

“

We have a really high population of students that are in temporary housing. I think a lot of students in temporary housing get lost in the cracks, because they are not always seen as homeless—but they are. They are doubled up or constantly moving around from home to home. They might not have adequate furniture or a desk where they are living. Or if Mom gets in a fight with her cousin, they could be out. It's a lot of anxiety and stress for the kids. That comes out in all sorts of ways, behaviorally and academically.

”

Social Work Director, Partnership with Children,
working in Brooklyn public schools

“

Obviously there's a relationship between chronic absenteeism and homelessness. ... The students are underperforming. ... They're working on trying to reduce the absenteeism, but you know there are a lot of variables in terms of homelessness that are impacting the kids getting to school.

”

Former Principal, Community School in Brooklyn

Section 2

Housing Instability Undermines School Stability:

Mid-Year Transfers and Chronic Absenteeism

The New York City Department of Education has placed great emphasis on improving attendance and school stability for all students, including those living in homeless shelters and other temporary housing. These efforts are much needed, as students who experience housing instability are at a far greater risk for transferring schools and being absent. Mid-year school transfers destabilize students' educations, disrupting their learning and removing them from teachers, classmates, and other school connections. Furthermore, transferring school mid-year heightens students' risk for chronic absenteeism—one of the strongest predictors of educational achievement and graduation outcomes. Identifying students who are most vulnerable to school instability is critical to ensuring that homeless students are able to attend school and succeed at the same rates as their classmates.

What's New?

Overall, 22% of homeless students transferred out of their school mid-year in SY 2015–16, over two times the citywide rate.

Disparities in transfer rates and chronic absenteeism persist even after homeless students become re-housed.

Nine of the ten schools with the most homeless students transferring in mid-year were located in **Hunts Point**, **Highbridge/Concourse**, and **Riverdale** in the Bronx—areas of the city with the most family shelters. (Districts 8, 9, and 10)

Policy Considerations

Continued gaps in school stability and attendance for formerly homeless students highlight the lasting impact of homelessness on a family's life—and the need for continued supports that do not end once a student becomes housed.

Schools and shelters should use available data to further coordinate supportive services between schools and shelters, creating more opportunities for effective attendance, transportation, and other school supports.

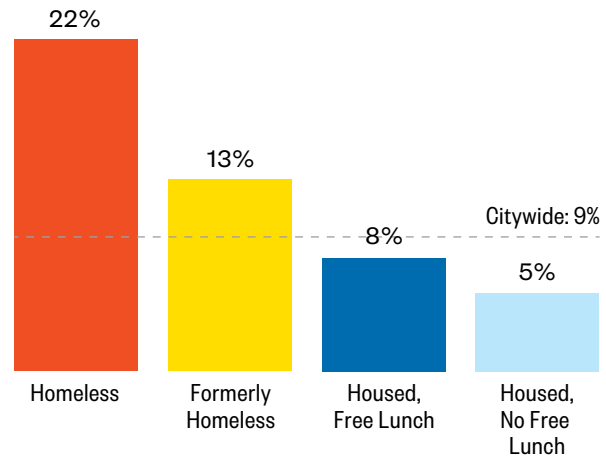
Mid-Year School Transfers

More than one in every five (22%) homeless students transferred schools mid-year in SY 2015-16—nearly three times the rate of low-income housed students (8%) and four times that of housed students who were not (5%).

Formerly homeless students transferred mid-year at a nearly 50 percent higher rate than their low-income housed classmates and close to three times the rate of their non-low-income housed classmates (13%, 8%, and 5%).

Mid-Year School Transfer Rate

SY 2015-16



Note: "Formerly Homeless" includes students who were housed during SY 2015-16 but were homeless at any point during SY 2010-11, SY 2011-12, SY 2012-13, SY 2013-14, and/or SY 2014-15.

Not only did homeless and formerly homeless students transfer schools mid-year at a higher rate, but they experienced more extreme levels of school instability as well. Four percent of homeless students and two percent of formerly homeless students—3,900 and 600 students respectively—transferred two or more times in the middle of SY 2015–16, compared to 1% of housed, low-income students and 0.4% of housed students who were not.

Disparities in transfer rates persisted even after homeless students became housed. This highlights the lasting impact of homelessness on a family’s life and the need for continued supports that do not end once a student becomes housed.

Number of Mid-Year Transfers, by Housing Status

SY 2015–16

- 2 or More Transfers
- 1 Transfer
- Did Not Transfer

Homeless



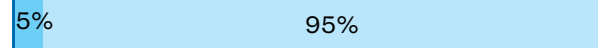
Formerly Homeless



Housed, Free Lunch



Housed, No Free Lunch



Note: Mid-year transfers refer to when students transferred into or within their school district during the 2015–16 school year. “Formerly Homeless” includes students who were housed during SY 2015–16 but were homeless at any point during SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, SY 2012–13, SY 2013–14, and/or SY 2014–15.

While the citywide transfer rates for both homeless and housed students have declined since SY 2010–11, a significant gap persists (22% to 7%).

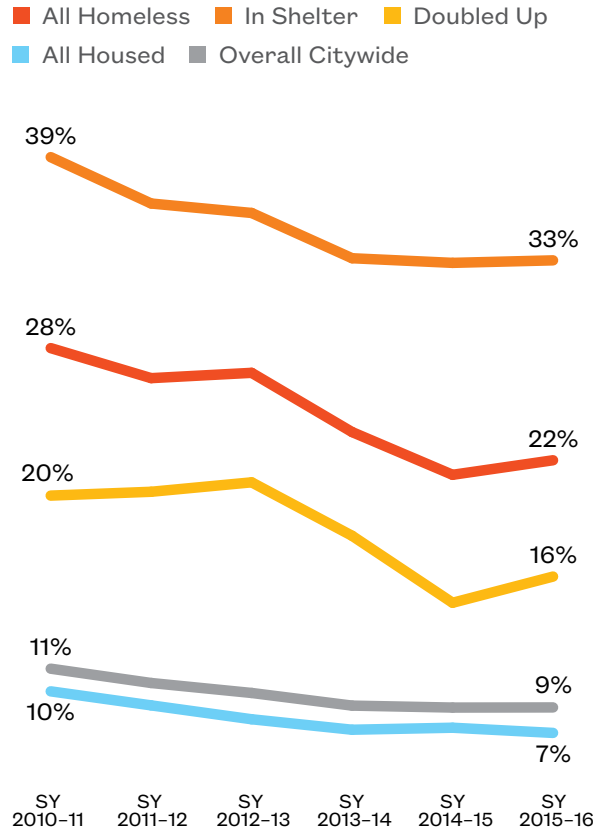
The mid-year transfer rate declined across housing statuses, with decreases in the rates for both doubled-up and sheltered students (20%–16% and 39%–33%).

