Endnotes Issue by Issue

Issue 1

Definitions, Demographics, and Trends in Student and Family Homelessness

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Issue 4 Educating Homeless Children

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two groups at the end of first grade. However, results should be interpreted with caution, as the methodological design allowed for experimental and control groups to closely resemble each other. Three-fifths (60%) of all children in the control group accessed child care or early education programs during the first year of the study; 13.8% of four-year-old and 17.8% of three-year-old control group participants were able to enroll in Head Start after the study began. In addition, the sample was comprised of children who were likely to enroll in schools that serve primarily low-income children. Because the researchers did not examine the effect, if any, of school quality on academic performance, it is unclear if this variable played a role in findings; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Head Start Impact Study: Final Report, January 2010; National Forum on Early Childhood Policy and Programs, Evaluation Science Brief: Understanding the Head Start Impact Study, 2010; National Head Start Association, Benefits of Head Start and Early Head Start Programs; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Serving Homeless Families: Descriptions, Effective Practices, and Lessons Learned, April 1999; Jens Ludwig and Deborah Phillips, "The Benefits and Costs of Head Start," Society for Research on Child Development, Social Policy Report 21, no. 3 (2007): 3-18; Preschool Services Department of San Bernardino County, Kindergarten Readiness Study: Head Start Success, Interim Report, 2003.

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