



# Enrollment Trends and Educational Outcomes for Homeless Youth in 2024-25

A.K.A. CHART-A-PALOOZA

An in-depth review of public education data and the intersectionality of homelessness and other key demographic factors.



# Overview

- ◆ The California Department of Education (CDE) releases Cumulative Enrollment and Educational Outcome data each Academic Year
- ◆ Tracking this data, and exploring the intersection of homelessness and other key demographics, can give us useful insight into:
  - **The complexity of context and experience throughout education**
  - **How to best target local efforts and funding**
  - **Statewide trends in education data and how homeless youth compare**

## Enrollment Data

- ◆ Cumulative Enrollment
  - End-of-Year counts of youth experiencing homelessness at any point in the Academic Year
  - Dwelling Types
  - Unaccompanied Youth Status

## Educational Outcome Data

- ◆ School Climate Data
  - Stability Rates
  - Chronic Absenteeism
  - Suspension and Expulsion Rates
- ◆ Cohort Data
  - Graduation Rates and Outcomes
  - Dropout Rates



**Trends Over Time**



**Ethnicity**



**Gender**



**Student Groups**



**Grade Span**

# Enrollment

## ◆ **Cumulative Enrollment**

consists of the total unduplicated number of primary and short-term enrollments within the academic year (July 1 to June 30).

## ◆ **Homeless Youth Enrollment**

is defined as the total unduplicated number of cumulatively enrolled students who experienced homelessness at any point in time during the academic year.