Students living in shelter had the highest mid-year transfer rates of any housing status across all years from SY 2010–11 to SY 2015–16 (39% in SY 2010–11 and 33% in SY 2015–16). These students transferred mid-year at roughly four times the overall housed and citywide rates (33%, 7%, and 9%).

Every mid-year school transfer is estimated by the U.S. Department of Education to set a student back academically by up to six months.

Changes in Citywide Transfer Rates

Percent of Students Who Transferred Mid-Year, by Housing Status and Year
SY 2010–11 to SY 2015–16



Note: "All Homeless" includes all categories of homelessness.

Homeless elementary students had the highest mid-year transfer rate (26%) of any age group—roughly 50 percent higher than homeless students in middle and high school and over three times the rate of their housed elementary school peers. Among those living in shelter, this rate was even higher (41%).

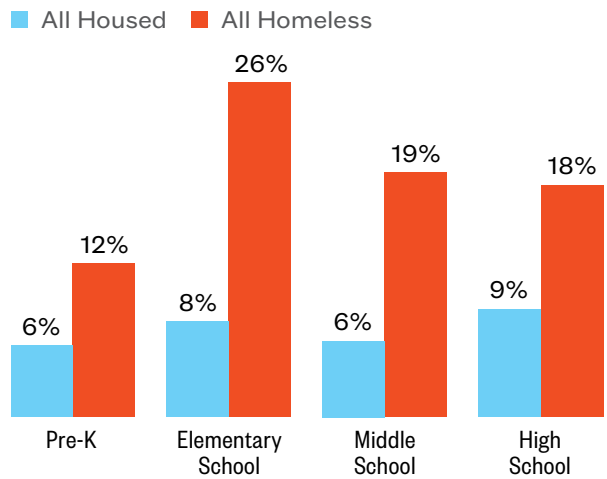
Across all grade levels, students living in shelter had the highest mid-year transfer rates followed by those in other homeless situations. While their rates were lower than sheltered and other homeless students, those living doubled up were still more likely to transfer mid-year than housed students (19% to 8% in elementary school).

Students in other homeless settings who were not living doubled up or in shelter were also at a high risk of transferring schools mid-year (28% in elementary school).

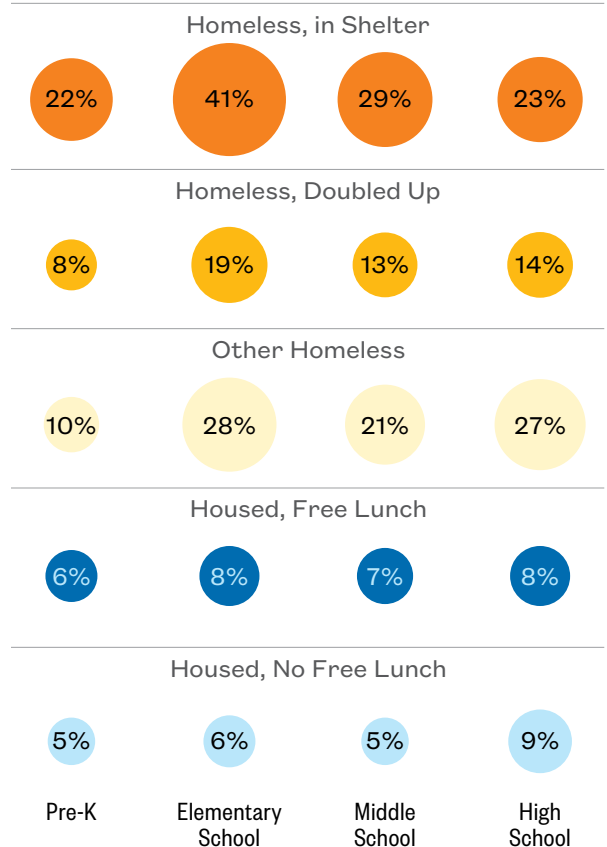
Mid-Year Transfer Rates

Percent of Students Who Transferred, SY 2015–16

By Housing Status and Grade Level



By Where Students Sleep and Grade Level



Note: "Other Homeless" includes students who were awaiting foster care, paying for a hotel/motel outside of the shelter system, unsheltered, or living in another temporary and/or unsuitable housing situation. Students are categorized according to whether they experienced homelessness, lived in a shelter, or lived doubled up at any point during SY 2015-16.

