Doubled-Up Children and Youth: What does it look like?

Does the child or youth’s living situation fit into one of the specific examples of homeless listed in the law?

“Sharing the housing of other persons…” implies that the student is staying in another person’s home.

The student/family has no legal right to be in the home.  
The student/family can be asked to leave at any time with no legal recourse.  
The living situation is intended to be temporary.  
The student/family moved into the home as an urgent measure to avoid being on the street or in another precarious situation.

This student qualifies as homeless.

“…due to loss of housing…” implies that the student has no personal housing available.

The student/family lost their previous housing due to:  
- An eviction or an inability to pay the rent or other bills;  
- Destruction of or damage to the previous home;  
- Abuse or neglect (such as in the case of a youth who leaves or is asked to leave the home);  
- Unhealthy conditions such as an inadequate physical environment, infestations, drug or alcohol abuse in the home, or domestic violence;  
- Absence of a parent or guardian due to abandonment, the parent’s or guardian’s incarceration, or another reason.

This student qualifies as homeless.

“…economic hardship…” The way that the shared housing came about and the intention of the residents are significant.

Limited financial resources has forced student/family to leave their personal residence and share housing due to an inability to pay the rent and other bills.  
An accident or illness, loss of employment, loss of public benefits, or condition of poverty has forced the student/family to share housing temporarily.

This student qualifies as homeless.

OR

The student/family is living in a long-term, cooperative living arrangement that is fixed, regular, and adequate with another family or friends.  
The student/family is living in a long-term cooperative living that is fixed, regular, and adequate for the purpose of saving money.

This student does NOT qualify as homeless.

Adapted from National Center for Homeless Education:  Best Practices in Homeless Education Determining Eligibility for Rights and Services Under the McKinney-Vento Act; 11.24.2008