

Washington



America's Youngest Outcasts: State Report Card on Child Homelessness

Washington ranks 25th in the nation in child homelessness. This rank is a composite of the number of children currently homeless in the state, an assessment of how children are faring in various domains (i.e., food security, health, education), the risk of children becoming homeless, and the state planning and policy efforts.

* WASHINGTON'S RANKS	
	RANK
Extent of child homelessness	35
Child well-being	34
Risk for child homelessness	23
State policy and planning	Extensive
Overall rank	25

*States ranked 1–50 with 1 being best and 50 worst.

Extent of Child Homelessness

More than 24,038 Washington children experience homelessness each year according to the data collected by the McKinney-Vento Educational Programs.¹ Washington ranks 39th in the number of homeless children and 35th in the percentage of children who are homeless.¹ Of the 242,000 children living in poverty in Washington, ten out of every one hundred (10%) are homeless.²

Age and Race/Ethnicity

Washington has 242,000 children living in poverty. Fifty-eight percent of Washington's children living in families with incomes below the poverty level are White, non-Hispanic, 28 percent are Hispanic, and ten percent are Black, non-Hispanic.⁵

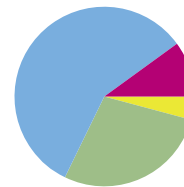
Ages of Homeless Children¹

Under 6 years ³	10,096
Grades K–8 (enrolled)	9,575
Grades 9–12* (enrolled)	4,367
Total Homeless Children	24,038

*These totals DO NOT include approximately 140 homeless, unaccompanied youth.⁴

Race/Ethnicity

*Among children living in poverty. Not available for homeless children.



- White (58%)
- Black (10%)
- Asian (4%)
- Native American (0%)
- Hispanic (28%)

Housing and Income

Housing is a basic right and essential for the healthy growth and development of children. However, in every state, housing costs outpace wages and public assistance for low income citizens.

- A two-bedroom unit priced at the Fair Market Rent (FMR) falls outside of the financial reach of a full-time worker earning minimum wage in Washington.⁶ One wage earner earning the state's minimum wage (\$8.07/hour) would need to work 79 hours per week for 52 weeks per year to afford a two-bedroom apartment at FMR.⁷
- Even with two full-time minimum-wage earners, affordable housing is just barely attainable.
- The average-wage earner in Washington fares only slightly better. One wage earner earning the state's average wage for renters (\$13.92/hour) would need to work 46 hours per week for 52 weeks per year to afford a two-bedroom apartment at FMR.⁷

For a typical homeless family, which consists of a single mother with two children, housing is even more difficult to attain:

- The average monthly income for a single mother in Washington who receives public assistance is less than \$550, or roughly 36% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).⁹
- This family can afford to pay \$157 per month in rent, leaving a deficit of \$672 from the amount needed to rent a two bedroom apartment at the state's average FMR.

For families in this situation, even a seemingly minor event can trigger a catastrophic outcome, pushing a family onto the streets.

Washington's Housing and Income Gap ⁷	
Minimum hourly wage:	\$.8.07 ⁸
Average hourly wage for renters:	\$13.92 ⁷
Hourly wage needed to afford 2-BR apartment:	\$15.95 ⁷
Fair Market Rent for 2-BR apartment:	\$.829 ⁷

Tell us about your state: visit www.HomelessChildrenAmerica.org to find information, share ideas, and help end child homelessness

Washington



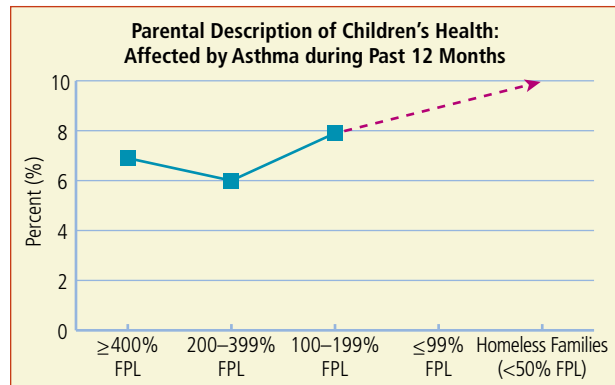
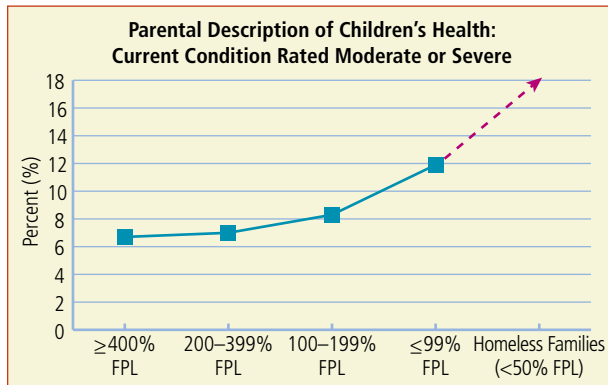
Food Security

