on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act guarantees to students experiencing homelessness children the following:

- The right to immediate enrollment in school.
- The right to attend school in school of origin or in the attendance area where the family currently resides.
- The right to receive transportation to school of origin if requested by parents and is in the best interest of the child.
- The right to comparable services as other schoolmates including transportation and supplemental services.
- The right to attend school along with children who are not experiencing homelessness.

- The posting students experiencing homelessness rights in all schools and other places around the community that low-income families and high-risk families may visit.

Local Educational Agency (LEA) Responsibilities

Title I, Part A funding requires that each LEA have a state educational agency (SEA)-approved plan coordinated with the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. LEAs must include in the local plan required under Title I, Part A, a description of the services

As part of the CLIP, LEAs must examine and describe the needs of children and youth experiencing homelessness

the LEA will provide to students experiencing homelessness, including those services it will provide with funds set aside under ESSA Section 1113(c)(3)(A). As part of the Comprehensive LEA Implementation Plan (CLIP), LEAs must examine and describe the needs of children and youth experiencing homelessness in the Comprehensive Needs Assessment (CNA). The CNA informs the activities described in the District Improvement Plan. In addition, LEAs must also provide the name and

contact information for the individual(s) designated as the LEA liaison for students experiencing homelessness.

At a minimum, LEAs must:

- Describe the process for the identification and enrollment of students experiencing homeless.
- Describe the services to be provided to students experiencing homelessness.
- Reserve Title I, Part A funds to provide comparable services for children and youth experiencing homelessness that attend non-Title I schools and provide educationally related support services to children in shelters and other locations where they live.
- Designate an appropriate staff person as a McKinney-Vento Homeless liaison.
- Develop, review, and revise LEA policies to remove barriers to the enrollment and retention of children and youth experiencing homelessness.
- Describe the process for ensuring that transportation is provided to students experiencing homelessness.
- Ensure that accurate data is collected on enrolled children and youth experiencing homelessness

McKinney-Vento Liaison Responsibilities

The LEA McKinney-Vento liaison is the heart of the LEA Homeless Education program. It is important that the McKinney-Vento liaison have some knowledge and experience in dealing with federal programs, social worker responsibilities, and counseling responsibilities. It is important that the McKinney-Vento liaison has knowledge of the LEA, understands the community, has great communication skills, and has a commitment to the McKinney-Vento program.

Among other duties, the McKinney-Vento liaison must ensure that:

Each LEA must designate an appropriate staff person as a McKinney-Vento homeless liaison. The LEA McKinney-Vento liaison is the heart of the LEA Homeless Education program.