Geographic Patterns of Mid-Year Transfers

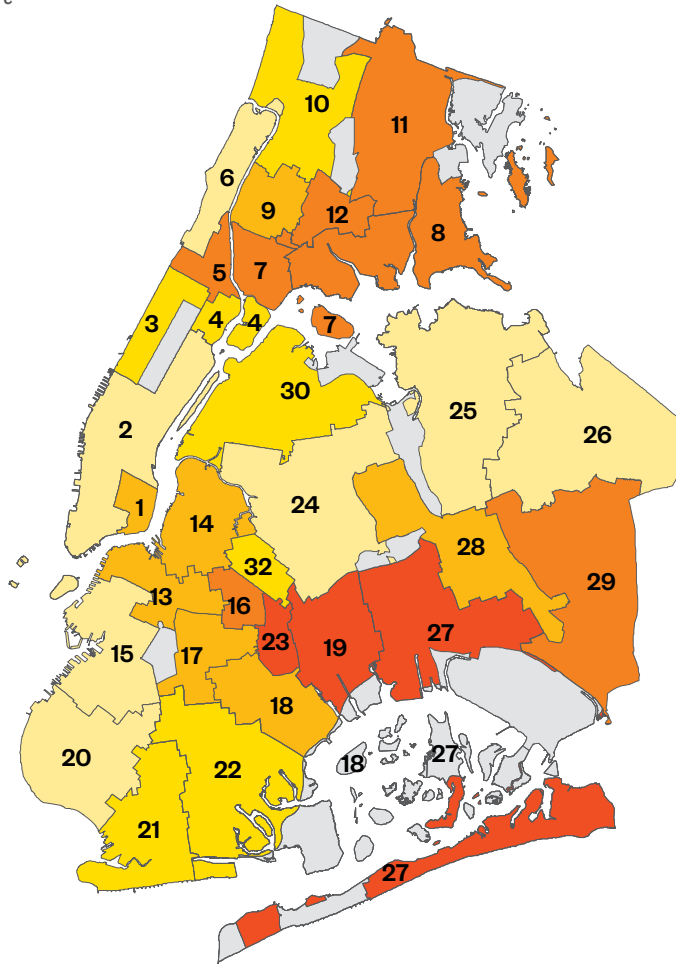
School Instability Across Districts

Mid-Year Transfer Rate: Percent of Homeless Students Who Transferred

Into or Within the District

SY 2015–16

- 10.2%–16.1%
- 16.2%–19.5%
- 19.6%–23.2%
- 23.3%–26.3%
- 26.4%–34.4%



Note: Transfer rate shows the percentage of homeless students who transferred into or within the district at some point during the school year. Data are by school district for SY 2015–16 and do not include schools in non-geographic districts.

In every City school district, more than one in every ten homeless students transferred mid-year. This ranged from a low of 10% in **Bay Ridge**, Brooklyn to a high of one in three (34%) homeless students in **Staten Island**. (Districts 20 and 31)

Homeless students in Brooklyn’s **East New York** and **Brownsville, Woodhaven** in Queens, and **Staten Island** were at the greatest risk for school instability, with more than one in every four (26%–34%) homeless students transferring into the district mid-year. (Districts 19, 23, 27, and 31)

By borough, students living in shelter were most at risk for mid-year transfers in **Staten Island** and **Queens** (62% and 41%), while students living doubled up saw the highest rates in **Staten Island** and the **Bronx** (21% and 17%).

Many school districts face the dual challenges of high homelessness and mid-year transfers into schools, creating additional strain on limited school funding.

Mid-Year Transfer Rates, SY 2015–16

City/Borough/ Select Neighborhoods (School District #)	All Students	All Homeless	Homeless, In Shelter	Homeless, Doubled Up	Housed, Free Lunch	Housed, No Free Lunch
New York City	8.8%	22.2%	33.1%	15.9%	7.9%	6.4%
Manhattan		19.4%	27.3%	15.1%	8.6%	6.2%
Lower East Side (1)		22.2%	30.2%	16.5%	11.0%	8.0%
Financial District/Midtown/Upper East Side (2)		14.8%	19.0%	12.0%	6.8%	4.7%
Upper West Side/Morningside Heights (3)		18.6%	23.6%	15.6%	9.3%	4.0%
East Harlem (4)		19.5%	27.1%	14.7%	6.3%	6.6%
Central Harlem/Manhattanville (5)		25.7%	33.6%	17.9%	10.1%	7.3%
Hamilton/Washington Heights/Inwood (6)		14.5%	20.2%	13.6%	6.4%	6.7%
Bronx		23.1%	32.7%	16.5%	9.2%	7.9%
Mott Haven/Melrose (7)		24.1%	33.2%	16.3%	9.9%	15.6%
Hunts Point/Longwood (8)		25.1%	32.6%	19.3%	10.6%	9.3%
Highbridge/Concourse (9)		21.9%	31.3%	14.5%	8.0%	8.0%
Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)		19.4%	29.8%	15.8%	7.7%	6.1%
Williamsbridge/Baychester/Morris Park/Co-op City (11)		26.3%	38.6%	17.6%	8.6%	6.7%
East Tremont (12)		24.4%	31.6%	17.1%	9.8%	9.5%
Brooklyn		21.1%	30.5%	15.3%	7.5%	5.9%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene (13)		22.5%	26.3%	18.3%	7.8%	6.3%
Williamsburg/Greenpoint (14)		20.9%	28.3%	15.5%	7.6%	5.8%
Carroll Gardens/Park Slope/Sunset Park (15)		15.3%	22.4%	13.1%	6.1%	4.5%
Bedford-Stuyvesant (16)		26.3%	28.8%	23.7%	14.3%	14.2%
Crown Heights/Prospect Lefferts Gardens (17)		21.5%	28.1%	16.0%	8.5%	7.1%
East Flatbush/Canarsie (18)		23.2%	30.0%	17.7%	10.6%	9.5%
East New York/Starrett City (19)		28.1%	35.2%	21.2%	10.2%	9.4%
Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights/Borough Park (20)		10.2%	18.6%	9.7%	4.6%	4.6%
Coney Island/Gravesend/Ocean Parkway (21)		18.3%	38.7%	12.8%	6.2%	4.5%
Flatbush/Flatlands/Sheepshead Bay (22)		18.1%	30.9%	14.7%	5.5%	3.8%
Brownsville (23)		29.8%	33.8%	22.5%	13.3%	13.5%
Bushwick (32)		17.3%	26.4%	12.3%	7.0%	8.7%
Queens		22.7%	40.9%	15.8%	7.2%	7.1%
Sunnyside/Ridgewood/Maspeth/Elmhurst/Corona (24)		15.0%	31.4%	12.2%	5.1%	4.9%
Flushing/Whitestone (25)		16.1%	29.4%	14.4%	6.0%	5.5%
Bayside/Little Neck/Fresh Meadows/Floral Park (26)		14.1%	20.6%	14.2%	4.1%	2.8%
Woodhaven/Ozone Park/Howard Beach (27)		28.7%	46.2%	18.7%	6.8%	6.0%
Rego Park/Forest Hills/Briarwood (28)		21.1%	35.1%	14.8%	5.9%	4.1%
Hollis/Queens Village (29)		23.9%	37.9%	17.0%	8.8%	7.0%
Astoria/Long Island City (30)		16.9%	36.1%	12.9%	5.5%	5.2%
Staten Island		35.2%	61.5%	20.7%	7.2%	3.6%
Staten Island (31)		34.4%	60.8%	20.3%	6.8%	3.5%
Citywide Special Education (75)		37.4%	36.5%	39.4%	18.3%	15.0%
Citywide Alternative Schools & Programs (79)		62.1%	79.0%	60.3%	68.6%	53.2%

