

“

If I stick to my education, I can stop the in-and-out cycle of my family going in and out of homelessness. One of the big things for me was seeing that so many kids were graduating from high school and were going to college with scholarships. They were getting acknowledgement from the mayor and the congressman, kids who were black and brown. It reinforced to me that I could be next.

”

College student, former participant in NYC Department of Education Students in Temporary Housing (STH) Unit supportive program

“

The sleep and having to get adjusted to other people's schedules makes things a lot harder... With school I had lived in the Bronx, but I was staying at my friend's in Harlem, and I just didn't want to wake up in time for school. My friend's mom is not waking me up. I started lacking motivation. It's kind of depressing. Even having a friend you want to bring over, I mean, where do you bring them?

”

Graduate, Class of 2013, former participant in NYC Department of Education Students in Temporary Housing (STH) Unit supportive program

“

My youngest sister is asking me about college programs. From an early age it gets them interested to know that they can be that college student too, and that's a great place to start. I was left back in the 6th grade. With all the moving, I missed the State math exam. So I went to summer school, but we moved into an apartment so I missed the exam again. Now my sibling looks at it and she knows that just being left back doesn't mean that she can't achieve.”

”

20-year-old college student, former participant in NYC Department of Education Students in Temporary Housing (STH) Unit supportive program

Section 6

High School Outcomes of Homeless Students:

Dropout and Graduation Rates

High school graduation is a key marker of educational achievement and opportunity. However, experiences of homelessness place students' school stability at risk—especially when they are recently homeless or have exited homelessness to permanent housing. For high schoolers with a history of homelessness, this too often means that they do not graduate. Adults with a high school diploma have more access to employment opportunities, are more likely to stay out of prison, and ultimately have greater life satisfaction than those who drop out of school. Closing these gaps is key to ensuring that students' housing status does not hinder their future opportunities.

What's New?

Ninety percent (90%) of homeless students who were chronically absent at some point during middle school were also chronically absent during high school, placing them at a greater risk of dropping out.

Middle school proficiency is a strong predictor of dropping out of high school. Overall, 16% of those who did not score proficient on State achievement tests ended up dropping out compared to 4% of students who did score proficient. For homeless students, this is an even stronger predictor. One in four (24%) homeless students who did not score proficient dropped out of high school.

Policy Considerations

Identifying homeless students who are at risk of dropping out of high school by ninth grade or earlier and connecting students with attendance and other supportive services could increase their chance of graduating.

All students who have been homeless do not face the same educational risk. Homeless students who were not chronically absent saw graduation outcomes similar to the citywide average, regardless of the type of housing setting they were living in. Addressing attendance challenges among high school students with a history of homelessness is critical in order to raise their graduation rates.

The Dropout and Graduation Gap

New York City’s dropout rate improved slightly from 9.0% for the class of 2015 to 8.5% for the class of 2016, but the achievement gap between homeless and housed students persisted.

Homeless students dropped out of high school at two times the rate of low-income housed students and over three times the rate of non-low-income housed students (17% to 8% and 6%).

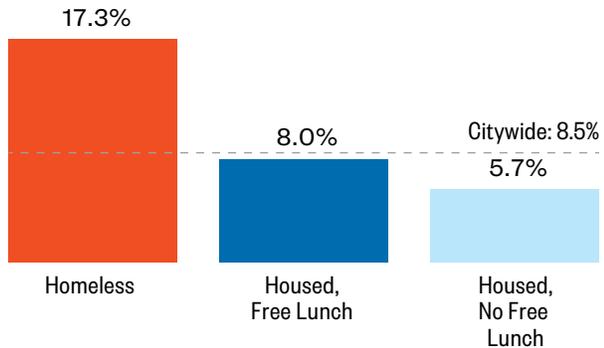
Homeless students did not all face the same risk for dropping out of high school. High schoolers who lived in shelter throughout or for some portion of high school dropped out at a lower rate than those who lived in other temporary non-shelter arrangements (13% to 23%).

Transitions into and out of housing—both becoming homeless and exiting homelessness to permanent housing—have a negative effect on all homeless students. High schoolers with no transitions dropped out at lower rates: 7% of students who remained in shelters throughout high school dropped out while 16% of students who entered or exited the shelter system dropped out. A similar pattern existed for homeless students in other temporary settings, with housing transitions increasing dropout rates by about 50% (17% to 25%).

When students undergo transitions—whether becoming homeless or exiting homelessness—the instability faced at home places their academics at risk. These are critical times to support students so they can maintain attendance and school stability.

Four-Year Dropout Rate

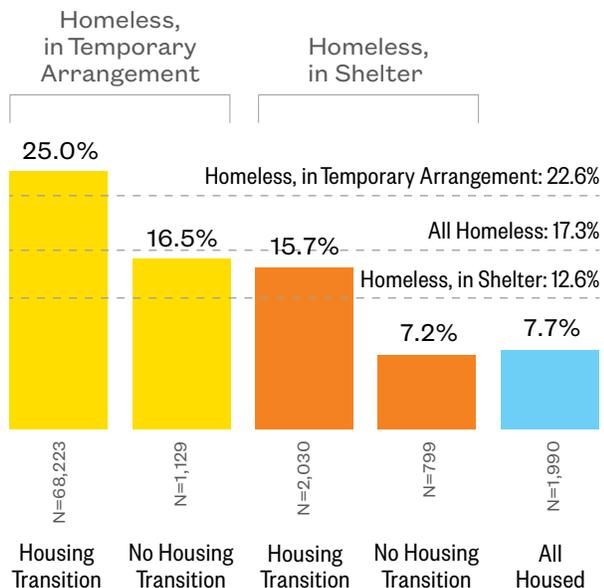
Percent of Students Who Dropped Out of High School
Class of 2016



Note: Students are categorized according to whether they experienced homelessness or were eligible for free lunch at any point during their high school education (SY 2012-13 to SY 2015-16).