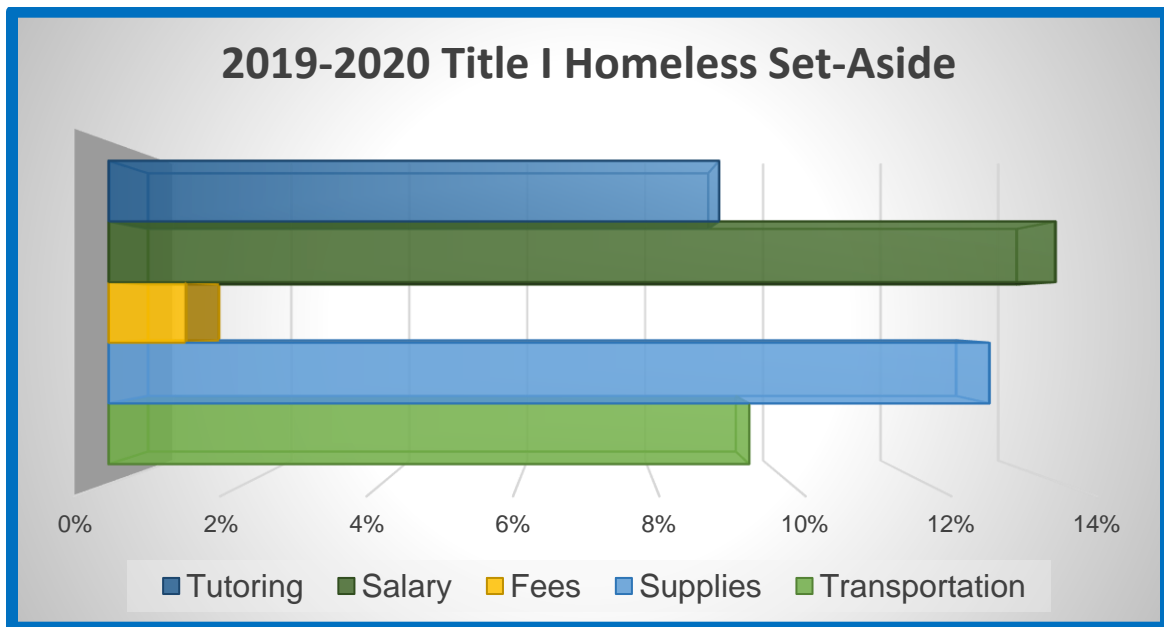
- Children and youth experiencing homelessness are identified by school personnel and through coordination activities with other entities and agencies.
- Students experiencing homelessness enroll in—and have full and equal opportunity to succeed in—school.
- Children and youth experiencing homelessness, their families, and unaccompanied youth receive educational services for which they are eligible, including Head Start, preschool programs administered by the LEA, referrals to health, mental health, dental, and other appropriate services.
- Parents or guardians of students experiencing homelessness, and unaccompanied youth are informed of educational and related opportunities available to their children and are provided with meaningful opportunities to participate in the education of their children.
- Parents or guardians of a student experiencing homelessness and unaccompanied youth are fully informed of all transportation services, including transportation to and from the school of origin, and are assisted in accessing transportation services to their selected school.
- Enrollment disputes are mediated in accordance with the requirements of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.
- Public notice of the educational rights of students experiencing homelessness is disseminated in all schools and other places around the community.
- With the assistance of LEA personnel, implement procedures to ensure children and youth experiencing homelessness receive appropriate credit for full or partial coursework satisfactorily completed while attending a prior school.
- Ensure LEA school counselors to assist and advise children and youth experiencing homelessness to improve college preparation and readiness.
- Inform unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness regarding their independent status on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

2019-2020 Title I, A Homeless Set-Aside

As forementioned, each LEA must reserve Title I, Part A funds to provide comparable services for children and youth experiencing homelessness and provide educationally related support services to children in shelters and other locations where they live.

In 2019-2020, the statewide homeless set-aside total for children and youth experiencing homeless is \$2,884,794. There were also 3 LEAs who reported reserving additional homeless set-aside funds to carry out educational programming. On average, LEAs set-aside approximately \$14,000 for their homeless set-aside. The majority of funds were set-aside for transportation, supplies, fees, salary and tutoring.

The data below highlights identified needs that have been addressed and resulted in positive outcomes for children and youth experiencing homelessness. For additional information on Title I, Part A homeless set-aside requirements, please visit the Title I, Part A Program Handbook.



FY20 Title I Homeless Set-Aside		
LEA	Homeless Set-Aside	Additional Homeless Set-Aside
Appling County	\$5,600	\$4,945
Atkinson County	\$600	--
Atlanta Public Schools	\$101,291	\$69,450

FY20 Title I Homeless Set-Aside

LEA	Homeless Set-Aside	Additional Homeless Set-Aside
Bacon County	\$4,000	--
Baker County	\$140	--
Baldwin County	\$2,700	--
Banks County	\$1,500	--
Barrow County	\$5,000	--
Bartow County	\$10,000	--
Ben Hill County	\$2,000	--
Bibb County	\$5,000	--
Bleckley County	\$1,500	--
Brantley County	\$3,500	--
Bremen City	\$652	--
Brooks County	\$6,170	--
Bryan County	\$5,500	--
Buford City	\$3,616	--
Bulloch County	\$5,000	--
Burke County	\$600	--
Butts County	\$200	--
Calhoun City	\$2,000	--
Calhoun County	\$442	--
Camden County	\$4,784	--
Candler County	\$1,000	--
Carroll County	\$44,823	--
Carrollton City	\$3,227	--
Cartersville City	\$1,674	--
Catoosa County	\$35,200	--
Charlton County	\$20,569	--
Chattooga County	\$5,000	--
Cherokee County	\$5,000	--
Chickamauga City	\$300	--
City Schools of Decatur	\$50,500	--
Clarke County	\$40,000	--
Clay County	\$2,589	--
Clayton County	\$145,931	--
Clinch County	\$5,535	--
Cobb County	\$89,265	--
Coffee County	\$6,000	--
Colquitt County	\$1,000	--