Note: Mid-year transfer rate shows the percentage of homeless students who transferred into or within the district at some point during SY 2015–16. Data by school district do not include schools in non-geographic districts, so borough and district total percentages may differ. Ns of fewer than 30 students were redacted.

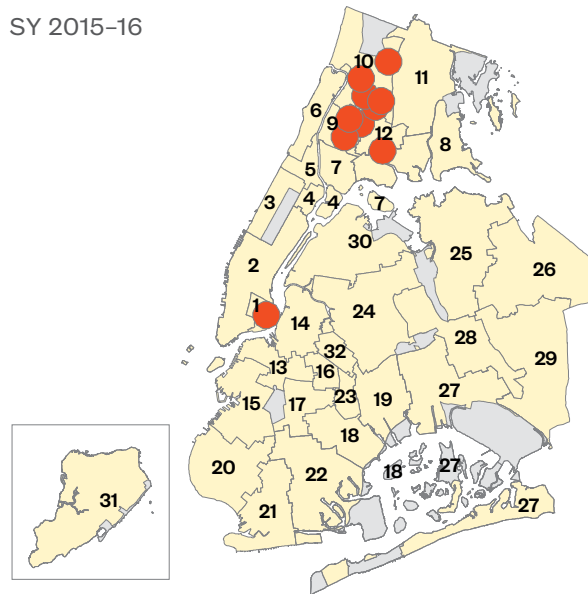
Nine of the ten schools with the most homeless students transferring in mid-year were located in **Hunts Point, Highbridge/Concourse, and Riverdale** in the Bronx—areas of the city with the most family shelters. (Districts 8, 9, and 10)

P.S. 094 Kings College School in Riverdale and **P.S. 053 Basheer Quisim in Claremont Village** had the most homeless students transferring into the school mid-year (126 and 125 students). (Districts 10 and 9, respectively) In these schools, homeless students represented more than half of all students who transferred into the school mid-year (56% and 60%).

See more schools at [bit.ly//mapNYCHomelessStudents](https://bit.ly/mapNYCHomelessStudents)

Top 10 Schools for Homeless Student Transfers

Top 10 Schools for the Number of Homeless Students Who Transferred Into the School Mid-Year SY 2015–16



Top 10 Schools for Homeless Student Transfers, SY 2015–16

Rank	School Name	Select Neighborhoods (School District #)	Borough	Homeless Students Who Transferred into the School	All Students Who Transferred into the School	Percent Homeless Out of All Students Who Transferred into the School
1	P.S. 094 Kings College School	Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)	Bronx	126	226	55.8%
2	P.S. 053 Basheer Quisim	Highbridge/Concourse (9)	Bronx	125	208	60.1%
3	P.S. 152 Evergreen	Hunts Point/Longwood (8)	Bronx	91	172	52.9%
4	P.S./M.S. 004 Crotona Park West	Highbridge/Concourse (9)	Bronx	86	124	69.4%
5	P.S. 070 Max Schoenfeld	Highbridge/Concourse (9)	Bronx	84	201	41.8%
6	P.S. 032 Belmont	Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)	Bronx	82	146	56.2%
7	P.S. 085 Great Expectations	Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)	Bronx	81	184	44.0%
8	P.S. 086 Kingsbridge Heights	Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)	Bronx	79	168	47.0%
9	P.S. 188 The Island School	Lower East Side (1)	Manhattan	78	127	61.4%
10	P.S. 205 Fiorello LaGuardia	Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)	Bronx	77	152	50.7%