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that one in 26 of Washington's households have very low food security, indicating that they have experienced hunger.¹⁰ The prevalence of very low food security in Washington is equivalent to the national average. Households living in poverty and headed by a single woman with children are especially vulnerable to very low food security. When these households become homeless, they represent the extreme end of the food insecurity range in Washington.¹⁰



Health

Compared to middle income families, homeless families in Washington suffer proportionately more moderate to severe health problems, as well as more asthma, traumatic stress, and emotional disturbances:

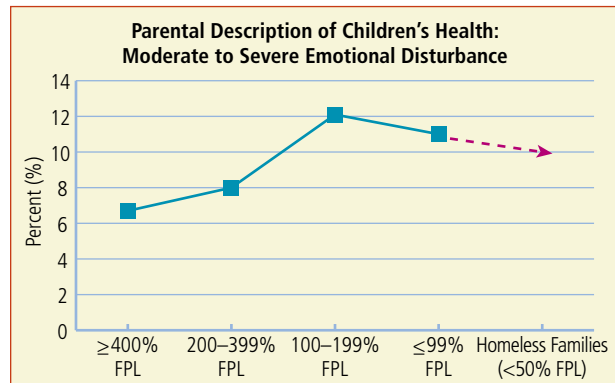
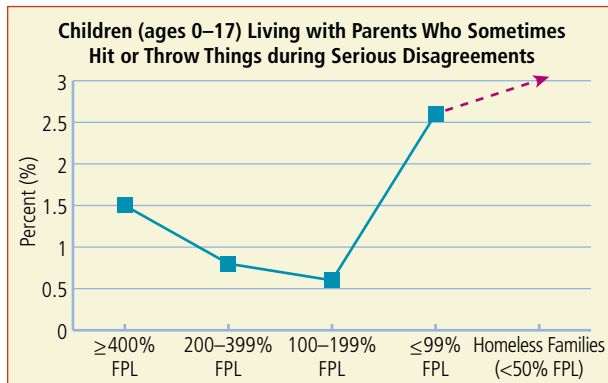


Overall Health Problems

Homeless families are more than twice as likely as middle-income families (18% vs. 7%) to report that their children have moderate or severe health problems such as asthma, dental problems, and emotional difficulties.¹¹

Asthma

Washington's children without homes are more likely to have asthma than those from middle income families. While six percent of Washington's middle-income families report that their children have been affected by asthma in the past year, ten percent or more of homeless families include a child who had asthma during the past 12 months.¹²



Traumatic Stress and Violence

Homeless children are three times more likely to witness violent behavior by their parents as children in middle-income families (3% vs. 1%).¹²

Emotional Disturbances

Eight percent of children in middle-income families are described by their parents as having moderate to severe emotional disturbances. More children in homeless families in Washington (10%) were reported as having moderate or severe difficulties with emotions, concentration, behavior, and getting along with other people as compared to children from middle-income families.¹²