FY20 Title I Homeless Set-Aside

LEA	Homeless Set-Aside	Additional Homeless Set-Aside
Columbia County	\$5,990	--
Commerce City	\$867	--
Cook County	\$4,500	--
Coweta County	\$17,868	--
Crawford County	\$100	--
Crisp County	\$2,500	--
Dade County	\$2,778	--
Dalton Public Schools	\$36,925	--
Dawson County	\$34,620	--
Decatur County	\$59,112	--
DeKalb County	\$295,000	--
Dodge County	\$500	--
Dooly County	\$2,040	--
Dougherty County	\$54,541	--
Douglas County	\$86,576	--
Dublin City	\$1,500	--
Early County	\$1,000	--
Echols County	\$300	--
Effingham County	\$3,200	--
Elbert County	\$1,500	--
Emanuel County	\$5,100	--
Evans County	\$1,000	--
Fannin County	\$5,000	--
Fayette County	\$4,000	--
Floyd County	\$10,000	--
Forsyth County	\$147,578	--
Franklin County	\$49,444	--
Fulton County	\$37,000	--
Gainesville City	\$26,026	--
Gilmer County	\$6,178	--
Glascock County	\$100	--
Glynn County	\$3,000	--
Gordon County	\$4,000	--
Grady County	\$5,000	--
Greene County	\$8,748	--
Griffin-Spalding County	\$5,000	--
Gwinnett County	\$82,497	--

FY20 Title I Homeless Set-Aside

LEA	Homeless Set-Aside	Additional Homeless Set-Aside
Gwinnett County	\$30,000	--
Habersham County	\$18,750	--
Hall County	\$10,000	--
Hancock County	\$7,520	--
Haralson County	\$1,000	--
Harris County	\$15,000	--
Hart County	\$1,200	--
Heard County	\$2,677	--
Henry County	\$40,000	--
Houston County	\$6,000	--
Irwin County	\$3,000	--
Jackson County	\$2,300	--
Jasper County	\$1,000	--
Jeff Davis County	\$1,000	--
Jefferson City	\$23	--
Jefferson County	\$1,000	--
Jenkins County	\$1,000	--
Johnson County	\$500	--
Jones County	\$1,000	--
Lamar County	\$1,702	\$4,320
Lanier County	\$14,809	--
Laurens County	\$5,846	--
Lee County	\$10,500	--
Liberty County	\$3,101	--
Lincoln County	\$2,200	--
Long County	\$1,277	--
Lowndes County	\$29,804	--
Lumpkin County	\$817	--
Macon County	\$500	--
Madison County	\$3,000	--
Marietta City	\$5,471	--
Marion County	\$200	--
McDuffie County	\$10,306	--
McIntosh County	\$2,500	--
Meriwether County	\$2,000	--
Miller County	\$638	--
Mitchell County	\$5,947	--

FY20 Title I Homeless Set-Aside

LEA	Homeless Set-Aside	Additional Homeless Set-Aside
Monroe County	\$797	--
Montgomery County	\$2,500	--
Morgan County	\$7,540	--
Murray County	\$23,087	--
Muscogee County	\$91,195	--
Newton County	\$4,250	--
Oconee County	\$10,028	--
Oglethorpe County	\$600	--
Paulding County	\$109,445	--
Peach County	\$588	--
Pelham City	\$4,000	--
Pickens County	\$3,600	--
Pierce County	\$10,000	--
Pike County	\$150	--
Polk County	\$44,700	--
Pulaski County	\$750	--
Putnam County	\$1,000	--
Quitman County	\$1,834	--
Rabun County	\$3,000	--
Randolph County	\$500	--
Richmond County	\$1,000	--
Rockdale County	\$25,992	--
Rome City	\$5,000	--
Savannah-Chatham County	\$15,000	--
Schley County	\$640	--
Screven County	\$1,000	--
Seminole County	\$2,250	--
Social Circle City	\$200	--
State Charter Schools II-Atlanta Heights Charter School	\$2,000	--
State Charter Schools II-Baconton Community Charter School	\$713	--
State Charter Schools II-Brookhaven Innovation Academy	\$3,351	--
State Charter Schools II-Cirrus Charter Academy	\$2,500	--