# Homeless Youth Enrollment in 2024-25



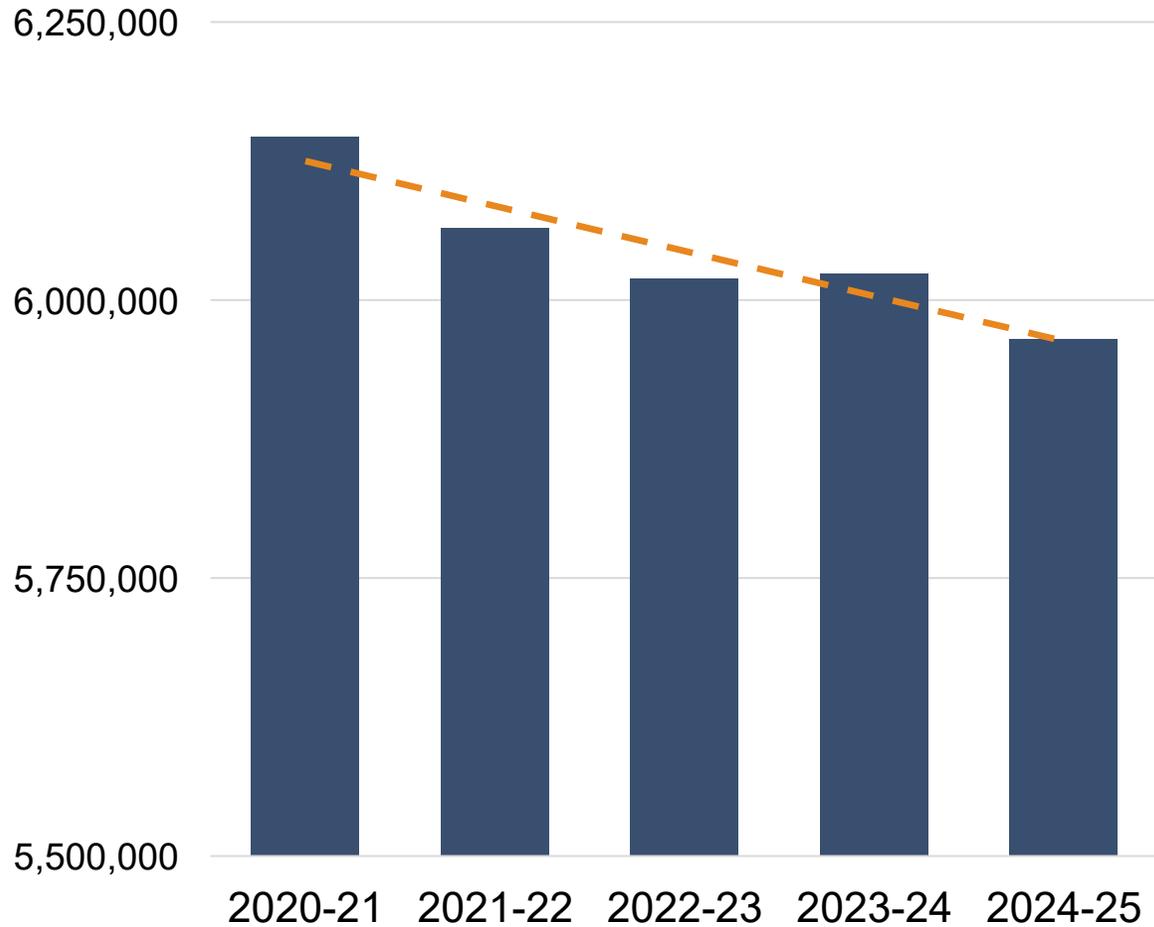
**298,254**  
in 2024-25



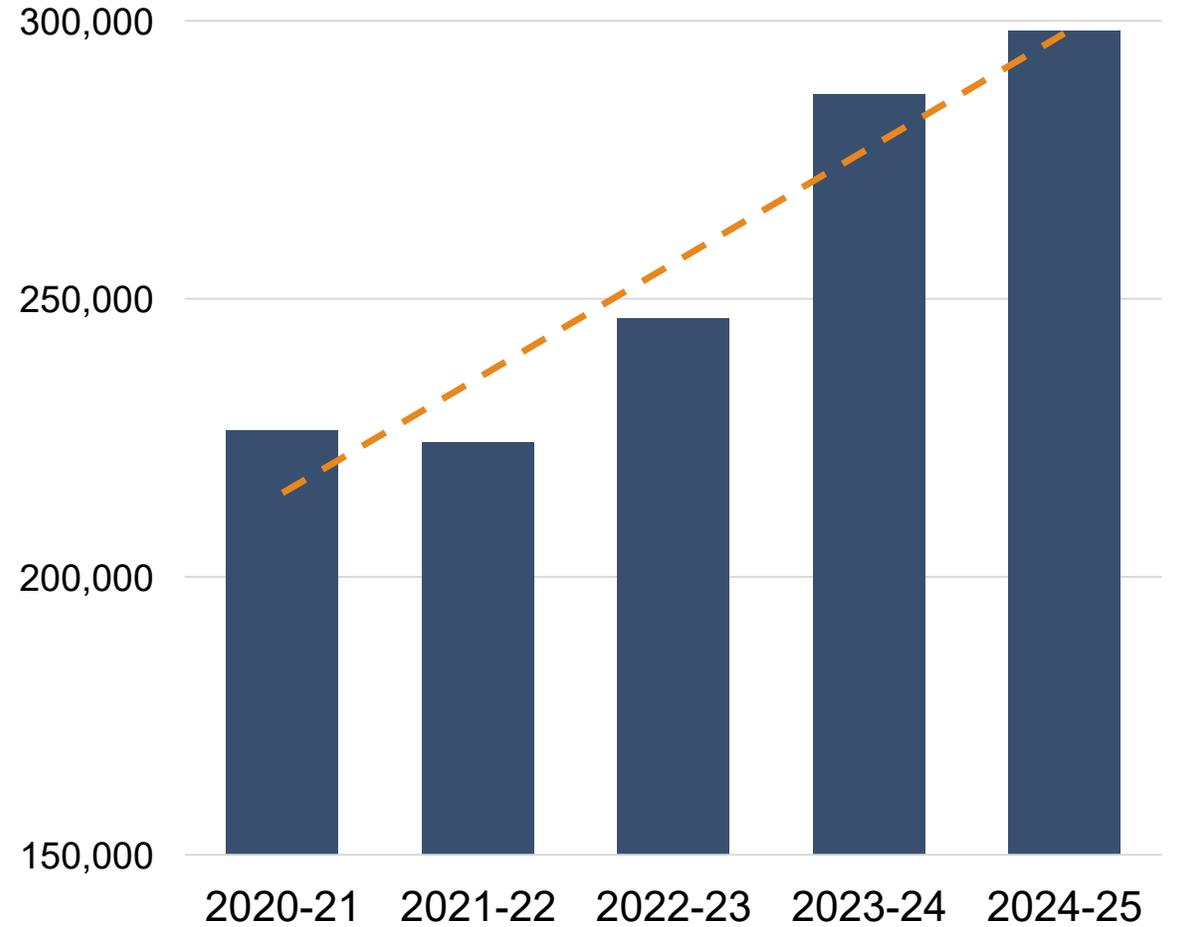