Washington

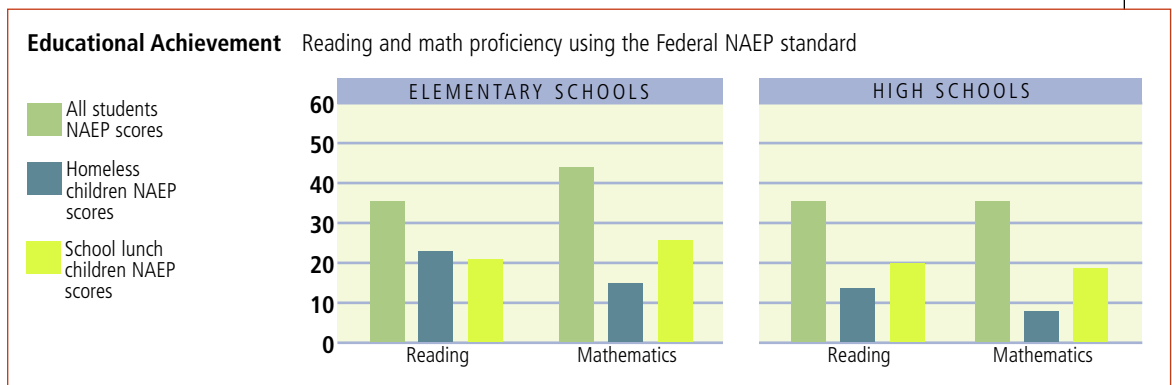


Education

The reading and math proficiency of homeless students in Washington is measured by state assessments, which can be converted into standardized National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) scores. These scores suggest that homeless students in Washington have significant deficiencies as compared to non-homeless students:

- Seven percent of Washington’s homeless students enrolled in grades three through eight took the 2005 state reading assessment.¹³ Of those, 23% were proficient in reading, by NAEP standards. These students were located in districts that received McKinney-Vento subgrants.¹³
- Similarly, approximately four percent of Washington’s 4,367 homeless high school students were tested and just 15% of those were judged proficient in reading.¹³
- Approximately seven percent of homeless students in grades three through eight were tested in mathematics. Of those, 15% were proficient in mathematics by NAEP standards.¹³
- Less than two percent of homeless high school students were tested in mathematics. Of those, just eight percent were judged proficient by NAEP standards.¹³

Measured by the federal National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) standards, the state’s homeless children and children who are eligible for the National School Lunch Program score below all children in Washington in reading and mathematics proficiency.¹³



Severe economic consequences accompany the lack of educational achievement among Washington’s homeless children. Poverty strongly correlates with educational deficiencies. Homeless women with children are often not well-educated themselves and childhood homelessness has profoundly negative effects on educational opportunities. Researchers at Columbia University have found that:

One of the best documented relationships in economics is the link between education and income: more highly educated people have higher incomes. Failure to graduate from high school has both private and public consequences: income is lower, which means lower tax contributions to finance public services.¹⁴

The difference in lifetime earnings between those with a high school degree and those without is, on average, approximately \$200,000. Researchers have calculated the additional costs of education necessary to achieve higher high school graduation rates and the increases in amounts paid back to society in the form of taxes and the like. The results suggest that net lifetime increased contributions to society associated with high school graduation are about \$127,000 per student.¹⁴

If we assume on the basis of their test scores a high school graduation rate of less than 25%, then the 4,367 homeless high school students in Washington, as a group, will lose \$700 million in lifetime earnings and society will lose \$416 million in potential contributions from them.¹⁴ Other studies have shown that they will have shorter and less healthy lives, and are very likely to pass on to their own children the diminished opportunities of poverty.¹⁴

Difference in lifetime earnings: HS degree vs. without\$200,000
Net lifetime increased contributions to society with HS degree	... (per student) \$127,000
Number of homeless HS students in Washington4,367
High school graduation rate for homeless children< 25%

WA loss in lifetime earnings\$700 million
WA loss in contributions to society\$416 million



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Risk Factors for Child Homelessness in Washington

To determine the risk of a child becoming homeless in each state, we designed an index that takes into account various state indicators associated with family homelessness. When we consider risk factors for homelessness, we often focus on individual vulnerabilities, such as a recent pregnancy or hospitalization of a parent for a mental health or substance use problem. However, these individual factors only tell us *who* is more likely to be affected by adverse economic and housing factors. *Why* someone becomes homeless is determined by structural factors such as the lack of affordable housing and employment opportunities. As a result, we designed a risk index to focus on the structural determinants of family homelessness. This index is comprised of state-level indicators in three domains: socio-economic descriptors, housing market factors, and generosity of benefits.

Washington ranks 23 out of the 50 states on their vulnerability to high rates of child homelessness.