FY20 Title I Homeless Set-Aside		
LEA	Homeless Set-Aside	Additional Homeless Set-Aside
State Charter Schools II-Coweta Charter Academy	\$396	--
State Charter Schools II-Ethos Classical Charter School	\$5,102	--
State Charter Schools II-Fulton Leadership Academy	\$560	--
State Charter Schools II-Genesis Innovation Academy for Girls	\$2,118	--
State Charter Schools II-International Academy of Smyrna	\$300	--
State Charter Schools II-International Charter Academy of Georgia	\$100	--
State Charter Schools II-Pataula Charter Academy	\$502	--
State Charter Schools II-Resurgence Hall Charter School	\$246	--
State Charter Schools II-SAIL Charter Academy - School for Arts-Infused Learning	\$255	--
State Charter Schools II-SLAM Academy of Atlanta	\$3,989	--
State Charter Schools II-Southwest Georgia S.T.E.M. Charter Academy	\$568	--
State Charter Schools II-Spring Creek Charter Academy	\$67	--
State Charter Schools II-Statesboro STEAM Academy	\$500	--
State Charter Schools-Cherokee Charter Academy	\$500	--
State Charter Schools-Coastal Plains Charter High School - Candler Campus	\$1,015	--
State Charter Schools-Dubois Integrity Academy	\$429	--
State Charter Schools-Foothills Charter High School Athens	\$2,553	--
State Charter Schools-Georgia Connections Academy	\$3,228	--

FY20 Title I Homeless Set-Aside

LEA	Homeless Set-Aside	Additional Homeless Set-Aside
State Charter Schools-Georgia Cyber Academy - 7820120	\$149,854	--
State Charter Schools-International Charter School of Atlanta	\$500	--
State Charter Schools-Ivy Preparatory Academy	\$1,000	--
State Charter Schools-Mountain Education Charter High School	\$1,538	--
State Charter Schools-Odyssey Charter School	\$1,100	--
State Charter Schools-Scintilla Charter Academy	\$2,629	--
State Charter Schools-Utopian Academy for the Arts Charter School	\$1,000	--
State Schools	\$864	--
Stephens County	\$500	--
Stewart County	\$1,000	--
Sumter County	\$4,500	--
Talbot County	\$1,555	--
Taliaferro County	\$200	--
Tattnall County	\$1,000	--
Taylor County	\$1,000	--
Telfair County	\$1,100	--
Terrell County	\$2,500	--
Thomas County	\$510	--
Thomaston-Upson County	\$15,210	--
Thomasville City	\$5,500	--
Tift County	\$1,000	--
Toombs County	\$1,000	--
Towns County	\$2,000	--
Treutlen County	\$1,091	--
Trion City	\$400	--
Troup County	\$24,903	--
Turner County	\$1,150	--
Twiggs County	\$500	--
Union County	\$319	--
Valdosta City	\$1,200	--

FY20 Title I Homeless Set-Aside		
LEA	Homeless Set-Aside	Additional Homeless Set-Aside
Vidalia City	\$2,900	--
Walker County	\$8,130	--
Walton County	\$2,745	--
Ware County	\$334,484	--
Warren County	\$1,500	--
Washington County	\$1,500	--
Wayne County	\$1,000	--
Webster County	\$545	--
Wheeler County	\$1,713	--
White County	\$4,563	--
Whitfield County	\$2,000	--
Wilcox County	\$500	--
Wilkes County	\$4,000	--
Wilkinson County	\$5,869	--
Worth County	\$1,000	--
Total:	\$2,884,794	\$78,715

2019-2020 Title IX, Part A McKinney- Vento Allocations

Title IX, Part A is a discretionary allocation. Georgia's Title IX, Part A allocated amount for 2019-2020 is \$2,656,022.

- In 2019-2020 allocations were approved by the State Board of Education (SBOE) and distributed in July 2019.
- 100% Carryover was distributed following the submission of FY19 EHCY continuation application and approval of an original FY20 budget.

GaDOE makes competitive grants available to local educational agencies (LEAs) with large numbers of homeless children and youth to facilitate the enrollment, attendance, and success of homeless children and youth in Georgia's public schools. Requests for applications from LEAs not currently receiving Education for Homeless Children and Youth grants are announced annually based on the availability of funds.



McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Education for Homeless Children and Youth grants may be awarded annually, up to three years, to a grantee contingent upon the continuation of federal funding and the successful completion of the following:

- Onsite monitoring.
- On-time submission of the annual homeless survey.
- On-time submission of a McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Education for Homeless Children and Youth Evaluation and Continuation Request to be rated by the Department Homeless Education office.