Four-Year Dropout Rate, by Housing Transitions and Housing Status

Percent of Students Who Dropped Out of High School
Class of 2016



Note: Students are categorized according to whether they experienced homelessness, lived in a shelter or other temporary arrangement, or had a housing transition at any point during their high school education (SY 2012-13 to SY 2015-16). “Housing Transition” refers to a student transitioning into or out of permanent housing at some point during high school.

In New York City schools, there has been a tremendous increase in the four-year graduation rate from less than half of students graduating in 2005 to almost three-quarters in 2016. However, gaps by housing status remain.

Over half (55%) of homeless students graduated from high school compared to 73% of low-income housed students and 84% of housed students who were not low income.

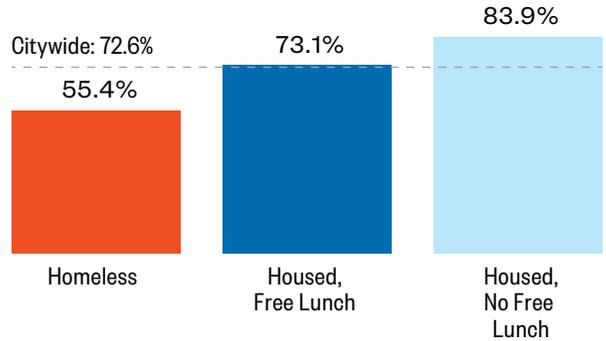
While homeless students overall graduated at a lower rate than housed students, this differed by type of homelessness. Those who lived in shelters during high school graduated at a higher rate than students who were homeless living in other non-shelter temporary arrangements (65% to 45%).

For all homeless students, transitions into or out of homelessness had a negative effect on graduation rates. High schoolers who remained in the shelter system throughout all four years of high school graduated at a rate of 70%—slightly lower than the citywide average—while 62% of those who entered or exited the shelter system graduated. Graduation rates for homeless students who lived in other temporary settings followed the same pattern, with students who transitioned housing graduating at a lower rate than students without a housing transition (43% to 49%).

Identifying supports that exist for high school students in shelters and replicating those supports for homeless students not living in shelter could improve school stability and raise graduation rates for this vulnerable group.

Four-Year Graduation Rate

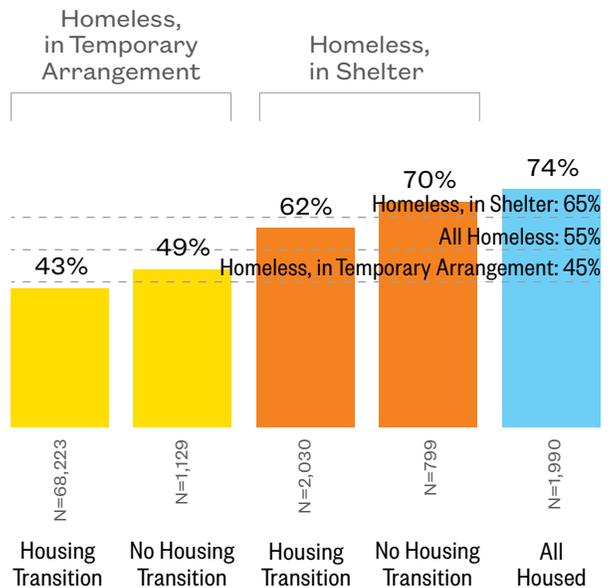
Percent of Students Who Graduated from High School
Class of 2016



Note: Students are categorized according to whether they experienced homelessness or were eligible for free lunch at any point during their high school education (SY 2012-13 to SY 2015-16).

Four-Year Graduation Rate, by Housing Transitions and Housing Status

Percent of Students Who Graduated from High School
Class of 2016



Note: Students are categorized according to whether they experienced homelessness, lived in a shelter or other temporary arrangement, or had a housing transition at any point during their high school education (SY 2012-13 to SY 2015-16). "Housing Transition" refers to a student transitioning into or out of permanent housing at some point during high school.

Instability and Graduation

Being homeless by itself does not increase a student’s risk of dropping out of high school. Among homeless students who experienced no instability factors during their four years of high school—including chronic absenteeism, transitioning housing, and transferring school mid-year—less than 1% dropped out of high school. This was true for both students who had lived in shelter and those who had lived in other temporary arrangements.