To construct the index, nine factors within the three domains were ranked and then states were scored according to their quintile (1 point for the top fifth of the states and up to 5 points for the worst fifth of the states). Domain scores were then combined to create an overall score from 5 to 45 based on the total of the 1–5 rankings for the nine factors. The final step was to rank the states by their overall score. The final ranking provides a picture of which states have structural characteristics that may make them more or less vulnerable to high rates of child homelessness. A lower ranking indicates less vulnerability, while a higher ranking indicates greater vulnerability.



Washington's Planning and Policy Efforts

STATE PLANNING

Over the past several years, federal, state and local governments have engaged in planning activities to address and end homelessness. These efforts have taken the form of developing state interagency councils on homelessness and 10-year plans to end homelessness. Fourteen states have also developed initiatives to address child poverty. These efforts in Washington are summarized below.

What, if any, are the state's interagency efforts on homelessness?

The Washington State Interagency Council on Homelessness was originally created in 1991 by Executive Order 91-01.¹⁵ The Council was re-established in 1994, and again in 2006, to coordinate state efforts addressing homelessness.¹⁶ Duties of the Council include coordinating housing and supportive services, improving discharge planning procedures for individuals residing in institutional facilities, and recommending programs to prevent and end homelessness.¹⁷

As of September 2008, the ICH consists of 12 members, three of whom are ICH staff. Membership includes "policy level representatives" from the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Social and Health Services, Corrections, Community, Trade and Economic Development, Health, and Employment and Security; and from the Offices of Financial Management and Superintendent of Public Instruction.¹⁸ The ICH meets regularly, and has produced a number of annual reports.

A team from Washington State attended a Policy Academy, from which they created an Action Plan with a vision statement of: "No Family with children will be homeless. The people of Washington will ensure that all families will have a safe and nurturing home, access to community-based, culturally relevant services, and affordable housing."¹⁹ Included among the priorities of this Plan were goals to educate the public on homelessness, coordinate supportive services, and improve access to supportive services. Each priority had strategies and measurements of success.²⁰

What statewide ten-year planning efforts have taken place?

In 2006, the State of Washington developed the *State of Washington Ten-Year Homeless Plan*. This plan includes sections on the causes of homelessness, characteristics of individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Washington State, the costs of homelessness, and recommendations on preventing and ending homelessness in the state. Strategies include plans to increase access to affordable housing, improve discharge planning procedures for individuals residing in institutional settings, create programs to prevent evictions, improve outreach and case management services, improve access to mainstream services, increase employment opportunities, and increase public awareness of homelessness.²¹

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STATE PLANNING (continued)

In 2007, the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development and the Department of Social and Health Services created the *State of Washington Homeless Families Plan*. Similar plans have been released every two years since 1999. The common goals of these plans have included providing shelter for families experiencing homelessness, increasing access to affordable housing, and improving access to supportive services. The 2007 Plan includes updates and next steps for each of these goals. The Plan also highlights the state's previously-released Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness, and includes a section on best practices that have been developed since 1999.²²

What efforts, if any, has the state undertaken to address childhood poverty?

In 2006, Washington created the Poverty Advisory Committee to reduce child poverty in the state. Goals of this committee were developed after a series of community forums attended by nearly 500 individuals. These goals included providing incentives to companies that hire low-income workers, expanding financial literacy, and improving access to mainstream services.²³

State Planning Ranking:

We have classified Washington's state planning efforts as "Extensive." For more information on the state classification process, see *America's Youngest Outcasts: A State Report on Child Homelessness* or visit www.HomelessChildrenAmerica.org.

STATE POLICIES

Housing

States can address the housing needs of low-income families through short and long-term strategies. One measure of a state's ability to immediately house families in need is the supply of emergency shelter, transitional and permanent supportive housing slots. Washington currently has 827 units (i.e., housing or shelter for one family) of emergency shelter, 2,628 units of transitional housing, and 595 units of permanent supportive housing designated for families.²⁵

Section 8 vouchers and public housing are two of the primary ways for homeless families to secure affordable housing. An analysis of waiting list data from Public Housing Authority (PHA) annual plans submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development²⁶ reveals that over 80% of families on these lists have extremely low incomes and nearly all have children.²⁷

- In Washington, approximately 89% of the people on the Public Housing waiting lists are families with extremely low incomes.

PHAs may determine which subpopulations, if any, are given priority on their waiting lists. Giving priority to families experiencing homelessness and/or survivors of domestic violence may help to alleviate the negative impacts of homelessness on children and the strain on the shelter system.