Subgrantee	FY20	FY19	FY18
Atlanta Public Schools	\$101,291	\$82,154	\$101,548
Barrow County	\$52,649	\$47,441	\$48,508
Bartow County	\$51,043	\$48,239	\$45,208
Bibb County	\$61,119	\$54,329	\$51,188
Bulloch County**	\$0	\$0	\$0
Calhoun City	\$51,197	\$46,601	\$43,788
Carroll County	\$56,983	\$57,311	\$60,268
Carrollton City	\$51,241	\$48,638	\$45,928
Cartersville City	\$47,589	\$45,194	\$43,648
Catoosa County	\$51,241	\$48,554	\$46,788
Chattooga County	\$52,385	\$45,467	\$44,048
Clarke County	\$61,757	\$55,358	\$51,328
Clayton County	\$95,857	\$98,198	\$82,668
Cobb County	\$81,271	\$76,820	\$72,308
Colquitt County	\$44,685	\$46,307	\$47,548
Columbia County	\$52,275	\$50,990	\$47,488
Dalton City	\$53,771	\$51,578	\$48,488
Dawson County	\$48,447	\$43,871	\$0
Decatur City*	\$48,139	\$43,871	\$0
DeKalb County	\$78,631	\$78,500	\$71,188
Dooly County*	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dougherty County	\$54,541	\$55,463	\$57,008
Douglas County	\$58,501	\$52,670	\$50,168
Dublin City	\$49,085	\$47,294	\$44,668
Effingham County**	\$52,935	\$48,470	\$44,768
Floyd County	\$53,507	\$48,995	\$52,148
Forsyth County	\$55,047	\$52,964	\$51,948
Fulton County	\$84,571	\$74,321	\$69,188
Gordon County	\$54,717	\$50,297	\$48,988
Gwinnett County	\$86,441	\$76,379	\$79,108

Subgrantee	FY20	FY19	FY18
Hall County	\$51,285	\$44,858	\$0
Haralson County	\$50,625	\$47,966	\$45,048
Henry County	\$70,051	\$62,120	\$61,388
Houston County	\$52,517	\$48,323	\$45,508
Liberty County	\$49,767	\$45,320	\$43,428
Lowndes County	\$49,811	\$45,803	\$44,688
Madison County	\$48,557	\$45,551	\$44,168
Marietta City	\$52,319	\$48,827	\$50,548
Murray County	\$47,985	\$42,716	\$43,208
Muscogee County	\$69,347	\$63,632	\$64,588
Paulding County	\$0	\$0	\$49,168
Polk County	\$0	\$0	\$57,548
Richmond County	\$51,725	\$47,315	\$45,468
Rockdale County	\$56,807	\$52,418	\$50,388
Savannah-Chatham County	\$67,807	\$56,366	\$0
Thomas County	\$49,635	\$46,328	\$47,808
Troup County	\$48,623	\$44,081	\$43,128
Valdosta City	\$50,559	\$46,727	\$0
Walton County	\$50,229	\$44,606	\$43,628
Whitfield County	\$47,457	\$44,060	\$42,748
Total	\$2,656,022	\$2,453,291	\$2,272,384
*consortium with Decatur City and Dooly			
**consortium with Effingham and Bulloch			

Title IX, Part A Consolidation of Funds

Under ESSA, LEAs are granted some flexibility in determining how they can best meet the needs of their LEA. This includes the ability to coordinate funds through a traditional budget, consolidate federal funds, consolidate federal and state funds or local funds.

Consolidation: Title I schools running a schoolwide program may choose to consolidate funds. By consolidating eligible federal funds in a schoolwide program, a school can more effectively design and implement a comprehensive plan to upgrade the entire educational program in the school as identified through a comprehensive needs assessment. Dougherty County was the only LEA that chose to consolidate McKinney-Vento grant funds.

FY20 Effectiveness of Funded Activities

Source: FY20 Title IX, Part A Annual Survey

On the annual homeless survey, McKinney-Vento grant recipients were asked to rank the effectiveness of seventeen activities that aid in removing barriers to success and promote full participation in school for homeless students (1=most effective, 17=least effective). The average effectiveness rankings represent the mean score given to each activity by respondents.