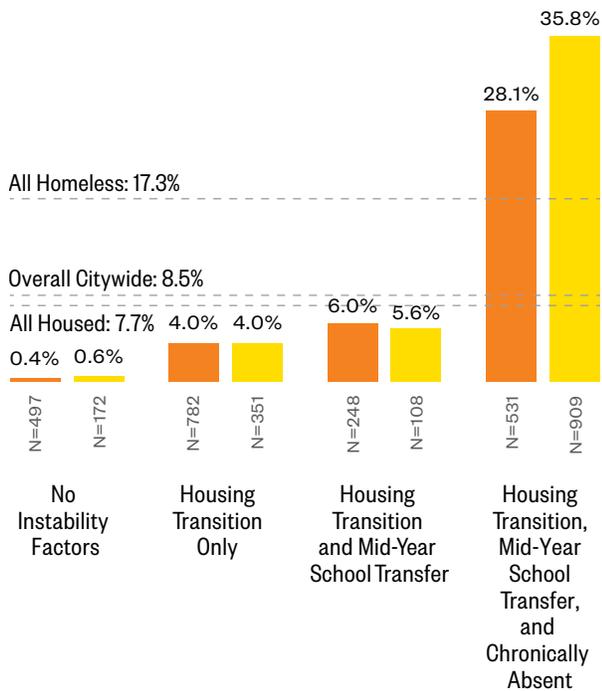
Housing and school transitions among students who are not chronically absent do not greatly affect homeless students’ dropout rates. Between 4%–6% of homeless students who underwent a housing transition or school transfer without becoming chronically absent during high school dropped out.

Students who underwent housing and school transitions were far more likely to drop out if they were also chronically absent. Among homeless students who experienced these three instability factors, over one-quarter (28%) of students in shelter dropped out and more than one in three (36%) students who were homeless living in other non-shelter temporary arrangements dropped out.

Four-Year Dropout Rates, by Instability Factors and Housing Status

Percent of Students Who Dropped Out of High School
Class of 2016

■ Homeless, in Shelter
■ Homeless, in Temporary Arrangement



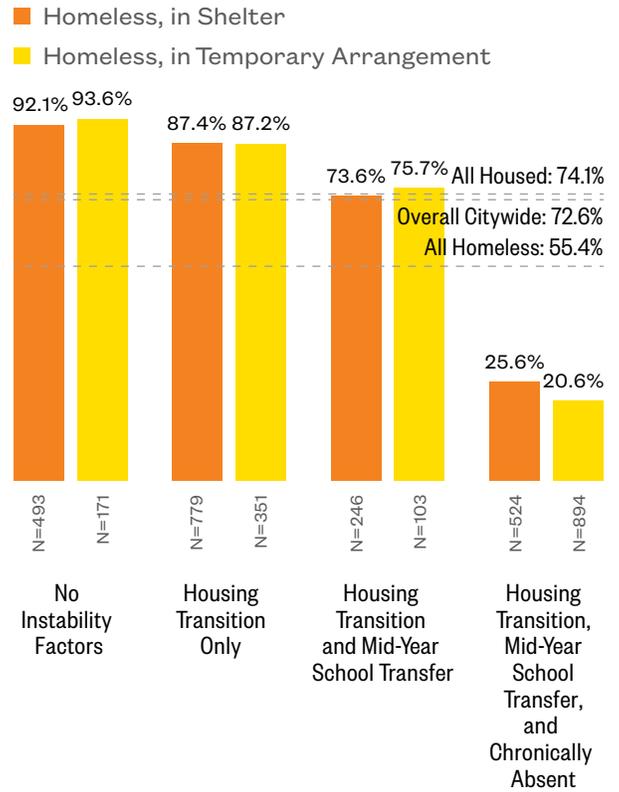
Note: Students are categorized according to whether they experienced homelessness, lived in a shelter or other temporary arrangement, or had a housing transition at any point during their high school education (SY 2012–13 to SY 2015–16). “Temporary Arrangement” refers to students living in non-shelter homeless settings at some point during high school, including doubled up or other temporary situations. “Housing Transition” refers to a student transitioning into or out of permanent housing at some point during high school. “Chronically Absent” refers to whether or not a student was ever chronically absent during high school.

The graduation patterns of homeless students followed similar trends to their dropout rates. Homeless students who were not chronically absent during high school graduated at higher rates than the citywide average (74%–94% to 73% citywide), while homeless students who were chronically absent at some point graduated at roughly one-third to one-fourth the rate of their homeless peers (21%–26%).

Preventing chronic absenteeism among all homeless students, including those who live in shelters and other temporary settings, is critical to further improving educational outcomes and closing the graduation gap for homeless students.

Four-Year Graduation Rates, by Instability Factors and Housing Status

Percent of Students Who Graduated from High School
Class of 2016



Note: Students are categorized according to whether they experienced instability factors at any point during the previous four school years. "Temporary Arrangement" refers to students living in non-shelter homeless settings at some point during high school, including doubled up or other temporary situations. "Housing Transition" refers to a student transitioning into or out of permanent housing at some point during high school. "Chronically Absent" refers to whether or not a student was ever chronically absent during high school.

Middle School Risk Factors

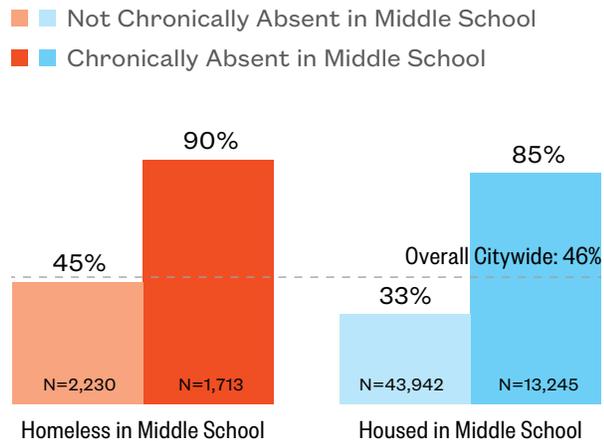
Ninety percent (90%) of homeless students who were chronically absent at some point during middle school were also chronically absent during high school, placing them at a greater risk of dropping out.