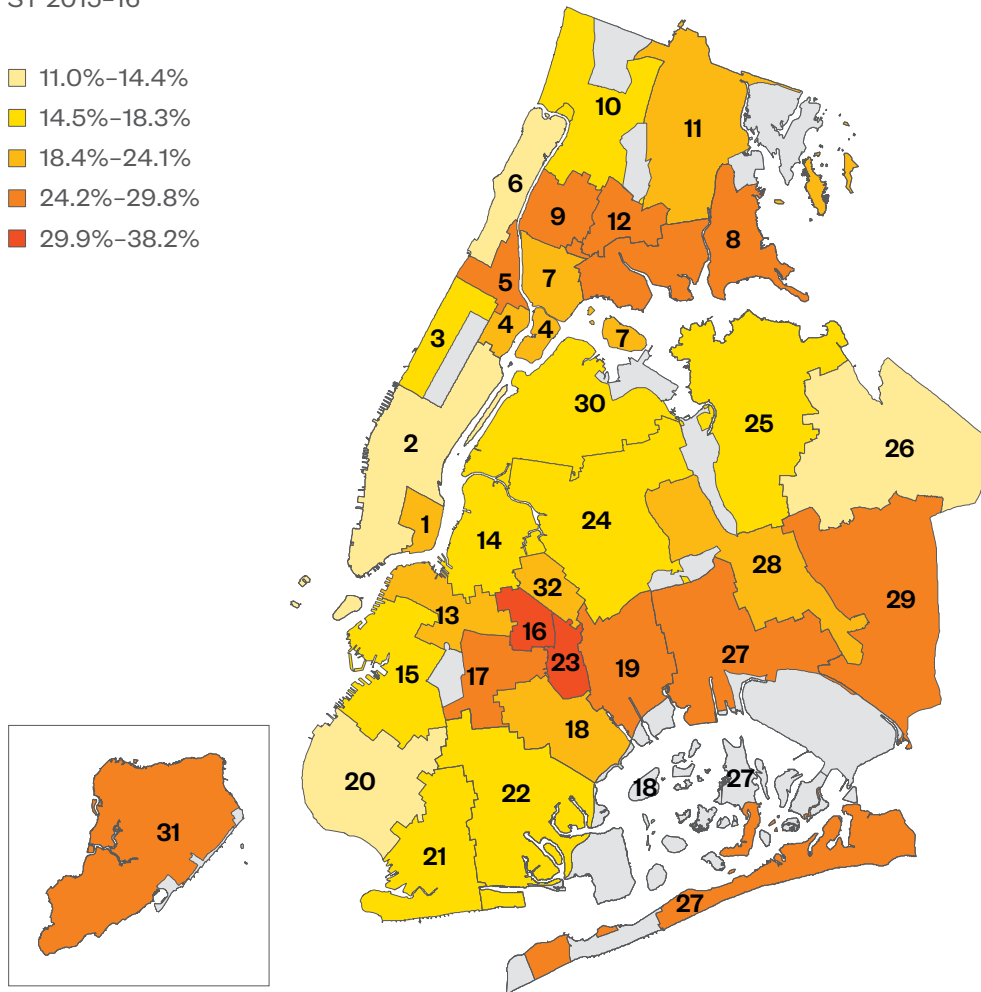
Note: Mid-year transfers represent homeless students who transferred into the school at some point during the school year. Schools with specialized service offerings were excluded from the ranking.

Homeless Students Transferring Out of School

Percent of Homeless Students Who Transferred Mid-Year Out of the School They Attended at the Start of the Year, by District
SY 2015-16

See schools at bit.ly/mapNYCHomelessStudents

- 11.0%–14.4%
- 14.5%–18.3%
- 18.4%–24.1%
- 24.2%–29.8%
- 29.9%–38.2%



Note: Data are by school district for SY 2015-16 and do not include schools in non-geographic districts. Transfers include mid-year transfers only. Students who transferred more than once mid-year during SY 2015-16 were counted at their second-to-last school. School and district refer to the school attended at the start of the school year (on October 31st).

Overall, 22% of homeless students transferred out of their school mid-year in SY 2015-16.

When students become homeless, exit homelessness to permanent housing, or undergo other housing transitions, their teacher and classmates are often the only stabilizing connections. Keeping students who are undergoing housing instability in the same school for the full year is critical.

Homeless students attending school in **Bedford-Stuyvesant** and **Brownsville** in central Brooklyn were at the greatest risk of transferring out of the school they attended at the start of the year. Between 30% and 38% of homeless students who started the school year in those districts transferred out of their school mid-year. (Districts 16 and 23)

Empty Seats: Chronic Absenteeism

On average, one-third of homeless students are chronically absent, missing 20 or more school days in one year—the equivalent of one month of school. This rate is 50 percent higher than the citywide average of low-income students who are housed (34% and 20%).

One-third of homeless students (34%) were chronically absent, close to four times the rate of housed students who were not low income (9%).

Students who had a history of homelessness but were housed in SY 2015–16 (formerly homeless) were still facing instability at school. Almost a third (31%) were chronically absent, just three points lower than students who experienced homelessness during SY 2015–16 (31% and 34%).

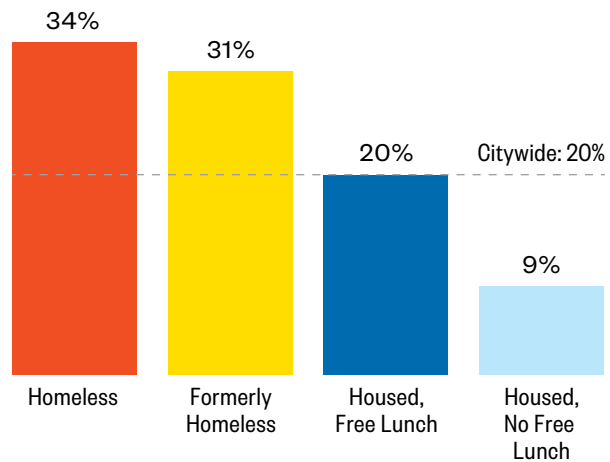
Formerly homeless students represent a distinct group of children who are still experiencing lingering destabilizing effects on their educations. This highlights the need for ongoing academic and social supports for students even after students are no longer homeless.

Chronic Absenteeism Rate

Percent of Students Missing

20 or More School Days in One Year

SY 2015–16



Note: "Formerly Homeless" includes students who were housed during SY 2015–16 but were homeless at any point during SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, SY 2012–13, SY 2013–14, and/or SY 2014–15.

Formerly homeless students experienced almost the same risk of absenteeism as their currently homeless classmates, highlighting the lingering destabilizing effects of homelessness on students' educations.

Roughly one-third of homeless and formerly homeless students missed 20 or more days of school in SY 2015-16, making them chronically absent (34% and 31%).

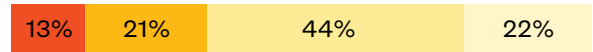
One in eight homeless and formerly homeless students missed 40 or more school days in SY 2015-16—roughly 20% of the school year.