- Most Public Housing Authorities in Washington currently give priority to survivors of domestic violence and people experiencing homelessness on their Section 8 and public housing waiting lists.²⁶

Over the long-term, local and state housing trust funds are one way that states can develop their affordable housing stock. Washington is one of 38 states that have a state housing trust fund.²⁸

What would it cost for the state to house all homeless families at Fair Market Rent?

Section 8 housing vouchers could, if generally available, fill the gap between family income and housing costs. Unfortunately, current funding for the voucher program meets the needs of only one-quarter of homeless families. Providing housing at FMR for homeless families in Washington would cost an additional \$4,000 per family, an annual total cost of \$74 million dollars, or less than one percent of the state budget.²⁴



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Income

Wages

Washington's minimum wage is \$8.07/hour.⁸ This wage covers only 51% of the hourly wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rent (FMR) in Washington. Families receiving the maximum TANF benefit would need to spend 152% of their income on rent to afford a two-bedroom apartment at FMR. Obviously, this is an impossibility.²⁹

An Earned Income Tax Credit can give families living in poverty an economic "boost" that may help reduce child poverty and increase a family's take-home earnings.³⁰ Washington is one of 27 states that do not have a State Earned Income Tax Credit.³¹

Child Care

Child care is essential for families seeking to secure and maintain work, search for housing, attend school and job training opportunities and more. The average annual cost for child care for a four-year old in Washington is \$6,891, which is higher than the national average of \$5,719.³²

Every state receives funding through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) to provide child care assistance to low-income families. Washington families report that they used their voucher for the following reasons:³³

- Employment (83%)
- Training/education (7%)
- Both employment and training/education (1%)

These numbers demonstrate that child care vouchers help families engage in work and job training/education activities, a key component of a family's ability to exit homelessness.

Through the Child Care and Development Fund, states are given flexibility in determining how to prioritize the distribution of vouchers.³⁴ Washington currently does not prioritize children who are homeless when distributing its child care vouchers.



Food Security

States can help families by conducting outreach and enrollment efforts that help eligible individuals access food stamps, encourage schools to participate in school breakfast programs, and facilitate family enrollment into WIC. The chart at right describes how Washington compares to the rest of the country:

Washington is above the national average in terms of the proportion of eligible children enrolled in food stamps, and is also above the national average among schools participating in the school breakfast program.

Washington Child Enrollment in Federal Nutrition Programs³⁵

	Washington	National Average
Food Stamp Enrollment (among eligible children)	65%	61.9%
School Breakfast Participation (among schools providing lunch)	89.8%	84.2%



Health

Children who are uninsured are more likely than their insured peers to lack a regular source of care, to delay care, or to have an unmet medical need.³⁶ Their families are more likely to incur medical debts that lead to difficulty paying other monthly expenses such as rent, food, and utilities.³⁷ Providing children with access to health insurance is essential to helping them grow up safe, healthy, and housed.

Approximately 7.1% of children in Washington are uninsured, compared to about 10% nationally. Washington spends 16.4% of its total Medicaid budget on children, compared to the national average of 19.3%. Children's eligibility for Medicaid changes based on their age (see box at right).³⁶

Medicaid Eligibility by % of FPL:

Infants:200%
Children ages 1–5200%
Children ages 6–19200%

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Education

Under the educational provisions of the McKinney-Vento Homelessness Assistance Act, states are required to remove barriers to the school enrollment and academic success of children experiencing homelessness.³⁸ The U.S. Department of Education has identified seven barriers that state McKinney-Vento subgrantees³⁹ must report on annually. This table illustrates which barriers Washington subgrantees encounter.

Washington receives an average of \$36 per child from the federal government to address education for children and youth experiencing homelessness.⁴¹ There is currently no state-level funding dedicated to the education of homeless children.

Reported Barriers to Enrollment⁴⁰

Type of Barrier	% of Subgrantees Washington	% of Subgrantees National Average
1. Eligibility for Homeless Services	26.1	27.4
2. Immunizations	21.7	28.4
3. Other Medical Records	0	18.7
4. Other Barriers	39.1	26.7
5. School Selection	13.0	23.3
6. School Records	26.1	28.2
7. Transportation	56.5	42.3



Who is considered to be homeless in Washington?