Targeting attendance supports to this severely at-risk group of roughly 1,700 homeless students could start in ninth grade or earlier to improve their likelihood of graduating.

Being chronically absent at any point in high school dramatically increases students' risk of dropping out without receiving a diploma. Identifying those who are most at risk for chronic absenteeism in high school is critical.

Risk of High School Chronic Absenteeism

Four-Year High School Chronic Absenteeism Rates, by Middle School Chronic Absenteeism and Housing Status Class of 2016



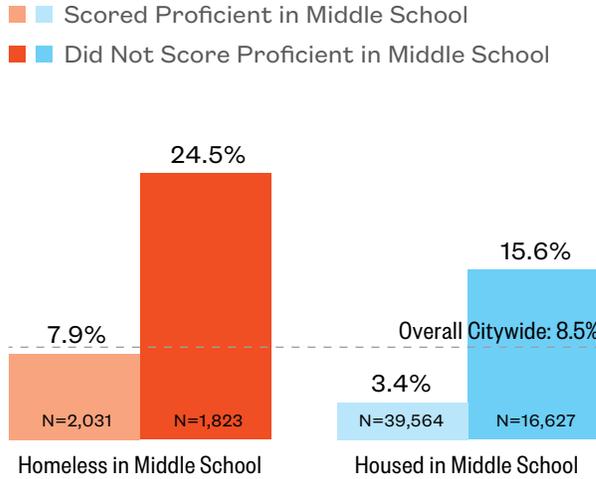
Overall High School Chronic Absenteeism Rates

Homeless in Middle School	65%
Housed in Middle School	45%
Not Chronically Absent in Middle School	34%
Chronically Absent in Middle School	86%

Note: Middle school data were available for the last two years of middle school only. Students were chronically absent if they missed 20 or more days of school in one year. "Homeless in middle school" refers to students who were homeless in one or both of the two years prior to entering high school.

Risk of Dropout: Middle School Proficiency

Four-Year High School Dropout Rates, by Middle School Proficiency and Housing Status
Class of 2016



Overall Dropout Rates

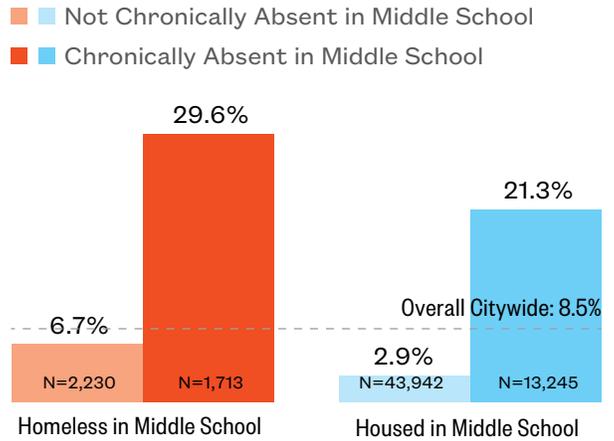
Homeless in Middle School	16.8%
Housed in Middle School	8.0%
Not Proficient in Middle School	16.5%
Proficient in Middle School	3.6%

Note: Middle school data were available for the last two years of middle school only. Students were categorized according to whether they scored proficient on either their math or English Language Arts State Assessment or were chronically absent (missing 20 or more days of school in one year) in the two years prior to entering high school. "Homeless in middle school" refers to students who were homeless in one or both of the two years prior to entering high school.

Middle school proficiency is a strong predictor of dropping out of high school. Overall, 16% of those who were not proficient ended up dropping out compared to 4% of students who did score proficient. For homeless students, this is an even stronger predictor. One in four (24%) homeless students who did not score proficient dropped out of high school.

Risk of Dropout: Middle Chronic Absenteeism

Four-Year High School Dropout Rates, by Middle School Chronic Absenteeism and Housing Status
Class of 2016



Overall Dropout Rates

Homeless in Middle School	16.8%
Housed in Middle School	8.0%
Not Chronically Absent in Middle School	3.0%
Chronically Absent in Middle School	22.3%

A similar pattern exists when looking at the risk factor of students' middle school chronic absenteeism. Twenty-two percent (22%) of all students who were chronically absent dropped out of high school; among homeless students, 30% who had been chronically absent dropped out.