**+11,401**  
since last year

# Enrollment Trends

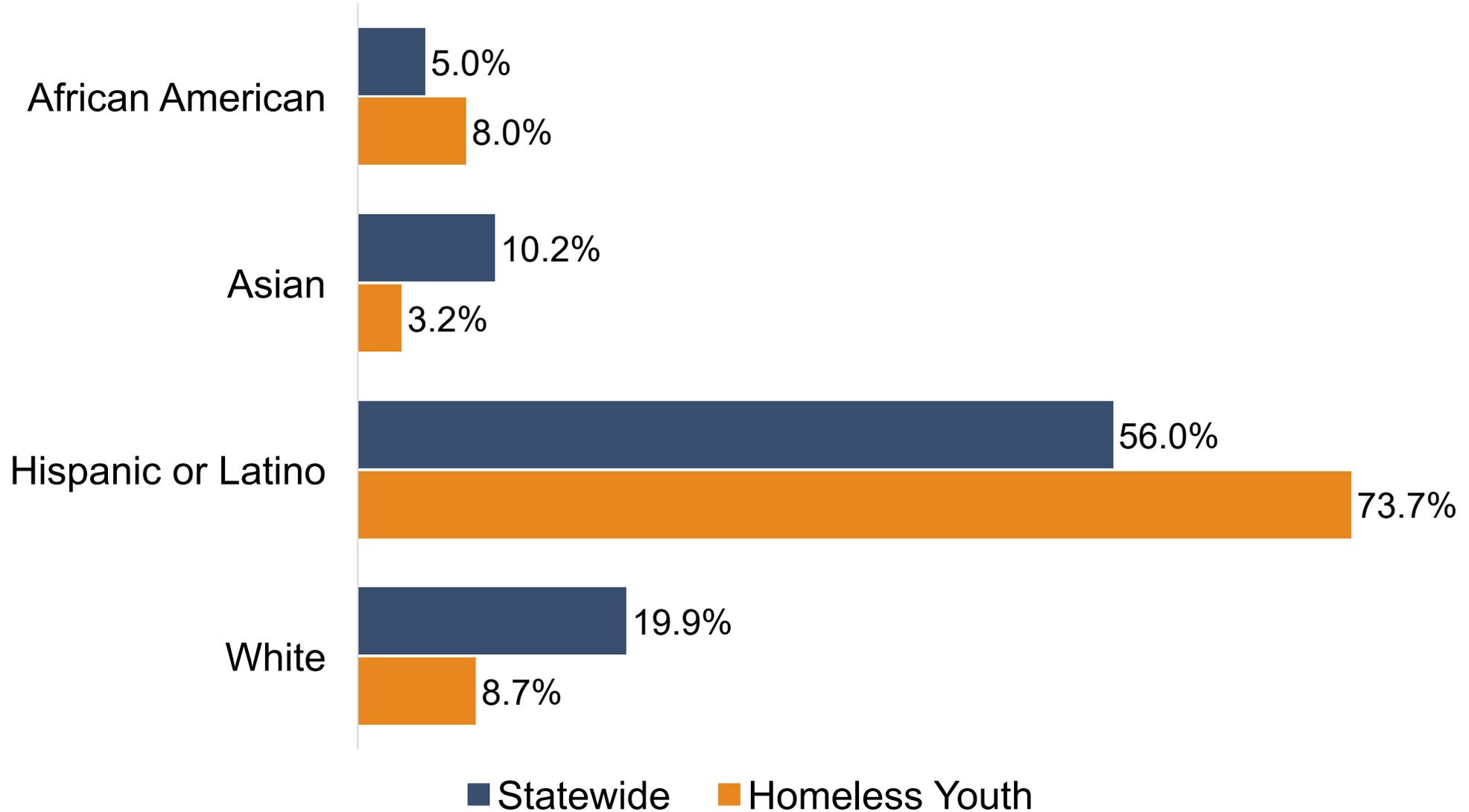
## Statewide



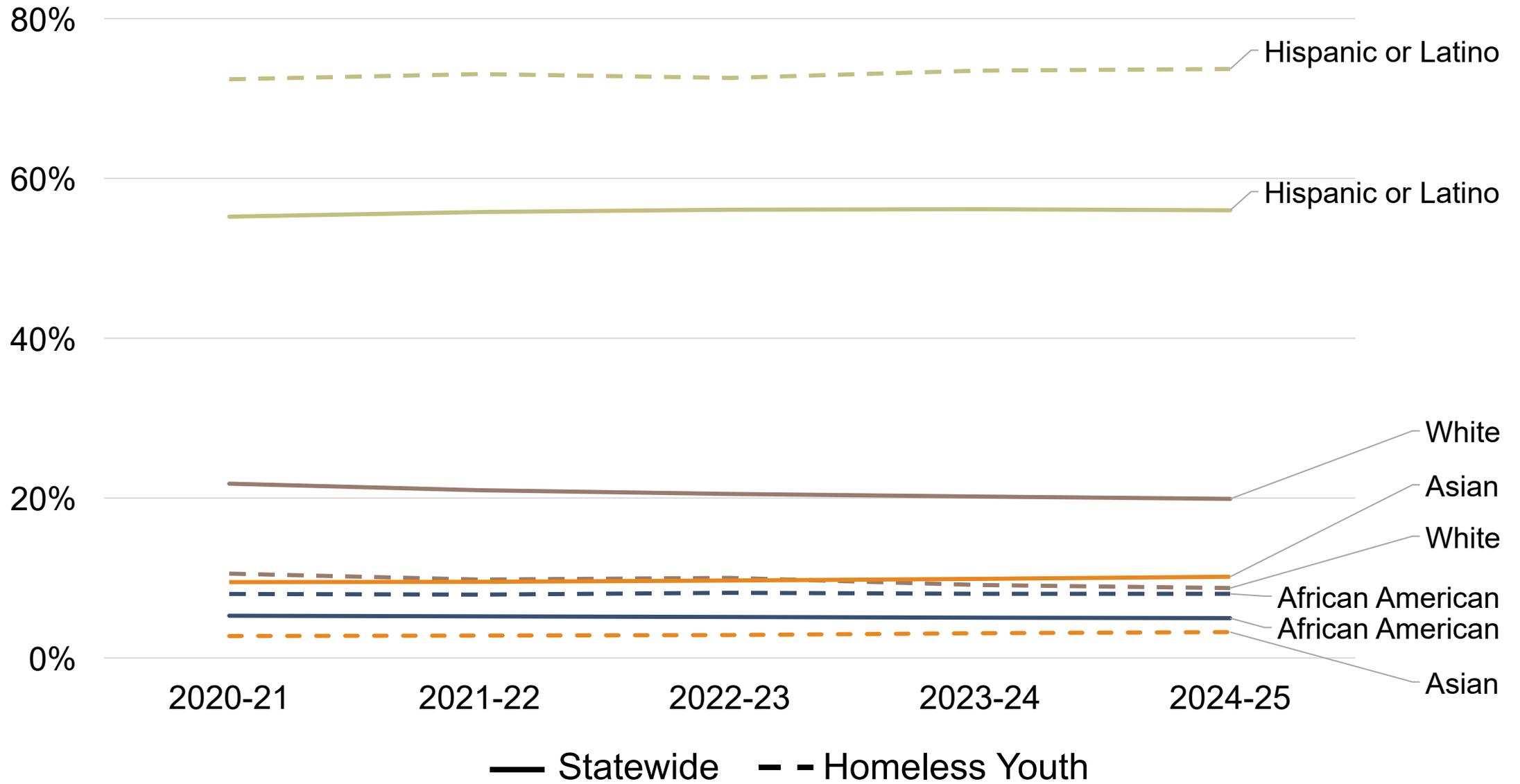
