

Support Diverse Student Success

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HOMELESS AND FOSTER STUDENTS



Perspective on homeless youth

- Public schools identified 1.3 million McKinney-Vento (homeless) students in the 2013–14 school year.
 - 7% increase nationally over previous year.
 - A 100% increase since 2007.
 - 13% of all poor, school-age children and youth.
 - 30% of all extremely poor, school-age children and youth.
- · Higher incidences of acute and chronic illnesses, depression and anxiety.
- Homelessness in early childhood is associated with poor classroom engagement and poor social skills in early elementary school.
- The achievement gaps between homeless and low-income elementary students tend to persist, and may even worsen, over time.
- A youth who experiences homelessness is 87% more likely to drop out of school.

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Homeless students

- Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) reauthorized McKinney-Vento Homelessness Assistance Act
- A homeless student is a student who lacks fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence
- Homeless students new subgroup for reporting purposes
- Increased emphasis on identification
- Each district must appoint a homeless liaison
 - Responsibilities expanded, including requirement to complete training
 - Notice requirements expanded



Homeless students

- School of origin definition updated
 - School in which the child or youth was last enrolled and now includes:
 - Preschools
 - "Receiving schools" school the student would attend after completing the final grade level at the school of origin
- Transportation must now be provided until the end of a school year even if a student secures permanent housing

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Homeless students

- Best interest determination
 - Presume keeping student in school of origin is in best interest of child
 - Language referring to feasibility removed
 - Unless otherwise requested by parent/guardian or unaccompanied youth
 - Consider student-centered factors including:
 - Impact of mobility on achievement, education, health and safety of the child or youth
 - Request of parent/guardian or unaccompanied youth
 - Placement of siblings



Homeless students

- Emphasis on allowing for full participation in school and school activities
- Enhanced dispute resolution process
- Information about student's living situation is part of student's record and may not be classified as directory information

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Practical implications - homeless

- Understand how to communicate with homeless students
- Understand what homeless means
- Recognize unique needs for homeless students
 - What services do you have available in your school and community to assist in meeting student's basic needs?
 - Consider trauma-informed care training
- · Provide awareness activities for school staff
- Post outreach materials in areas homeless youth and families will see them



Perspective on foster students

- Number of children (under 18) in Ohio in placement per 1,000 placement rate (2013): 4.83
- Median number of days a child stays in placement (2013): 266
- Reasons for removal from home in Ohio
- Children of color continue to be overrepresented
- Child welfare cases involving parents abusing heroin, cocaine or both rose from around 15% to more than 25% of the statewide caseload between 2009 and 2013
- 70% of children age 1 or younger placed in Ohio's foster system are children of parents with substance use disorders involving opiates and cocaine

Source: Public Children Services Association of Ohio 2015-2016 Factbook, 12th edition

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Foster students

- Foster care is defined as 24-hour substitute care for children placed away from parents/guardians and for whom the child welfare agency has made placement.
- This includes but is not limited to: foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, child care institutions and pre-adoptive homes.
- No requirement the foster care facility be licensed or that payments are made for the care of the child.



Foster students

- Effective Dec. 10, 2016
- Foster students new subgroup for reporting purposes
- Foster care point of contact
- Student must remain in school of origin unless not in best interest of child
 - School at which student was enrolled at time of placement into foster care or at time of a change in foster care placement
 - Includes preschool
 - Must be provided transportation

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Foster students

- Best interest determination
 - Student-centered factors
 - Transportation costs cannot be a factor
- If school of origin is not in the best interest of the student, they must be immediately enrolled in new school even if unable to produce records required for enrollment
 - Enrolling school must immediately contact school of origin for records



Practical implications - foster

- Reach out to your children's services agency
- Understand unique student needs
- Know who has the right to access records
- Safety considerations
- Trauma informed care training
- Enrollment procedures must allow for immediate enrollment

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Policy implications

- Required to have policy addressing homeless students
- Review additional policies to ensure in compliance with statutory requirements for homeless students and foster students
- Develop necessary district level procedures



ENGLISH LEARNERS

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Perspectives on English Learners

- 2015-2016 state report card: 2.7% students Limited English Proficient
- More than 39,800 EL students were enrolled in Ohio's elementary and secondary public schools during the 2010-2011 school year
- Represent more than 110 native or home languages
- Top 10 language groups
 - Spanish
 - Somali
 - Arabic
 - Pennsylvania Dutch
 - Chinese
 - Japanese
 - Vietnamese
 - French
 - Russian
 - Twi

Source: Ohio Department of Education



English learners

- Districts are required to take
 affirmative steps to ensure students
 with limited English proficiency can
 meaningfully participate in educational
 programs and services
- Subgroup for reporting purposes

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Federal requirements

- Identify and assess all potential EL students
- Provide EL students with a language assistance program
- Staff and support EL programs
- Provide meaningful access to all curricular and extracurricular programs
- Avoid unnecessary segregation of EL students
- Evaluate EL students for special education services and provide special education and EL services



Federal requirements

- Meet the needs of EL students who opt out of EL programs/services
- Monitor and exit EL students from EL programs and services
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the district's EL program
- Ensure meaningful communication with LEP parents

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Policy implications

- Required to adopt policy addressing English learners
- Review district level policies/procedures in place for identifying and servicing English learners



Practical implications

- Process to identify EL students
- Process to identify and communicate with LEP parents
 - Translations
 - Community resources
- Evaluate district resources
- Evaluate district demographics
 - Common foreign languages
- Cultural competency and awareness
- Additional needs of migrant students

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TRANSGENDER STUDENTS



Perspective on transgender students

- More than 77% of transgender students in k-12 had one or more "negative experiences"
- 17% of transgender students left a k-12 school because the mistreatment was so bad
- Transgender students are more likely to:
 - Have attempted suicide
 - Have experienced homelessness
 - Be experiencing serious psychological distress
 - Have worked in the underground economy
- More than 59% avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of having problems

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Federal requirements

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

-Title IX



Federal Guidance

- Dear Colleague Letters
 - May 13, 2016
 - February 22, 2017
- · G.G. v. Gloucester Cty. School Bd.

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Policy implications

- Transgender student policy
 - No one size fits all approach
 - Consider each student's needs and concerns separately
- Educate
- Foster communicative environment



Practical implications

- Student privacy
- Student records
- Restrooms/locker rooms
- Athletics
- Dress codes
- Bullying/harassment

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WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU?



Tying it all together

- Know your community demographics
- Be prepared for conversations concerning specific student populations
- Understand the resources your district has in place to serve entire student population
- Engage community agencies and resources
- Do your research
- Encourage dialogue in your community about working to meet the needs of all students

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Thank you!



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