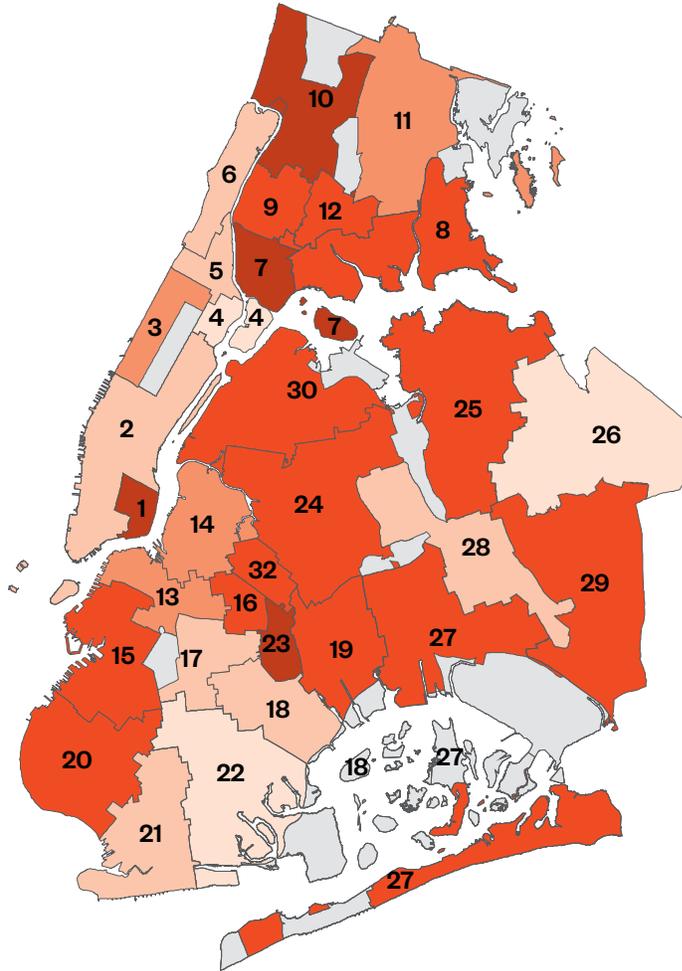
Academic proficiency and absenteeism are two well-known predictors of high school graduation. Examining these risk factors for homeless students reveals potential opportunities for further targeting resources and improving graduation outcomes.

Geographic Patterns of Dropout and Graduation

Where Homeless Students Drop Out

Four-Year Dropout Rate Among Homeless Students
Class of 2016

- 6.8%–8.7%
- 8.8%–13.6%
- 13.7%–17.2%
- 17.3%–20.1%
- 20.2%–24.1%



Note: Data are by school district and represent the four-year dropout rate for students who entered high school in 2012 and experienced homelessness at any point during their high school career. Data do not include schools in non-geographic districts.

Citywide, homeless students dropped out of high school at over twice the rate of all students (17.3% to 8.5%). The dropout rate for homeless students varied from 6.8% in Flatbush, Brooklyn to 24.1% in Riverdale in the Bronx. (Districts 22 and 10)

In five districts including the Lower East Side of Manhattan; Mott Haven, Riverdale/Bedford, and East Tremont in the Bronx; and Brownsville in Brooklyn, more than one in five homeless students dropped out. (Districts 1, 7, 10, 12, and 23)

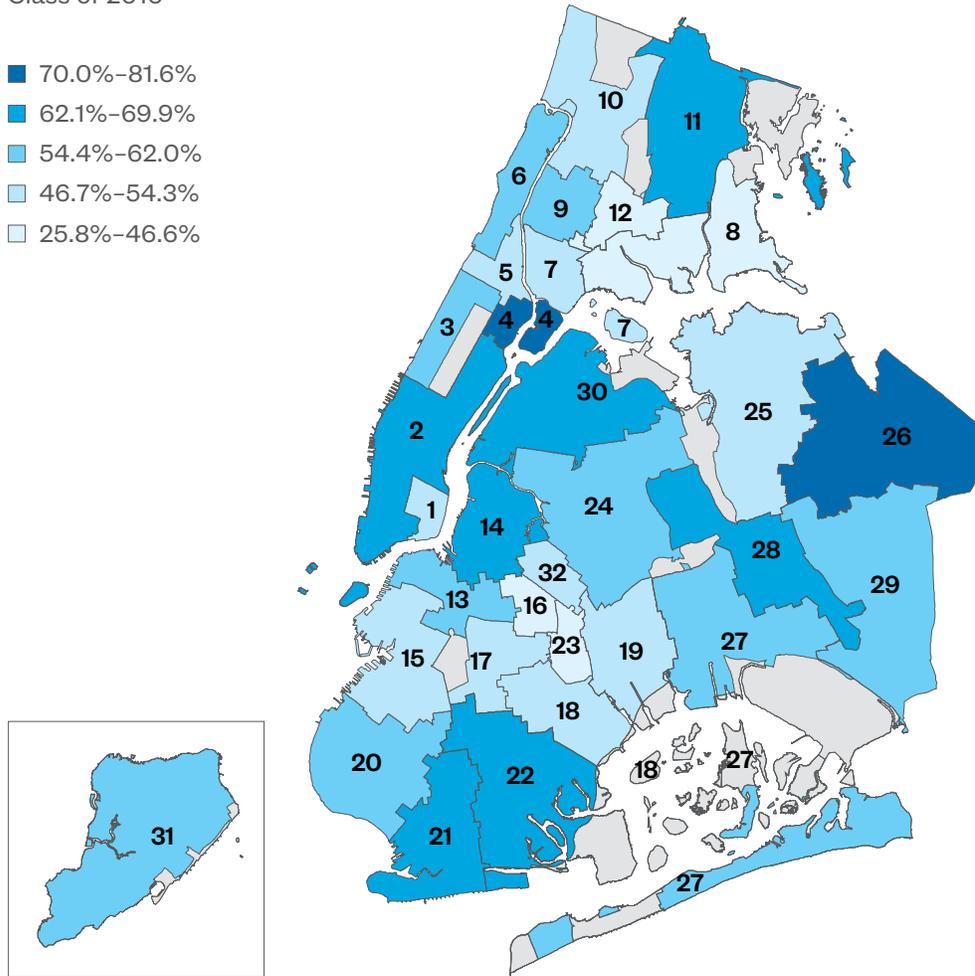
Homeless students were more likely to drop out than their housed peers in every City school district. The disparity was greatest in twelve school districts located across all five boroughs, where there was at least a ten-point dropout gap. (Districts 1, 3, 7, 10, 13, 15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 29, and 31)

In Manhattan's East Harlem, no students living in shelter dropped out of high school. (District 4)

Graduation Rates Vary by District

Four-Year Graduation Rate of Homeless Students
Class of 2016

- 70.0%–81.6%
- 62.1%–69.9%
- 54.4%–62.0%
- 46.7%–54.3%
- 25.8%–46.6%



Note: Data are by school district and represent the four-year graduation rate for students who entered high school in 2012 and experienced homelessness at any point during their high school career. Data do not include schools in non-geographic districts.