Number of Days Absent, by Housing Status

SY 2015-16

- ■ 40 or More Days
- ■ 20-39 Days
- ■ 5-19 Days
- ■ 0-4 Days

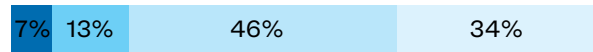
Homeless



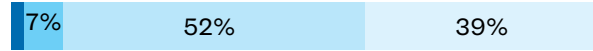
Formerly Homeless



Housed, Free Lunch



Housed, No Free Lunch



Note: "Formerly Homeless" includes students who were housed during SY 2015-16 but were homeless at any point during SY 2010-11, SY 2011-12, SY 2012-13, SY 2013-14, and/or SY 2014-15. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

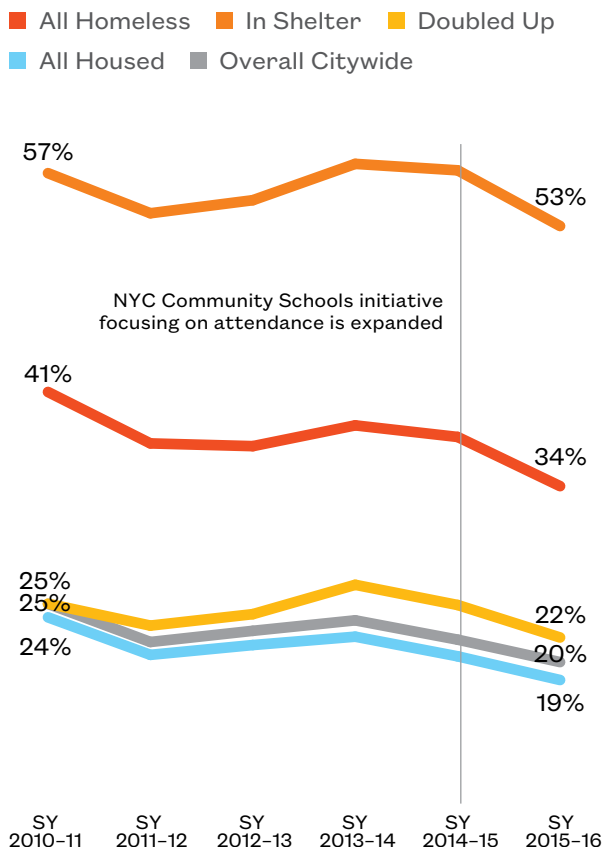
As New York City has sought to improve attendance for students city-wide, homeless students overall saw a 20 percent rate decline in their chronic absenteeism rate in six years—from 41% to 34% (SY 2010–11 to SY 2015–16).

However, the declines in the overall citywide and homeless student chronic absenteeism rates exaggerate the degree of improvement. When rates are broken out by type of housing setting, both sheltered and doubled-up students saw small declines in their chronic absenteeism rates compared to housed students. Much of the overall improvement among homeless students was due to the increase in the number of doubled-up students in the city.

Examining trends over time by the type of homelessness experienced is critical to assessing the impacts of policies and programs.

Changes in Citywide Chronic Absenteeism Rates

Percent of Students Chronically Absent, by Housing Status and Year
SY 2010–11 to SY 2015–16



Note: New York City has been making strong commitments to improve attendance among students. Most recently, the de Blasio administration announced its expansion of the community schools initiative in June 2014. The first phase was planned to target 45 Attendance Improvement and Dropout Prevention (AIDP) schools. In the following years, more than 100 schools were served by the Community Schools model. “All Homeless” includes all categories of homelessness.

Homeless students of all ages were at a greater risk for chronic absenteeism than their housed peers. The gap was greatest in elementary school, when 31% of homeless students missed 20 or more school days—more than twice the rate of housed students (14%).

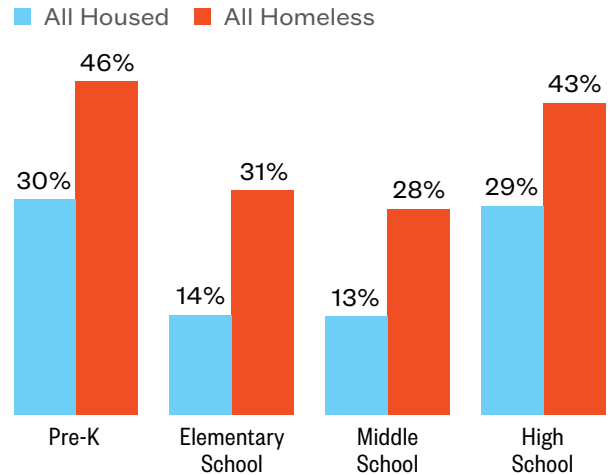
Students living in homeless and housed settings alike were at a heightened risk for absenteeism in both pre-K and high school, with homeless students in those grades chronically absent at 50 percent higher rates than their peers in elementary and middle school.

Across grade levels, homeless students living in shelter had higher chronic absenteeism rates than their homeless peers living doubled up.