## Homeless Youth



# The Intersection of Homelessness and Ethnicity in 2024-25

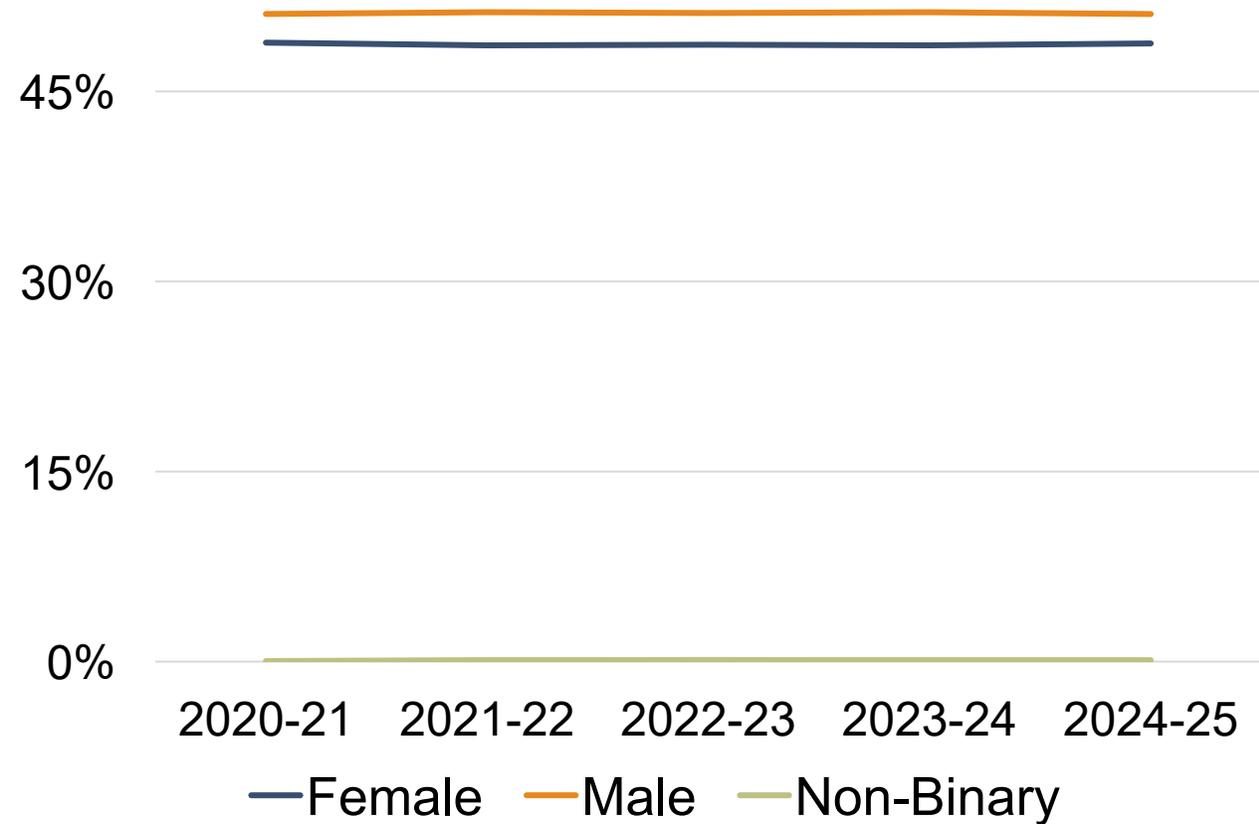
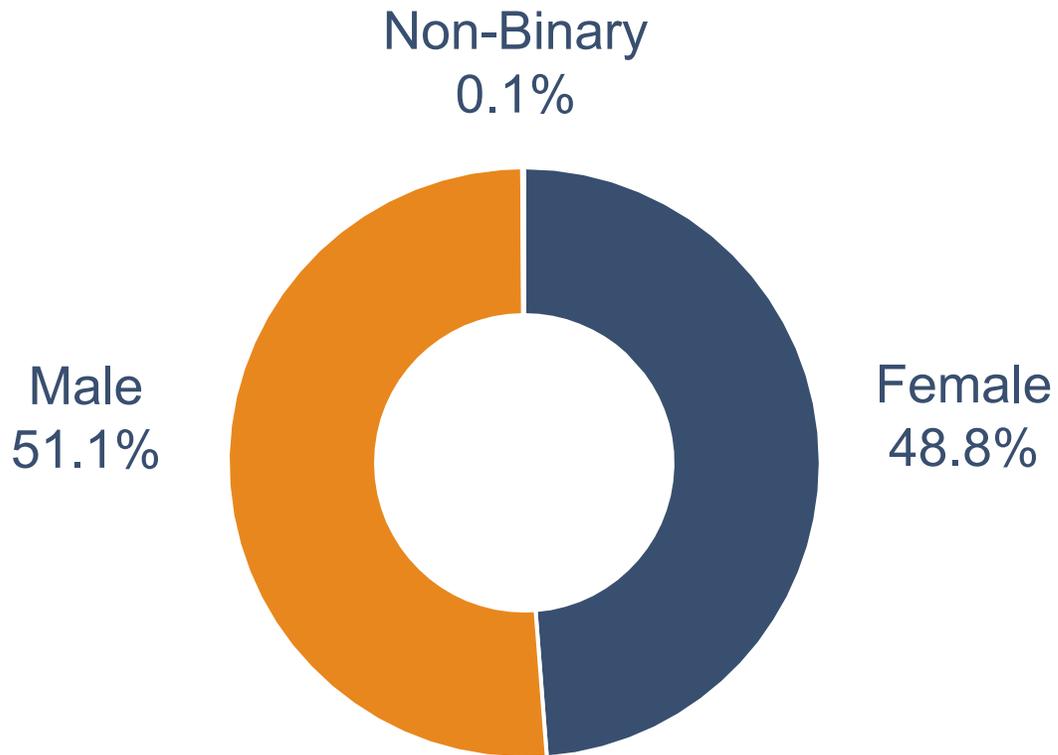