Citywide, 73% of all students and 55% of homeless students graduated high school. By City school district, graduation rates for homeless students ranged from roughly 26% in **Brownsville** in Brooklyn to over three times higher in Manhattan's **East Harlem** (82%). (Districts 4 and 23)

Homeless students attending school in Manhattan's **East Harlem** and **Bayside** in Queens had the highest graduation rates citywide (82% and 79%). Meanwhile, in four districts located in the **Bronx** and **Brooklyn**, less than 46% of homeless students graduated. (Districts 4 and 26 and Districts 8, 12, 16, and 23)

Homeless students living in a non-shelter temporary arrangement graduated at a lower rate than their housed or homeless peers, but their graduation rates varied dramatically by district. In **Brownsville**, Brooklyn, only 26% graduated within four years, approximately half the rate of both their housed, low-income classmates and housed, non-low-income classmates. By contrast, over 78% of homeless students who were never in shelter graduated in **East Harlem**. (Districts 23 and 4)

Four-Year Dropout Rate, Class of 2016

City/Borough/ Select Neighborhoods (School District #)	All Students	All Homeless	Homeless, in Shelter	Homeless, in Temporary Arrangement	Housed, Free Lunch	Housed, No Free Lunch
New York City	8.5%	17.3%	12.6%	22.6%	8.0%	5.7%
Manhattan		12.6%	9.6%	16.1%	7.0%	3.7%
Lower East Side (1)		23.2%	23.7%	22.2%	11.4%	15.1%
Financial District/Midtown/Upper East Side (2)		11.1%	9.1%	13.5%	6.5%	2.7%
Upper West Side/Morningside Heights (3)		15.5%	6.3%	22.8%	7.6%	0.7%
East Harlem (4)		7.9%	0.0%	13.0%	4.3%	5.5%
Central Harlem/Manhattanville (5)		12.4%	6.3%	15.8%	8.1%	3.7%
Hamilton/Washington Heights/Inwood (6)		12.9%	9.4%	21.0%	7.9%	10.2%
Bronx		20.9%	15.7%	24.9%	11.5%	8.1%
Mott Haven/Melrose (7)		24.0%	21.3%	25.5%	13.4%	14.6%
Hunts Point/Longwood (8)		19.2%	13.7%	23.1%	15.2%	15.3%
Highbridge/Concourse (9)		19.1%	11.4%	24.5%	9.4%	12.1%
Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)		24.1%	22.3%	26.0%	10.9%	4.9%
Williamsbridge/Baychester/Morris Park/Co-op City (11)		17.2%	6.9%	25.0%	9.6%	7.1%
East Tremont (12)		20.1%	13.5%	25.0%	11.9%	13.1%
Brooklyn		15.8%	12.9%	19.2%	6.6%	6.2%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene (13)		16.1%	12.3%	19.2%	3.2%	1.8%
Williamsburg/Greenpoint (14)		15.6%	14.1%	16.9%	8.2%	6.3%
Carroll Gardens/Park Slope/Sunset Park (15)		18.0%	24.3%	13.5%	8.7%	0.7%
Bedford-Stuyvesant (16)		18.1%	-	21.8%	11.6%	17.5%
Crown Heights/Prospect Lefferts Gardens (17)		13.6%	11.1%	15.4%	5.7%	9.5%
East Flatbush/Canarsie (18)		11.0%	4.8%	14.5%	6.3%	16.1%
East New York/Starrett City (19)		20.0%	-	25.6%	8.9%	8.9%
Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights/Borough Park (20)		18.6%	18.3%	21.1%	7.0%	13.2%
Coney Island/Gravesend/Ocean Parkway (21)		12.0%	9.4%	18.0%	6.1%	5.1%
Flatbush/Flatlands/Sheepshead Bay (22)		6.8%	3.9%	-	5.3%	3.8%
Brownsville (23)		22.7%	-	28.3%	9.9%	9.7%
Bushwick (32)		18.7%	-	25.0%	11.1%	9.3%
Queens		16.2%	11.4%	27.4%	6.9%	6.2%
Sunnyside/Ridgewood/Maspeth/Elmhurst/Corona (24)		18.9%	13.6%	34.2%	5.5%	6.4%
Flushing/Whitestone (25)		18.8%	14.9%	26.3%	9.4%	9.9%
Bayside/Little Neck/Fresh Meadows/Floral Park (26)		8.7%	6.8%	-	3.6%	3.7%
Woodhaven/Ozone Park/Howard Beach (27)		19.6%	11.3%	34.2%	13.3%	11.9%
Rego Park/Forest Hills/Briarwood (28)		10.2%	6.6%	18.9%	4.2%	4.0%
Hollis/Queens Village (29)		19.7%	-	23.7%	4.8%	6.1%
Astoria/Long Island City (30)		17.3%	15.0%	-	8.9%	7.4%
Staten Island		19.1%	15.0%	30.6%	6.8%	2.5%
Staten Island (31)		19.1%	15.0%	30.6%	6.8%	2.5%

Note: Students are categorized according to whether they experienced homelessness or were eligible for free lunch at any point during their high school education. 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.