According to Washington State RCW 43.185C.010, a homeless person is "an individual living outside or in a building not meant for human habitation or which they have no legal right to occupy, in an emergency shelter, or in a temporary housing program which may include a transitional and supportive housing program if habitation time limits exist. This definition includes substance abusers, people with mental illness, and sex offenders who are homeless."⁴²



Washington

¹ Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program, Title VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act as Amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, *Analysis of 2005–2006 Federal Data Collection and Three-Year Comparison*, National Center for Homeless Education, June 2007. Number of children includes the estimated number of children ages 0–5 who are not yet enrolled in school.

² American Community Survey. (2006).

³ Estimate based on research that 42% of homeless children are ages 0–5. For more information, see Burt, M. et al. (1999). *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute. Retrieved from www.urbaninstitute.org.

⁴ This number was calculated by taking the total number of children enrolled in school and dividing that by 8.5 (given that kindergarten enrollments are typically half that of the other primary grades). Multiplying this number by 4 gives us the potential high school enrollment. Subtracting the McKinney-Vento figure for homeless children enrolled in high school yields the approximate number of homeless, unaccompanied youth not enrolled in high school.

⁵ United States Census Bureau. (2007).

⁶ Fair Market Rent is defined as “the maximum chargeable gross rent in an area for projects participating in the HUD Section 8 program,” and is set at the 40th percentile of market rents for units at each bedroom size as determined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. American Community Survey. (2006).

⁷ National Low Income Housing Coalition. (2008). *Out of Reach 2007–2008*. Washington, D.C.: National Low Income Housing Coalition. Retrieved from www.nlihc.org/oor/oor2008/index.cfm.

⁸ Minimum wages in effect as of July 24, 2008. When federal and state law have different wage rates, the higher standard applies. United States Department of Labor. (2008). Wage and Hour Division. Retrieved from www.dol.gov/esa/minwage/america.htm

⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation. (2007). Policies as of July 2005: Benefits. Retrieved from www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/state_tanf/reports/wel_rules05/wel05_benefits.html

¹⁰ Nord, M., Andrews, M., & Carlson, S. (2006). *Household Food Security in the United States, 2005: Economic Research Report No. ERR-29*. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture.

¹¹ Estimate based on research that 42% of homeless children are ages 0–5. For more information, see Burt, M. et al. (1999). *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute. Retrieved from www.urbaninstitute.org.; National Center for Health Statistics. (2003). National Survey of Children’s Health. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/slaits/nsch.htm

¹² National Center for Health Statistics. (2003). National Survey of Children’s Health. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/slaits/nsch.htm

¹³ National Center for Homeless Education. (2007). *Analysis of 2005–2006 Federal Data Collection and Three-Year Comparison*. Retrieved from www.serve.org/nche/downloads/data_comp_03-06.pdf

¹⁴ Levin, H., Belfield, C., Muennig, P. and Rouse, C. (2007). *The Costs and Benefits of an Excellent Education for All of America’s Children*. New York, NY: Columbia University. p. 6. Retrieved from www.cbse.org/media/download_gallery/Leeds_Report_Final_Jan2007.pdf

¹⁵ Washington Executive Order Number 91-01. (February 23, 1991). Establishing a State Advisory Council on Homelessness. Retrieved from www.governor.wa.gov/execorders/eoarchive/eo91-01.htm

¹⁶ Washington Executive Order Number 94-11. (December 14, 1994). Establishing a State Advisory Council on Homelessness and Superseding Executive Order 91-01. Retrieved from www.governor.wa.gov/execorders/eoarchive/eo94-11.htm

¹⁷ Washington State Legislature. Title 43 Chapter 43.185C Section 43.185C.170. Retrieved from <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=43.185C.170>

¹⁸ Washington Community Trade and Economic Development. (2008). Interagency Council on Homelessness. Retrieved from www.cted.wa.gov/site/1003/default.aspx

¹⁹ Washington Policy Academy. (2002). *Improving Access to Mainstream Services for Homeless Families with Children*. p. 2. Retrieved from www.hrsa.gov/homeless/pdf/wa_ap.pdf

²⁰ Washington Policy Academy. (2002). *Improving Access to Mainstream Services for Homeless Families with Children*. Retrieved from www.hrsa.gov/homeless/pdf/wa_ap.pdf