# Ethnicity Trends



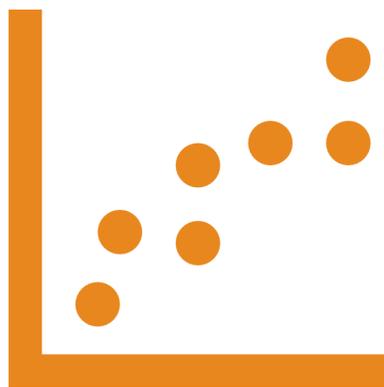
# Homeless Youth Genders in 2024-25

For students experiencing homelessness in the 2024-25 Academic Year, 145,505 students identified as Female while 152,427 students identified as Male and 322 students identified as Non-Binary.



# Understanding Socioeconomic Disadvantage

Homeless, Migrant and Foster Youth are categorically eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Meals (FRPM). This eligibility, in addition to being a student whose parents did not graduate from high school, qualifies a student as being 'Socioeconomically Disadvantaged.' Since 2023-24, we've seen an increase of approximately 32,000 students.



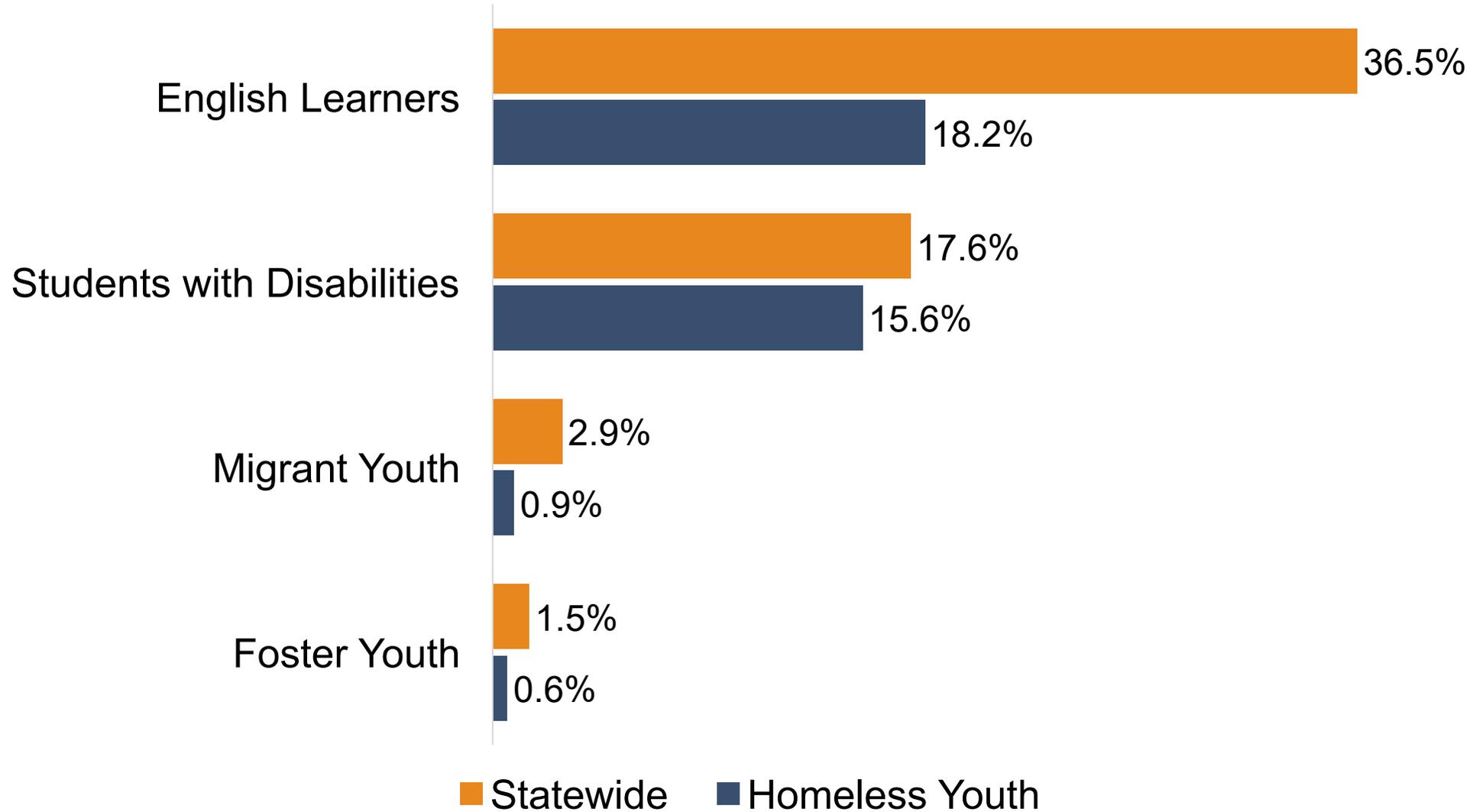
**62%**  
of students in California  
public schools are  
considered  
Socioeconomically  
Disadvantaged