Four-Year Graduation Rate, Class of 2016

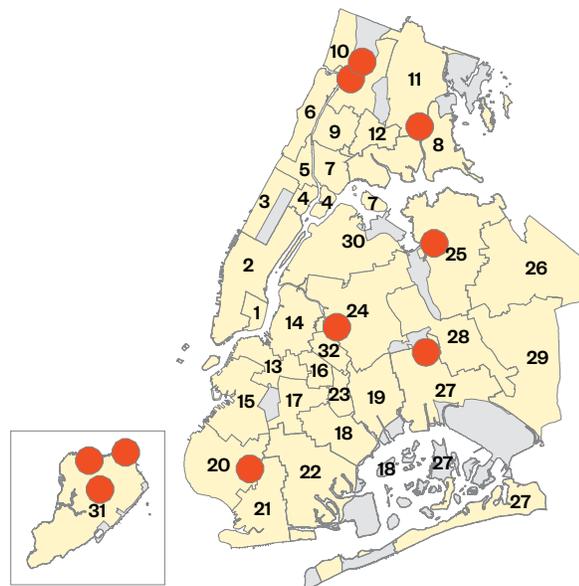
City/Borough/ Select Neighborhoods (School District #)	All Students	All Homeless	Homeless, in Shelter	Homeless, in Temporary Arrangement	Housed, Free Lunch	Housed, No Free Lunch
New York City	72.6%	55.4%	64.6%	44.9%	73.1%	83.9%
Manhattan		61.7%	68.6%	53.7%	75.5%	89.1%
Lower East Side (1)		50.5%	50.8%	50.0%	61.6%	70.5%
Financial District/Midtown/Upper East Side (2)		63.3%	72.4%	52.6%	77.3%	90.1%
Upper West Side/Morningside Heights (3)		57.0%	69.8%	46.8%	74.2%	96.3%
East Harlem (4)		81.6%	86.7%	78.3%	87.7%	92.7%
Central Harlem/Manhattanville (5)		53.9%	56.3%	52.6%	70.5%	85.3%
Hamilton/Washington Heights/Inwood (6)		60.7%	64.0%	53.2%	70.0%	65.3%
Bronx		52.4%	59.4%	46.8%	68.3%	81.8%
Mott Haven/Melrose (7)		46.8%	52.5%	43.6%	64.2%	68.8%
Hunts Point/Longwood (8)		44.5%	53.7%	38.1%	57.2%	62.3%
Highbridge/Concourse (9)		59.0%	67.6%	53.0%	74.2%	78.8%
Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)		51.6%	53.5%	49.5%	73.7%	90.6%
Williamsbridge/Baychester/Morris Park/Co-op City (11)		66.4%	78.4%	57.4%	72.4%	81.1%
East Tremont (12)		44.3%	53.8%	37.1%	60.3%	70.5%
Brooklyn		57.3%	65.2%	47.9%	74.7%	83.7%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene (13)		59.4%	73.8%	47.4%	84.6%	93.3%
Williamsburg/Greenpoint (14)		65.0%	70.4%	60.7%	77.5%	86.7%
Carroll Gardens/Park Slope/Sunset Park (15)		53.9%	45.9%	59.6%	69.4%	83.2%
Bedford-Stuyvesant (16)		45.8%	-	38.2%	58.6%	60.0%
Crown Heights/Prospect Lefferts Gardens (17)		51.7%	65.3%	42.3%	73.4%	72.3%
East Flatbush/Canarsie (18)		51.7%	61.9%	46.1%	63.0%	59.7%
East New York/Starrett City (19)		54.3%	-	50.0%	74.5%	82.1%
Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights/Borough Park (20)		62.0%	61.9%	63.2%	74.6%	74.7%
Coney Island/Gravesend/Ocean Parkway (21)		63.5%	72.6%	42.0%	74.8%	83.2%
Flatbush/Flatlands/Sheepshead Bay (22)		69.9%	75.0%	-	82.7%	90.7%
Brownsville (23)		25.8%	-	21.7%	49.3%	58.1%
Bushwick (32)		53.3%	-	50.0%	69.8%	72.1%
Queens		62.6%	69.3%	47.3%	78.8%	86.0%
Sunnyside/Ridgewood/Maspeth/Elmhurst/Corona (24)		60.1%	64.5%	47.4%	79.3%	86.2%
Flushing/Whitestone (25)		50.9%	54.1%	44.7%	72.0%	80.5%
Bayside/Little Neck/Fresh Meadows/Floral Park (26)		78.7%	84.5%	-	87.1%	91.1%
Woodhaven/Ozone Park/Howard Beach (27)		57.4%	65.4%	43.4%	68.7%	75.2%
Rego Park/Forest Hills/Briarwood (28)		68.8%	74.7%	54.1%	83.9%	89.3%
Hollis/Queens Village (29)		55.7%	-	47.4%	77.9%	78.6%
Astoria/Long Island City (30)		65.4%	70.1%	-	77.2%	83.8%
Staten Island		58.1%	65.5%	37.5%	77.6%	92.1%
Staten Island (31)		58.1%	65.5%	37.5%	77.6%	92.1%

Note: Students are categorized according to whether they experienced homelessness or were eligible for free lunch at any point during their high school education. 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.