²¹ Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development Housing Division. (2006). *State of Washington Ten-Year Homeless Plan*. Retrieved from http://cted.wa.gov/_CTED/documents/ID_3356_Publications.doc

²² Washington Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development & the Department of Social and Health Services. (2007). *State of Washington Homeless Families Plan*. Retrieved from www.cted.wa.gov/DesktopModules/CTEDPublications/CTEDPublicationsView.aspx?tabID=0&ItemID=4416&Mid=870&wversion=Staging

²³ Levin-Epstein, J. & Gorzelany, K.M. (2008). *Seizing the Moment: State Governments and the New Commitment to Reduce Poverty in America*. Retrieved from www.aecf.org/~media/Pubs/Topics/Economic%20Security/Family%20Economic%20Supports/SeizingtheMomentStateGovernmentsandtheNewComm/Seizing%20the%20Moment.pdf

²⁴ Sard, B. & Fischer, W. (2003). Housing Voucher Block Grant Bills would jeopardize an effective program and likely lead to cuts in assistance for low-income families. Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget & Policy Priorities. Retrieved from www.cbpp.org/5-14-03/hous.htm National Governors Association, National Association of State Budget Officers. (June 2008). The Fiscal Survey of States. Table A-2, expenditures column.

²⁵ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2007). *HUD’s 2007 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Chart Report*. Retrieved from www.hudhre.info/Co_Reports/07_NatlbedInventory.pdf

²⁶ Coddington, B. and Pelletiere, D. (2004) A Look at Waiting Lists: What Can We Learn from the HUD Approved Annual Plans? Research Note #04-03 and accompanying data. Washington, D.C.: National Low Income Housing Coalition. Retrieved from www.nlihc.org/doc/Presentation-Sheets10-1-04.xls. Washington, D.C.: National Low Income Housing Coalition.

²⁷ Extremely Low Income refers to families who earn less than 30% of the area median.

²⁸ Brooks, M. (2007). *Housing Trust Fund Progress Report 2007*. Frazier Park, CA: Center for Community Change.

²⁹ Calculation based on Fair Market Rent for this state and TANF benefit for a family of three. See Methodology section for more detail.

³⁰ Nagle, A. & Johnson, N. (2006). *A Hand Up: How State Earned Income Tax Credits Help Working Families Escape Poverty in 2006*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from www.cbpp.org/3-8-06/sfp.htm

³¹ State EITC Online Resource Center. Retrieved from www.stateeitc.org.

³² Children’s Defense Fund. (2006). *Children in the States 2007*. Retrieved from www.childrensdefense.org.

³³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau. (2006). *Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF): Report to Congress for FY 2004 and FY 2005*. Retrieved from www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/ccdf/rtc/rtc2004/rtc_2004_2005.pdf

³⁴ Child Care Bureau (2006). *Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Report to Congress for FY 2004 and FY 2005*. Washington, D.C.: Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Housing and Human Services, p.7.

³⁵ Cooper, J. and Weill, R. (2007). *State of the States 2007: A Profile of Food and Nutrition Programs across the Nation*. Washington, D.C.: Food Research and Action Center.

³⁶ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. (2008). *State Medicaid Fact Sheets*. Kaiser Family Fund. Retrieved from www.kff.org.

³⁷ Kaiser Family Foundation. (2008). *The Uninsured: A Primer—Key Facts about Americans without Health Insurance*. Washington, D.C.: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. Retrieved from www.kff.org.

³⁸ 42USCS 11431-34

³⁹ States may distribute their McKinney-Vento funds to school districts in particular need of financial assistance to serve children who are homeless. These subgrantees are required to report additional information (beyond what non-subgrantee school districts report) about the children they serve.

⁴⁰ Data computed from individual state reports submitted to U.S. Department of Education in the Consolidated State Performance Report: Parts I and II for State Formula Grant Programs. School Year 2006–2007. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education. Retrieved from www.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/consolidated/index.html

⁴¹ U.S. Department of Education. *FY 2001–2009 State Tables for the US Department of Education. State Tables By Program*, page 29. Retrieved from www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/index.html

⁴² Washington State Legislature. Title 43 Chapter 43.185C Section 43.185C.010. Retrieved from <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=43.185C.010>