# Student Groups in 2024-25

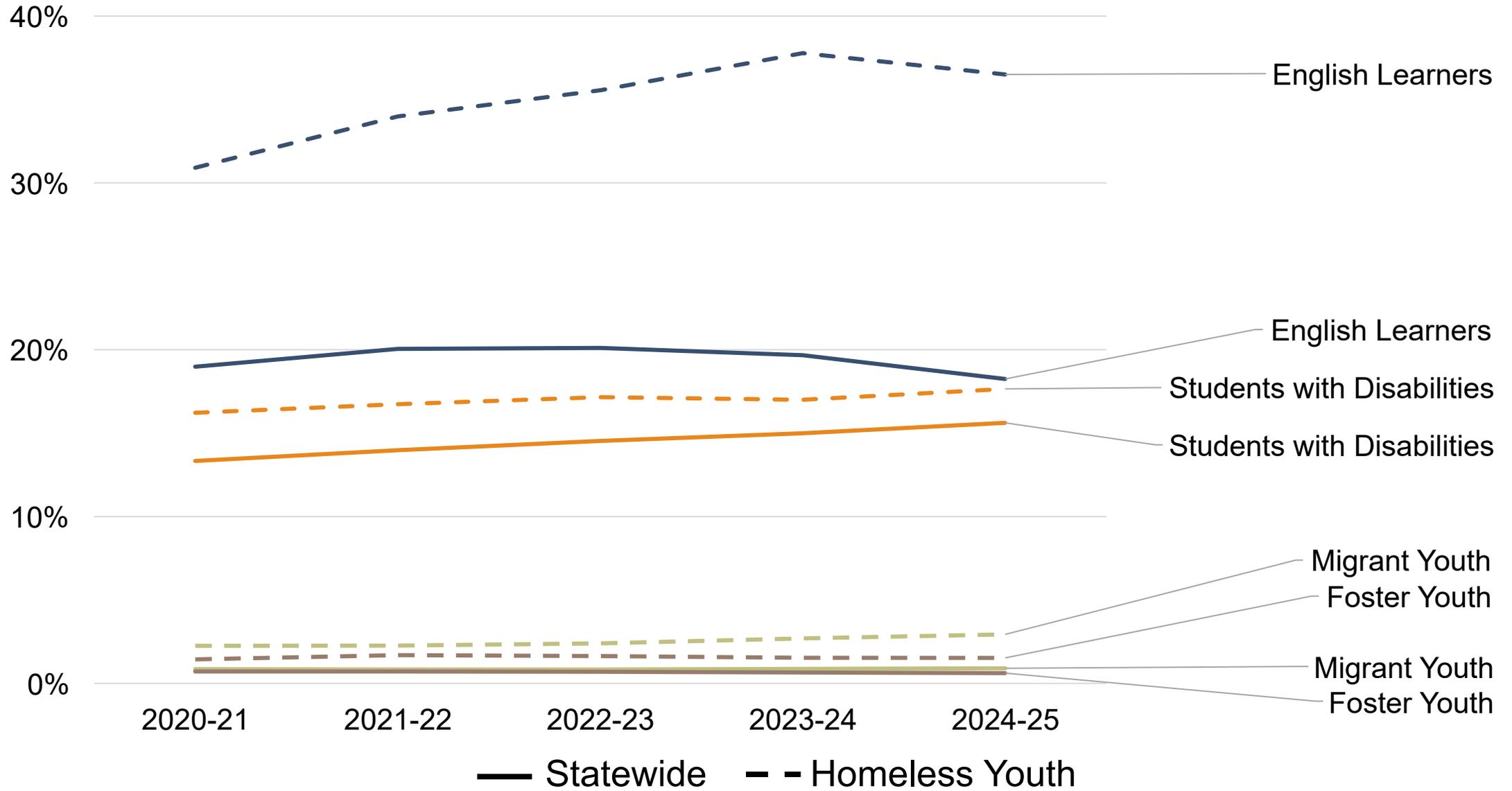
Across Student Groups, Homeless Youth experienced the largest increase in enrollment from 2023-24 while Foster Youth experienced the largest decrease.

Student Group	2024-25 Enrollment	Prior Year Change	Percent Change
English Learners	1,009,066	-65,767	-6.1%
Students with Disabilities	827,105	+27,125	+3.4%
<b>Homeless Youth</b>	<b>230,443</b>	<b>+19,536</b>	<b>+9.3%</b>
Foster Youth	27,466	-2,349	-7.9%
Migrant Youth	47,225	+1,896	+4.2%

# The Intersection of Homelessness and Other Student Groups in 2024-25



# Student Group Trends



# Enrollment Observations (1)

- ◆ The number of Homeless Youth continues to climb each year, and these students remain a priority for outreach and support services.
- ◆ Ethnicities of Homeless Youth differ slightly from the general student population. Homeless Youth are more likely to identify as Hispanic or Latino (+18%) and African American (+3%) and less likely to identify as White (-11%) and Asian (-7%).
- ◆ The distribution of Gender across Homeless Youth remains stable over time, with the majority of students identifying as Male (51%), followed closely by Female (49%), and a minority of students identifying as Non-Binary (.1%).
  - ◆ This trend is similar regardless of Homeless Status.

# Enrollment Observations (2)

- ◆ In 2024-25, more than half of the entire California public school system (62%) are considered to be Socioeconomically Disadvantaged.
- ◆ Homeless Youth experienced the largest spike in enrollment across Student Groups from 2023-24 to 2024-25.
- ◆ Homeless Youth are more than twice as likely to also be an English Learner (+18%) than the general population.
- ◆ Homeless Youth are also more likely to also be identified as a Foster Youth, Migrant Youth, or Student with a Disability.

# Dwelling Types

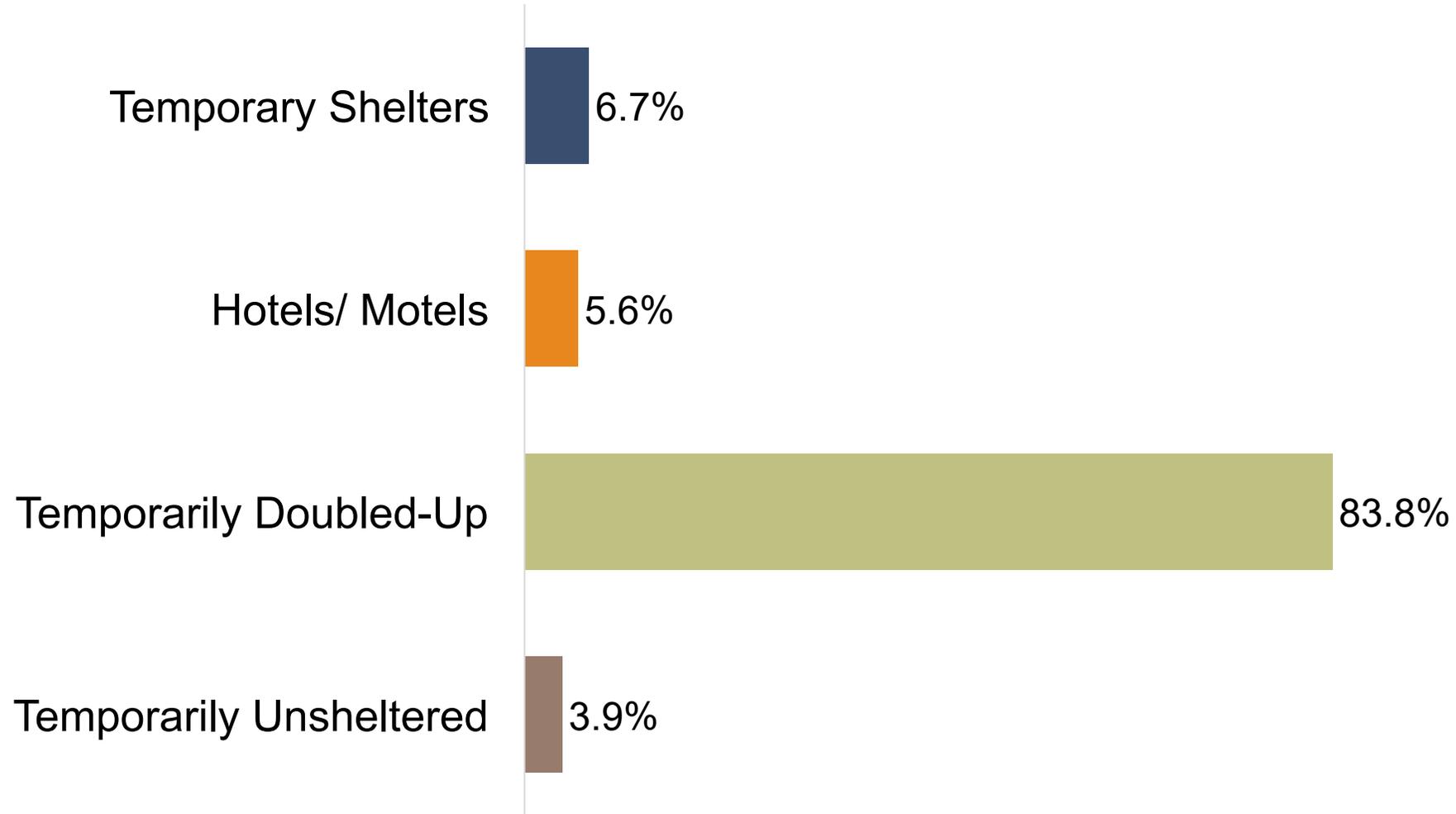
## ◆ Dwelling Types are classified as:

- **Temporarily Doubled Up:** A temporary residence due to the loss of housing, economic hardship, or other similar reasons.
- **Temporary Shelters:** A temporary residence provided for homeless individuals who would otherwise sleep on the street, or a temporary residence provided to individuals in emergency situations.
- **Hotels/ Motels:** A temporary residence for homeless individuals usually requiring payment or vouchers for lodging and services on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis.
- **Temporarily Unsheltered:** A type of residence for homeless individuals that is not meant for human habitation.

# Unaccompanied Youth Status

- ◆ **Unaccompanied Youth Status** indicates that a homeless youth was not in the direct care of their parent or guardian at any point in time during that academic year.

# Dwelling Types in 2024-25



# Dwelling Type Trends

**Temporary  
Shelters**

**+2.5%**

since last year

**Hotels/  
Motels**

**-5.4%**

since last year

**Temporary  
Doubled-Up**

**-0.1%**

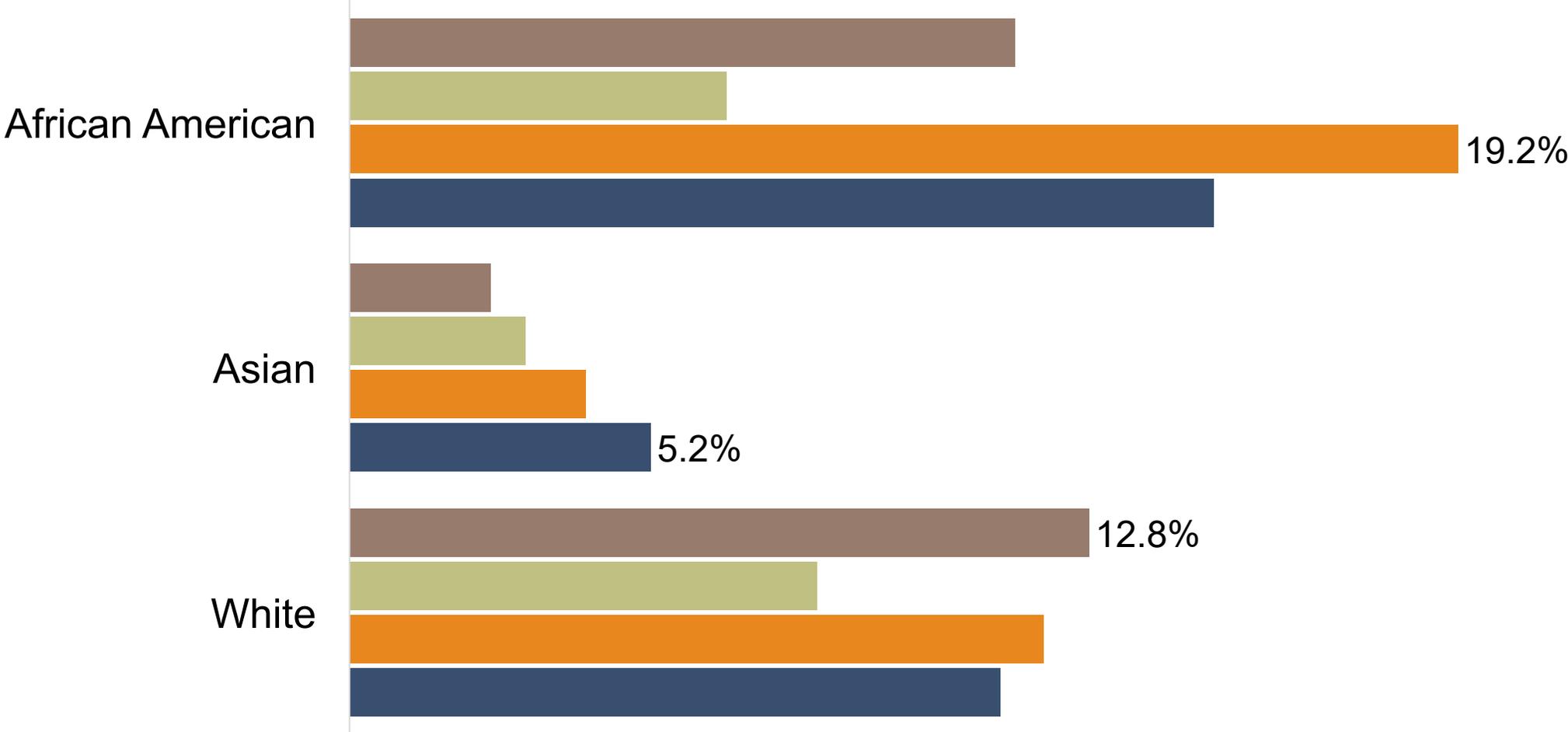
since last year

**Temporary  
Unsheltered**

**0%**

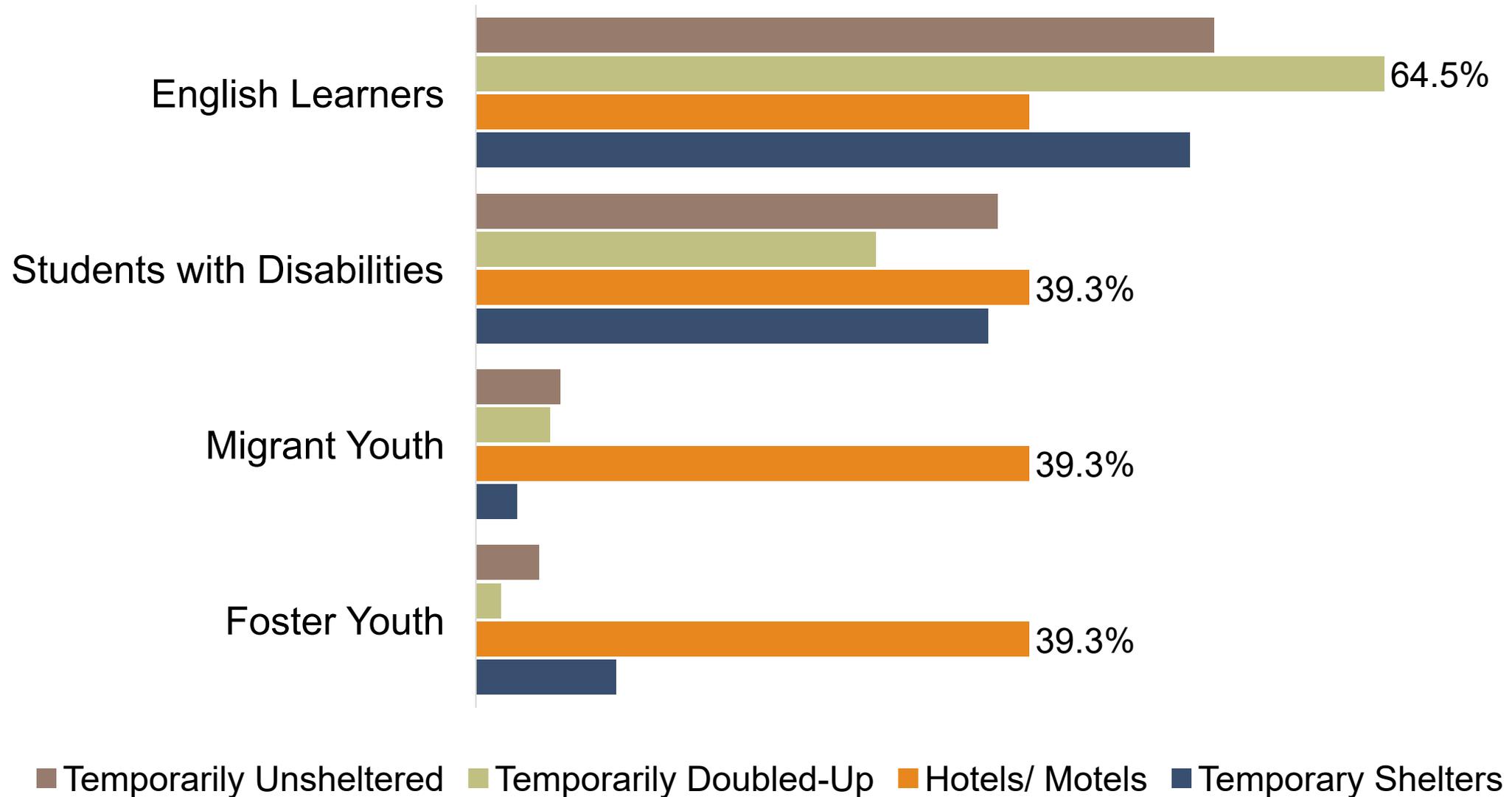
since last year

# Dwelling Types by Ethnicity in 2024-25



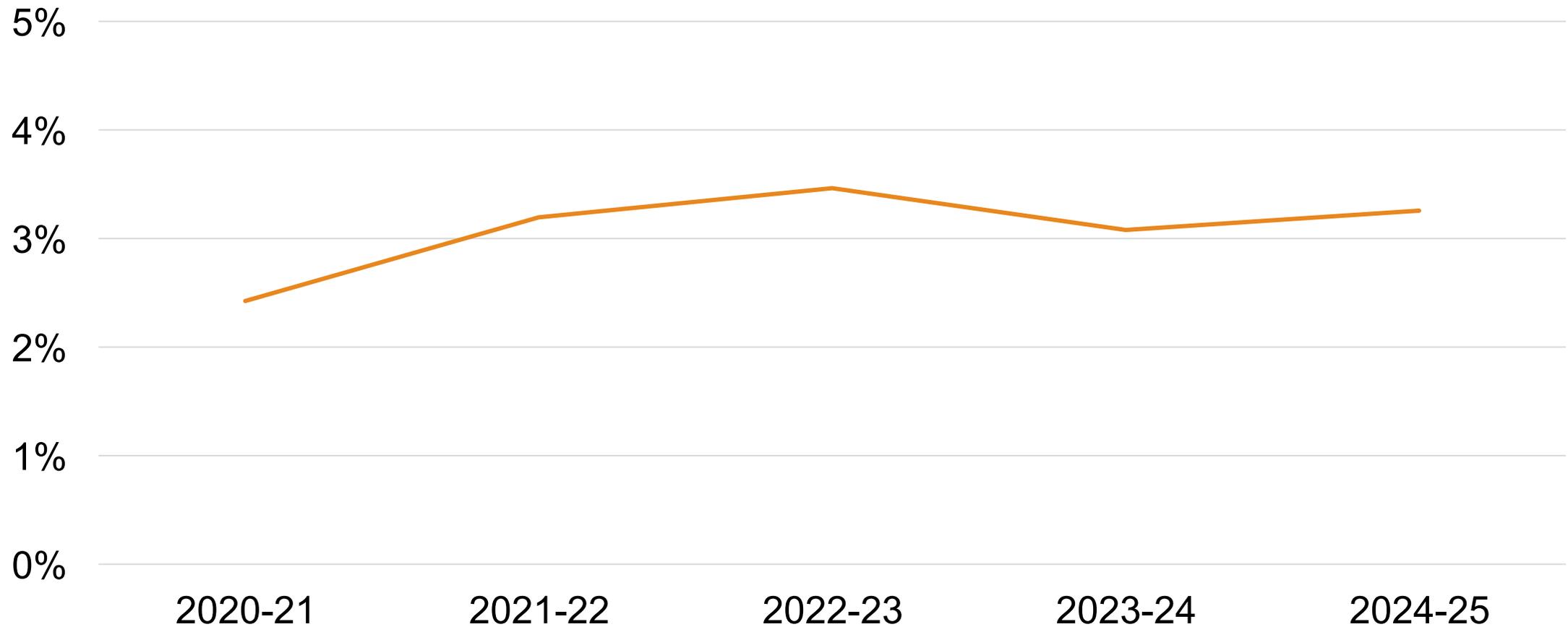
■ Temporarily Unsheltered ■ Temporarily Doubled-Up ■ Hotels/ Motels ■ Temporary Shelters