Transportation	3.2
School supplies	4.3
Tutoring or other instructional support	5.9
Staff professional development and awareness	6.0
Clothing to meet a school requirement	6.8
Coordination between schools and agencies	7.8
Parent education related to rights and resources for children	7.9
Assistance with participation in school programs	8.6
Referral to other programs and services	8.9
Referrals for medical- dental and other health services	9.2
Emergency assistance related to school attendance	10.1
Obtaining or transferring records necessary for enrollment	10.6
Counseling	10.7
Addressing needs related to domestic violence	13.2
Early childhood programs	13.6
Expedited evaluations	14.5

Title IX, Part A 2019-2020 Statewide Data

Source: FY20 Title IX, Part A Annual Survey

Shelter Type	Preschool	School-Aged	Total
Hotels/ Motels	90	7,277	7,367
Unsheltered	10	627	637
Doubled Up	698	25,385	2,6083
Shelters, Transitional Housing	58	2,608	2,666
Total (excludes duplicate counts)	856	35,897	36,753

Student Count by Grade

Ungraded	11
Age 3-5, not in Kindergarten	845
Kindergarten	3352
1st	3136
2nd	3010
3rd	3049
4th	3042
5th	3097
6th	3053
7th	2870
8th	2614
9th	2885
10th	2020
11th	1630
12th	2134

Homeless Students by Subgroups

	Homeless Students	Non- Homeless Students
Race		
American Indian	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	0.4%	4.3%
Black	55.9%	36.6%
Hispanic	11.6%	16.8%
Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
White	26.3%	38%
Two or More Races	5.4%	4%
• English Learners	5.9%	7.5%
• Migrant Students	0.9%	0.3%
• Students with Disabilities	17.4%	14%
• Unaccompanied	6.0%	0%

Attendance and Discipline Data

	Homeless Students	Non-Homeless Students
Attendance Rate (%)	95.8%	95.8%
Students Who Received Top Tier 3 Student Support Team (SST) Services (%)	5.9%	3.9%
Suspensions		
Students who received in-school suspension	9.6%	6.7%
Students who received out-of-school suspension	8.7%	4.8%
Students who were expelled	0.1%	0.1%

Monitoring of Title IX, Part A

As the state pass through entity, GaDOE is responsible for overseeing the successful implementation of Title IX, Part A in LEAs. According to the Uniform Grants Guidance (2 CFR 200.328), monitoring by the non-federal entity must cover each program, function, or activity.

LEAs are monitored on a four-year cycle. Approximately one-fourth of the LEAs are monitored each year. As part of the annual review process in determining which LEAs are to be monitored, the Division of Federal Programs conducts a risk assessment using a combination of elements defined by GaDOE. An LEA's risk assessment rating is determined by using both its risk rating, based on a set of established High-Risk Elements developed by the Division of Federal Programs and a risk rating from GaDOE's Financial Review Division.

During the summer of each year, the Division of Federal Programs completes a risk assessment to determine if an LEA falls into the high-risk category. The results of the risk assessment determine which LEAs may be added to the regular CFM cycle for that year. The SEA has the responsibility to monitor high-risk LEAs (§ 200.331(b)(1-4)). The Division of Federal Programs defines high-risk as:

- LEAs showing evidence of serious or chronic compliance problems
- LEAs with financial monitoring/audit findings; and/or LEAs with a high number of complaints from parents and other stakeholders about program implementation.
- Other elements that may cause an LEA to be determined high-risk include size of allocation and new federal programs for fiscal management personnel in the LEA.
- High-risk does not necessarily mean an LEA is not meeting the requirements of the program, federal regulations, or administrative procedures. It does mean that an LEA may be at a higher risk of having program elements that could cause it to not meet requirements associated with federal rules, regulations, and administrative procedures.

Additionally, McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) subgrantees are monitored on an annual basis by GaDOE.