Three of the top ten schools with the highest dropout rates for homeless students citywide were located on **Staten Island** (District 31). At these schools, homeless students dropped out at three to four times the rate of their housed classmates. (Port Richmond High School, Curtis High School, and Susan E. Wagner High School)

Top 10 Schools with Highest Homeless Student Dropout Rate

Class of 2016



See more schools at bit.ly/mapNYCHomelessStudents

Top 10 Schools with Highest Homeless Student Dropout Rate, Class of 2016

Rank	School Name	Select Neighborhoods (School District #)	Borough	Dropout Rate, Homeless Students	Dropout Rate, Housed Students	Total Number of Homeless Students	Total Number of Students
1	Port Richmond High School	Staten Island (31)	Staten Is.	41.9%	13.1%	31	397
2	Herbert H. Lehman High School	Hunts Point/Longwood (8)	Bronx	40.6%	24.7%	32	348
3	Flushing High School	Flushing/Whitestone (25)	Queens	36.4%	16.7%	33	537
4	DeWitt Clinton High School	Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)	Bronx	32.2%	23.1%	87	653
5	Grover Cleveland High School	Sunnyside/Ridgewood/Elmhurst/Corona (24)	Queens	28.6%	12.2%	35	388
6	Curtis High School	Staten Island (31)	Staten Is.	27.6%	8.4%	87	549
7	Franklin Delano Roosevelt High School	Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights/Borough Park (20)	Brooklyn	22.5%	11.3%	142	771
8	Richmond Hill High School	Woodhaven/Ozone Park/Howard Beach (27)	Queens	22.2%	17.8%	36	563
9	Susan E. Wagner High School	Staten Island (31)	Staten Is.	20.0%	4.9%	40	929
10	Kingsbridge International High School	Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)	Bronx	19.6%	18.4%	51	149

Note: Data are by school district and represent the four-year dropout rate for students who entered high school in 2012 and experienced homelessness at any point during their high school career. Data do not include schools in non-geographic districts.

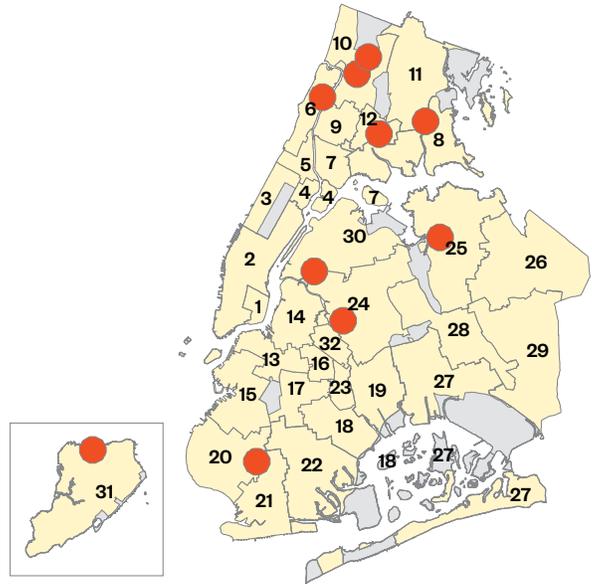
At the ten schools with the lowest graduation rates for homeless students, the average graduation rate for housed students was just 58%—compared to 74% for all housed students citywide. Understanding why homeless students are attending schools with overall lower graduation rates may be key to closing the graduation gap.

Homeless students were more likely to attend schools with worse overall graduation outcomes. Examining school enrollment policies and ensuring that homeless students are accessing quality school choices is essential.

See more schools at bit.ly/mapNYCHomelessStudents

Top 10 Schools with Lowest Homeless Student Graduation Rate

Class of 2016



Top 10 Schools with Lowest Homeless Student Graduation Rate, Class of 2016

Rank	School Name	Select Neighborhoods (School District #)	Borough	Graduation Rate, Homeless Students	Graduation Rate, Housed Students	Total Number of Homeless Students	Total Number of Students
1	Port Richmond High School	Staten Island (31)	Staten Is.	32.3%	61.2%	31	397
2	DeWitt Clinton High School	Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)	Bronx	33.3%	50.7%	87	653
3	Flushing High School	Flushing/Whitestone (25)	Queens	36.4%	64.9%	33	537
4	Kingsbridge International High School	Riverdale/Bedford/Fordham/Belmont (10)	Bronx	39.2%	49.0%	51	149
5	High School of World Cultures	East Tremont (12)	Bronx	40.0%	47.3%	30	104
6	Herbert H. Lehman High School	Hunts Point/Longwood (8)	Bronx	43.8%	53.2%	32	348
7	Grover Cleveland High School	Sunnyside/Ridgewood/Elmhurst/Corona (24)	Queens	45.7%	65.4%	35	388
8	Franklin Delano Roosevelt High School	Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights/Borough Park (20)	Brooklyn	51.4%	64.2%	142	771
9	High School for Media and Communications	Hamilton/Washington Heights/Inwood (6)	Manhattan	51.6%	50.5%	31	138
10	International High School at LaGuardia Community College	Sunnyside/Ridgewood/Elmhurst/Corona (24)	Queens	52.9%	69.9%	34	167

Note: Data are by school district and represent the four-year graduation rate for students who entered high school in 2012 and experienced homelessness at any point during their high school career. Data do not include schools in non-geographic districts.