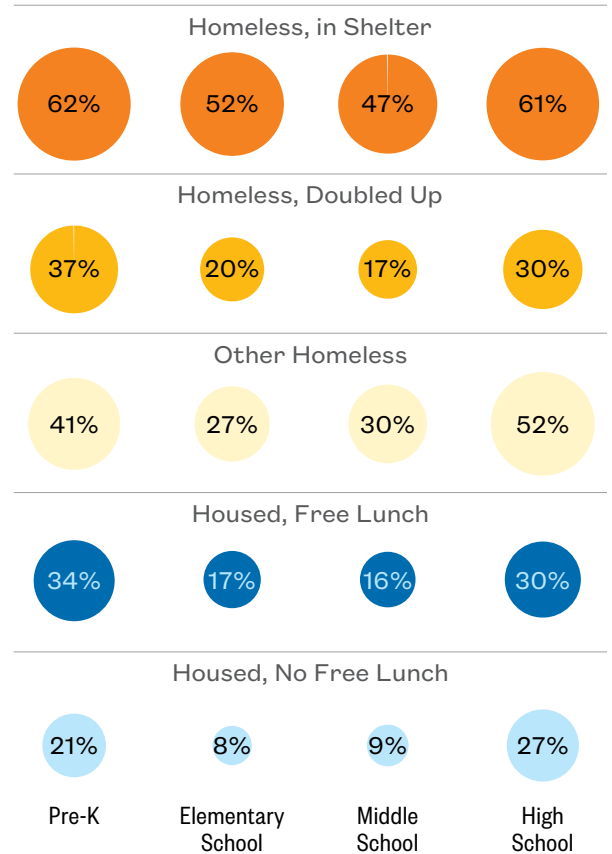
Chronic Absenteeism Rates

Percent of Students Chronically Absent
SY 2015–16

By Housing Status and Grade Level



By Where Students Sleep and Grade Level



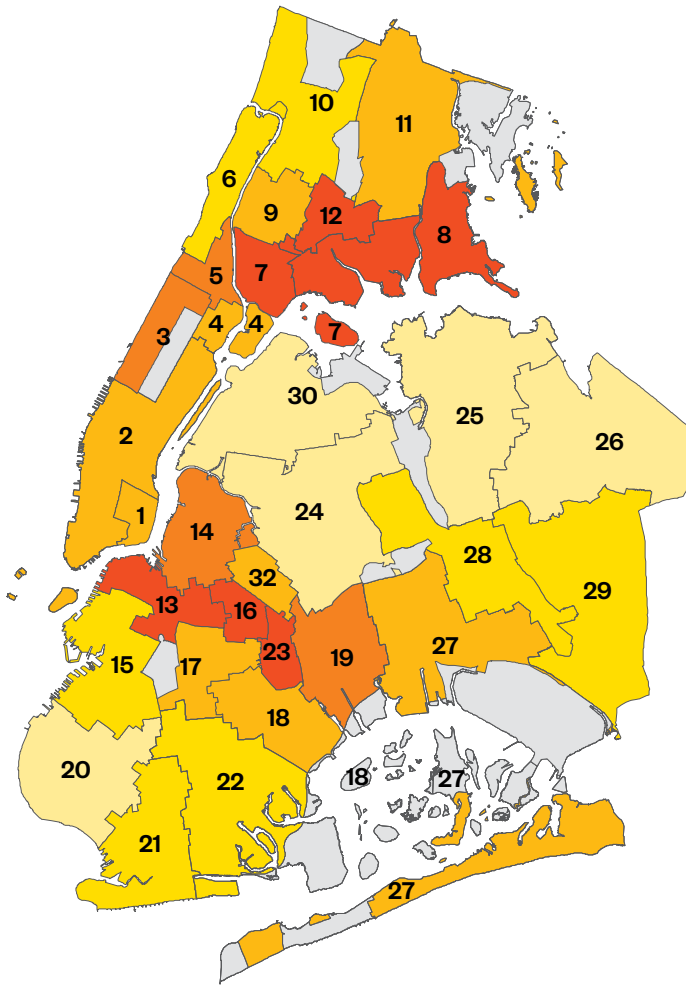
Note: "Other Homeless" includes students who were awaiting foster care, paying for a hotel/motel outside of the shelter system, or living in another temporary and/or unsuitable housing situation.

Geographic Patterns of Absenteeism

Chronic Absenteeism Among Homeless Students

SY 2015-16

- 14.0%–19.9%
- 20.0%–30.1%
- 30.2%–36.1%
- 36.2%–39.6%
- 39.7%–44.1%



Note: Data are by school district for SY 2015-16 and do not include schools in non-geographic districts.

On average, 34% of homeless students were chronically absent. This ranged from a low of 14% in **Bay Ridge**, Brooklyn to a high of 44% of homeless students in nearby **Brownsville**. (Districts 20 and 23)

Across all school districts, homeless students living in shelter had the highest rates of chronic absenteeism when compared to all other housing and income groups.

By borough, chronic absenteeism rates were highest for students living in shelter in **Staten Island** and in **Queens** (66% and 54%), while students living doubled up were most at risk for chronic absenteeism in **Staten Island** and the **Bronx** (25% and 24%).