Title IX, Part A FY20 Monitoring Findings

90 FY20 EHCY Monitoring Visits

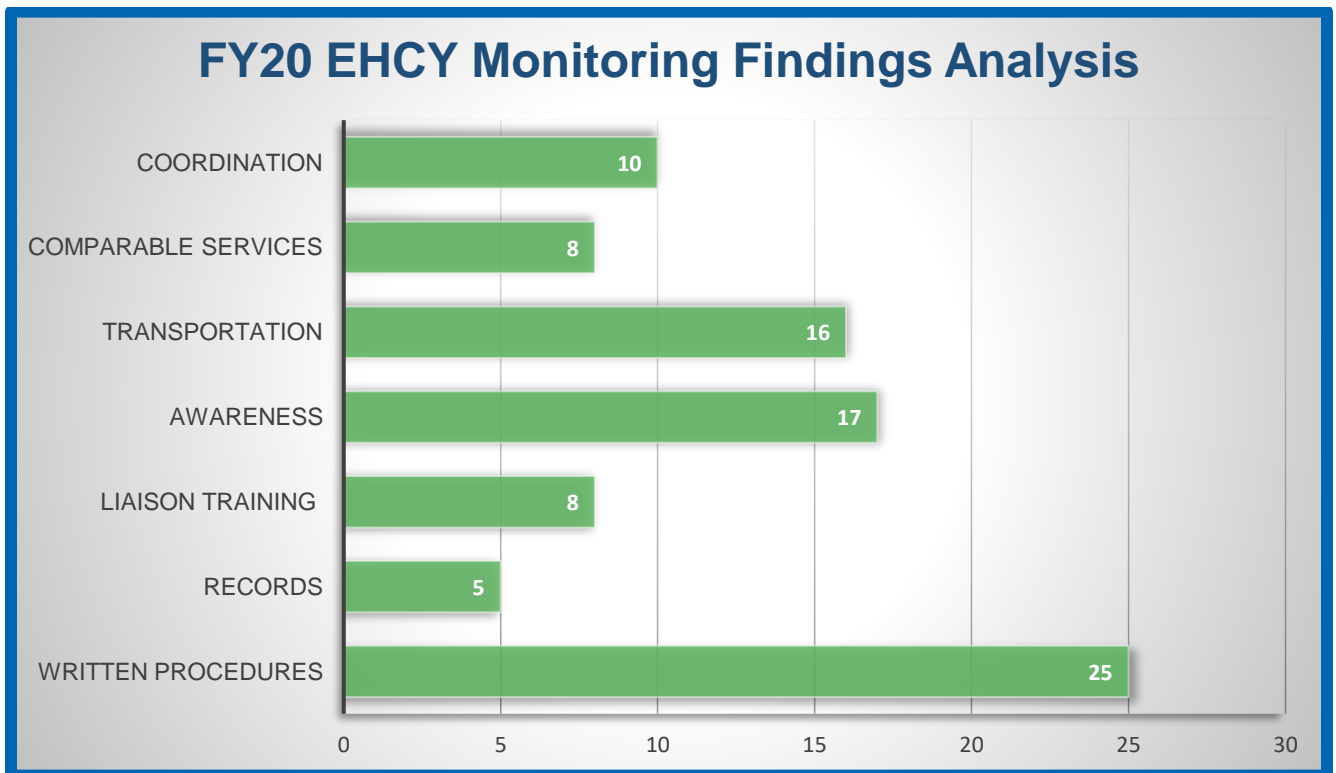
39 Monitoring Visits Conducted January-May 2020

51 Monitoring Visits Conducted September 2020-January 2021

GaDOE monitors on a 4-year cycle and adds LEAs who are High Risk according to the annual risk assessment. McKinney-Vento subgrantees are monitored on an annual basis. Due to the COVID19 pandemic, the FY20 monitoring cycle was interrupted because the Georgia Governor issued an executive order to close schools in March 2020. Monitoring resumed via desktop method, only, in the fall.

Monitoring Analysis

The following areas represent EHCY program specific findings. The most common findings were regarding outdated and/or incomplete EHCY written procedures.



National Standards Analysis

The National Center for Homeless Education (NCHE), which serves as the ED’s technical assistance and information center for the federal McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) program, recommends that state educational agencies (SEAs) and local educational agencies (LEAs) embrace the sixteen standards below to measure the effectiveness of EHCY program implementation. Each of the sixteen standards has multiple indicators to measure quality. The chart below includes outcomes derived from the GaDOE student information system.