Chronic Absenteeism Rate, SY 2015–16

City/Borough/ Select Neighborhoods (School District #)	All Students	All Homeless	Homeless, In Shelter	Homeless, Doubled Up	Housed, Free Lunch	Housed, No Free Lunch
New York City	20.3%	33.7%	53.5%	22.2%	21.1%	14.5%
Manhattan		32.7%	50.8%	23.7%	25.4%	12.0%
Lower East Side (1)		32.9%	42.9%	25.1%	23.9%	12.2%
Financial District/Midtown/Upper East Side (2)		32.6%	54.2%	22.4%	25.2%	11.2%
Upper West Side/Morningside Heights (3)		37.4%	52.2%	27.4%	28.3%	8.1%
East Harlem (4)		35.2%	50.3%	25.2%	21.5%	13.2%
Central Harlem/Manhattanville (5)		39.1%	49.3%	29.9%	28.5%	18.5%
Hamilton/Washington Heights/Inwood (6)		24.2%	46.8%	19.9%	19.7%	14.4%
Bronx		36.7%	53.8%	24.3%	26.1%	19.9%
Mott Haven/Melrose (7)		40.6%	54.7%	27.7%	31.2%	39.9%
Hunts Point/Longwood (8)		42.2%	56.2%	29.1%	29.6%	23.1%
Highbridge/Concourse (9)		36.1%	52.8%	23.1%	25.1%	22.3%
Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)		29.2%	48.8%	21.7%	21.6%	15.3%
Williamsbridge/Baychester/Morris Park/Co-op City (11)		36.1%	54.8%	22.3%	21.6%	13.5%
East Tremont (12)		41.2%	53.5%	27.7%	29.5%	26.1%
Brooklyn		33.6%	52.7%	21.7%	20.2%	14.5%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene (13)		41.9%	55.0%	30.3%	24.0%	13.9%
Williamsburg/Greenpoint (14)		38.0%	51.4%	28.0%	26.3%	15.8%
Carroll Gardens/Park Slope/Sunset Park (15)		28.6%	48.9%	21.0%	17.5%	7.7%
Bedford-Stuyvesant (16)		41.3%	48.7%	30.9%	31.5%	28.5%
Crown Heights/Prospect Lefferts Gardens (17)		35.5%	50.9%	23.2%	22.3%	19.5%
East Flatbush/Canarsie (18)		35.5%	52.5%	23.4%	23.0%	16.9%
East New York/Starrett City (19)		39.6%	52.8%	25.9%	26.6%	24.7%
Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights/Borough Park (20)		14.0%	47.2%	11.8%	11.2%	11.2%
Coney Island/Gravesend/Ocean Parkway (21)		30.1%	56.4%	22.1%	18.6%	16.2%
Flatbush/Flatlands/Sheepshead Bay (22)		23.9%	51.6%	16.6%	13.7%	9.6%
Brownsville (23)		44.1%	51.4%	30.6%	33.1%	29.3%
Bushwick (32)		35.7%	55.1%	24.4%	22.0%	23.0%
Queens		27.4%	54.3%	17.7%	16.1%	14.7%
Sunnyside/Ridgewood/Maspeth/Elmhurst/Corona (24)		17.7%	49.8%	12.4%	12.2%	11.3%
Flushing/Whitestone (25)		19.9%	53.0%	14.7%	13.3%	12.7%
Bayside/Little Neck/Fresh Meadows/Floral Park (26)		18.3%	65.5%	13.6%	11.1%	8.0%
Woodhaven/Ozone Park/Howard Beach (27)		35.1%	54.4%	23.6%	19.5%	15.0%
Rego Park/Forest Hills/Briarwood (28)		29.9%	53.1%	20.9%	17.1%	13.1%
Hollis/Queens Village (29)		27.4%	47.2%	18.3%	16.2%	12.7%
Astoria/Long Island City (30)		18.8%	49.0%	12.8%	13.4%	10.0%
Staten Island		40.0%	66.2%	25.2%	21.2%	11.5%
Staten Island (31)		39.1%	65.4%	24.9%	20.4%	11.0%
Citywide Special Education (75)		61.9%	69.3%	49.6%	44.4%	35.8%
Citywide Alternative Schools & Programs (79)		58.1%	75.1%	62.3%	72.7%	60.4%

Note: Mid-year transfer rate shows the percentage of homeless students who transferred into or within the district at some point during SY 2015–16. Data by school district do not include schools in non-geographic districts, so borough and district total percentages may differ. Ns of fewer than 30 students were redacted.

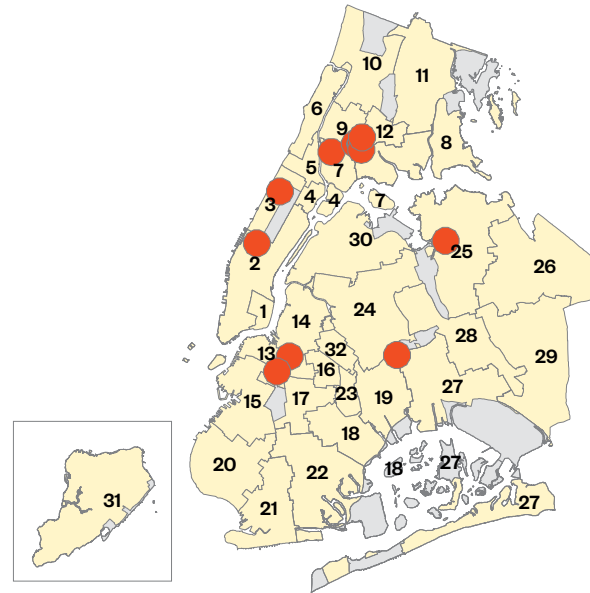
Schools with the highest rates of absenteeism for homeless students were likely to be schools where housed students struggled as well. Close to 90% of homeless students were chronically absent at two schools in **Clinton Hill**, while over 80% of their housed classmates were chronically absent.

(District 13)

The New York City Department of Education is supporting schools with high absenteeism by hiring additional attendance teachers and bolstering communication between shelters and schools. Continuing to develop targeted supports that combat absenteeism for both homeless and housed students is critical.

Top 10 Schools for Homeless Student Chronic Absenteeism

SY 2015–16



See more schools at
bit.ly/mapNYCHomelessStudents

Top 10 Schools for Homeless Student Chronic Absenteeism, SY 2015–16

Rank	School Name	Select Neighborhoods (School District #)	Borough	Chronic Absenteeism Rate, Homeless Students	Chronic Absenteeism Rate, Housed Students	Number of Homeless Students	Total Number of Students
1	Brooklyn High School for Leadership and Community Service	Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene (13)	Brooklyn	87.5%	88.8%	32	193
1	P.S. K753 - School for Career Development	Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene (13)	Brooklyn	87.5%	82.0%	40	223
3	Bronx Regional High School	East Tremont (12)	Bronx	80.6%	92.7%	36	270
4	Queens Academy High School	Flushing/Whitestone (25)	Queens	80.0%	92.5%	30	431
5	Edward A. Reynolds West Side High School	Upper West Side/Morningside Heights (3)	Manhattan	75.5%	86.5%	49	516
6	P186X Walter J. Damrosch School	East Tremont (12)	Bronx	73.6%	56.0%	129	704
7	Urban Assembly School for Careers in Sports	Mott Haven/Melrose (7)	Bronx	69.6%	49.7%	69	582
7	Brooklyn Lab School	East New York/Starrett City (19)	Brooklyn	69.6%	51.5%	46	341
9	P.S. 035	Financial District/Midtown/Upper East Side (2)	Manhattan	69.0%	65.0%	58	375
10	School for Excellence	Highbridge/Concourse (9)	Bronx	68.7%	58.3%	83	392

Note: Schools with specialized service offerings were excluded from the ranking.