NCHE National Standards	Standard Indicator	School Year		
		FY18	FY19	FY20
1a. All EHCY Students Participate Fully In School	Attendance rate of HCY	91%	80.5%	*81.8%
1b. Non EHCY Students Participate Fully In School	Attendance rate of Non-HCY	95%	94.30%	95.7%
2a. All EHCY Students Show Academic Progress	Percent of homeless students who advance to the next grade without being retained compared to the rate for all students in the LEA who advance to the next grade	94%	92%	**N/A
2b. Non EHCY Students Show Academic Progress	Percent of homeless students who advance to the next grade without being retained compared to the rate for all students in the LEA who advance to the next grade	97%	96%	**N/A
3. LEA HCY Identification	Number of locations in the community where the LEA displays education rights posters for homeless children and youth compared to the number of locations in the community frequented by homeless children and youth and their families	1,638	1,552	1,492
4. LEA Removes Barriers to Enrollment	Percent of homeless students who are placed in classes within one day of enrollment	93%	74%	82%
5. LEA Maintains EHCY Students in School of Origin	HCY received transportation to school of origin outside normal transportation	27%	22%	17%
6. LEA Provides EHCY Students All Eligible Educational Services	HCY students in grades 6-12 who were NOT provided with assistance in preparing/applying postsecondary	<1%	0.3%	0.2%
7&8. LEA informs EHCY Families of Educational Related opportunities	Number of schools in the LEA that displayed McKinney-Vento posters	100%	83%	93%
9. LEA Informs Unaccompanied HY of Educational Opportunities	HCY in grade 12 who submitted the Free Application for Federal Student Aid - FAFSA	53%	39%	43%
10. LEA Conducts EHCY Awareness Activities for Staff and Community	Number of community locations where McKinney-Vento posters and/or informational materials were disseminated and displayed	1,638	1,552	1,492
11. LEAS Coordinate and Collaborate With Programs Serving HCY	Percent of LEAs with monitoring findings related to coordination activities between programs serving homeless children and youth and the homeless education program.	8%	2%	11%
12. LEAS Coordinate and Collaborate With Programs Serving HCY	Percent of LEAs with monitoring findings related to coordination activities between programs serving homeless children and youth and the homeless education program.	8%	2%	11%

13. LEA Liaison Has Sufficient Support to Carry Out Duties	<i>Percent of HCY whose parents or guardians required local liaison assistance or intervention to settle a disagreement.</i>	6%	3%	5%
14. LEA Received Findings Related to MV Policies	<i>Percent of LEAs with monitoring findings related to McKinney-Vento policies and procedures.</i>	18%	13%	28%
15. The LEA provides professional development and other support to school personnel serving homeless children and youth.	<i>Percent of LEAs with monitoring findings related to the provision of professional development to all staff.</i>	12%	14%	15%
16. LEA Utilizes Data for Needs Assessment and Program Planning	<i>Percent of LEAs with monitoring findings related to CLIP including Comprehensive Needs Assessment (CNA) and District Improvement Plan (DIP).</i>	0%	0%	1%

*Attendance rates derived from the GaDOE student information system.

**N/A = In FY20, testing assessments were waived in Georgia due to school closures.

Based on the information gathered for the NCHE standards, and other data sources, including GaDOE’s Student Record, the Federal Programs’ annual homeless survey, and data from other state agencies, the Office of Federal Programs at the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) conducts an annual comprehensive analysis of available LEA McKinney-Vento program data. This report provides the results of the 2019-2020 program year analysis. The key trends, patterns, and relationships garnered from the analysis include:

- **The number of students experiencing homelessness has decreased:** The number of identified students experiencing homelessness in Georgia increased every year from 2011-12 (34,379) to 2018-19 (40,337); however, the number identified in 2019-2020 has decreased (36,753). There was a 9% percent reduction from 2018-19 to 2019-20.
- **The level of support targeted for students experiencing homelessness is noteworthy:** The total amount set-aside for students experiencing homelessness out of Title I, Part A is \$2,963,509, while the amount available for McKinney-Vento grants in FY20 is \$2,656,022. Thus, the total amount of support allocated specifically for students experiencing homelessness is \$5,619,531.
- **Transportation was the top-ranked service activity provided by districts to remove barriers for students experiencing homelessness:** In rank, transportation was followed by providing school supplies, tutoring/instructional support, staff professional development/awareness, and clothing to meet school requirements.
- **Black students and students with disabilities experienced high rates of homelessness:** In 2019-20 Black students constituted 55.9 percent of homeless students but only 36.6 percent of the total student population. Students with disabilities were 17.4 percent of the total student population and 14 percent of the homeless population.
- **Homeless students faced greater risk of suspension:** Homeless students were more likely than non-homeless students to receive in-school suspension (9.6 percent compared to 6.7 percent) and out-of-school suspension (8.7 percent to 4.8 percent).
- **Homeless students attended school at a significantly lower rate than non-homeless students:** Homeless students had an attendance rate of 81.8 percent, compared to a non-homeless attendance rate of 95.7 percent.