# Dwelling Types by Student Group in 2024-25

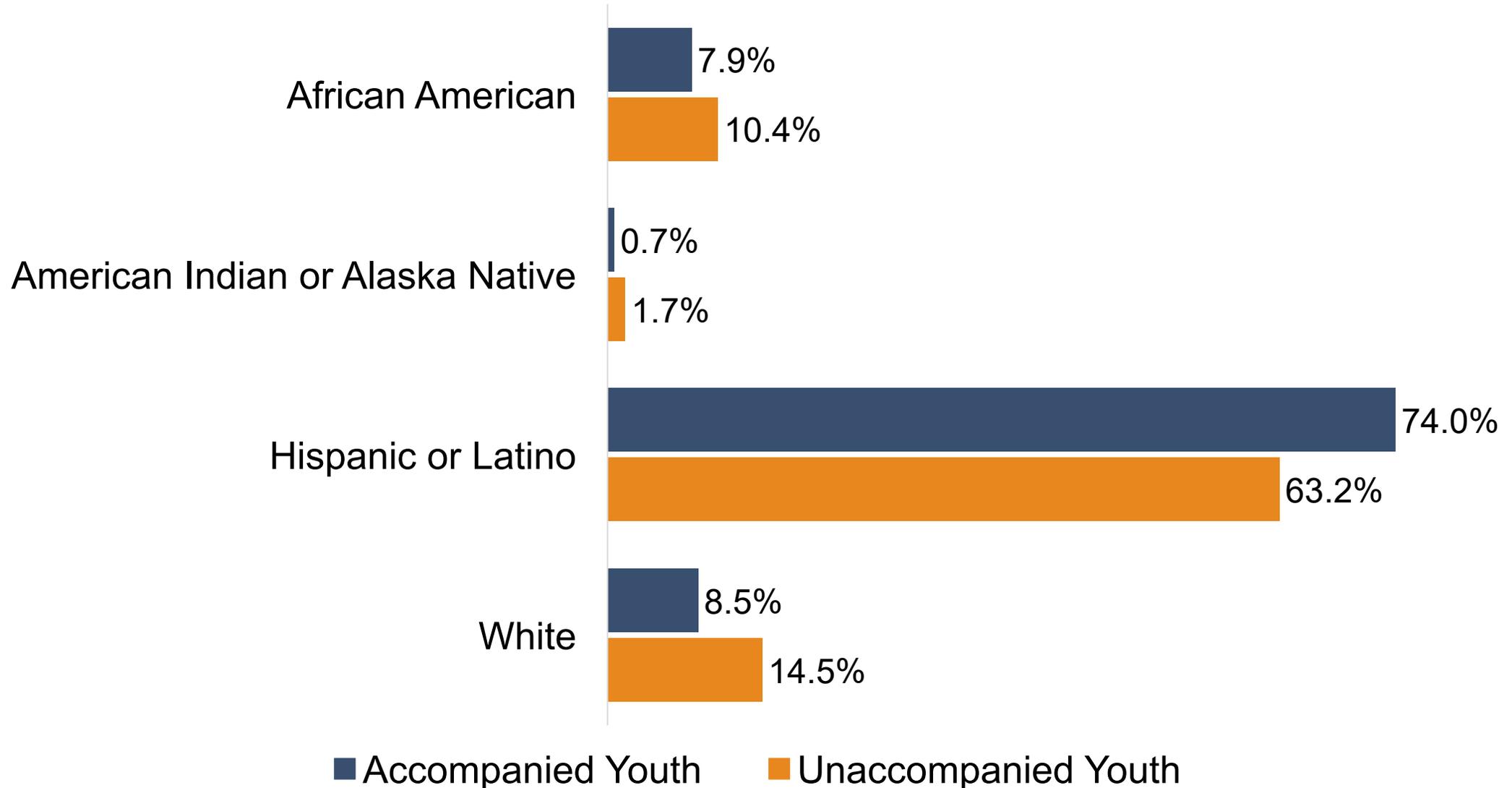


# Unaccompanied Youth in 2024-25

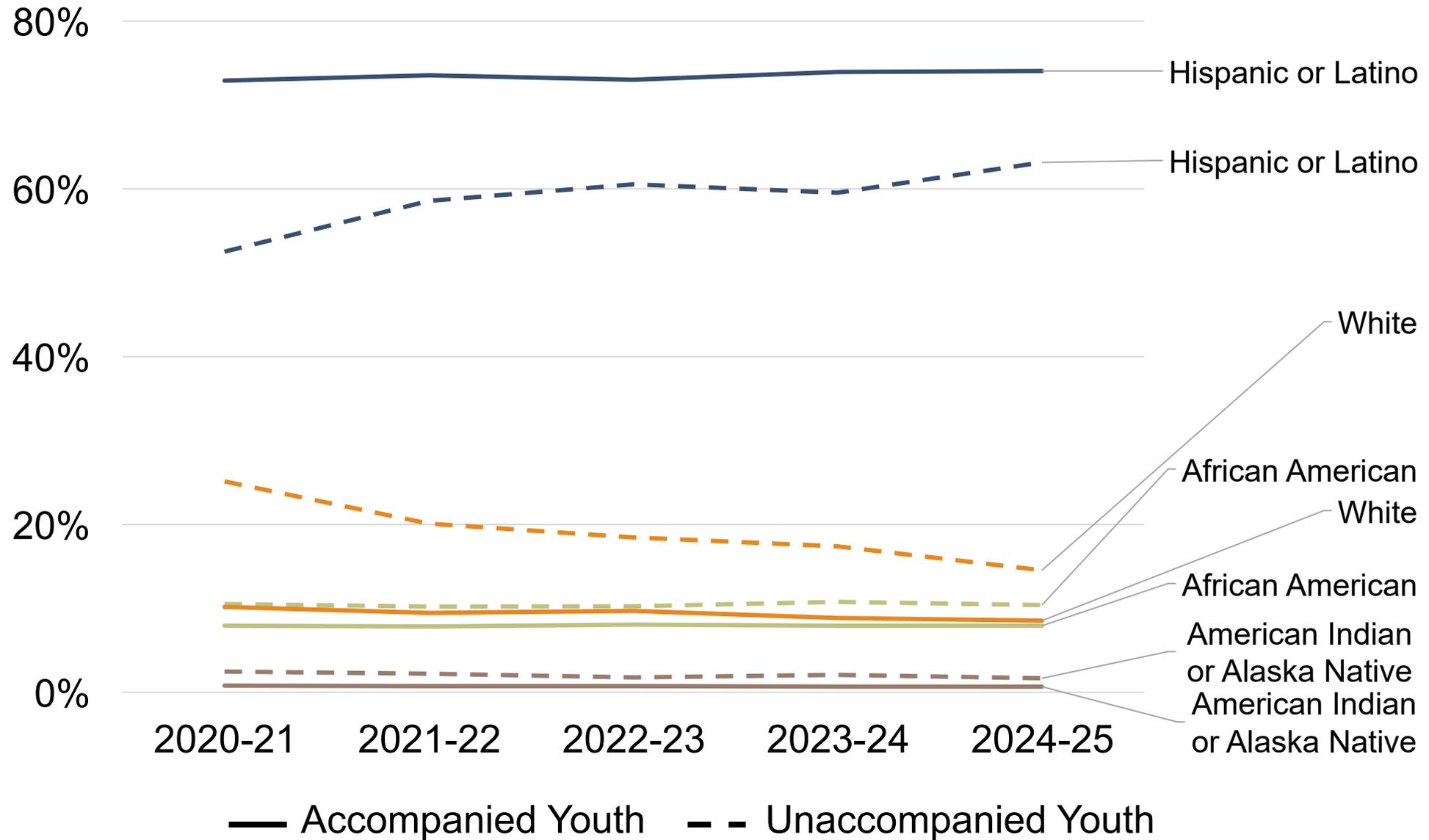
Over the past five years, the number of youth who identify as being unaccompanied by a parent or guardian has ranged from 5,486 to 9,713. This accounts for an average 3.1% of the Homeless Youth population any given year.



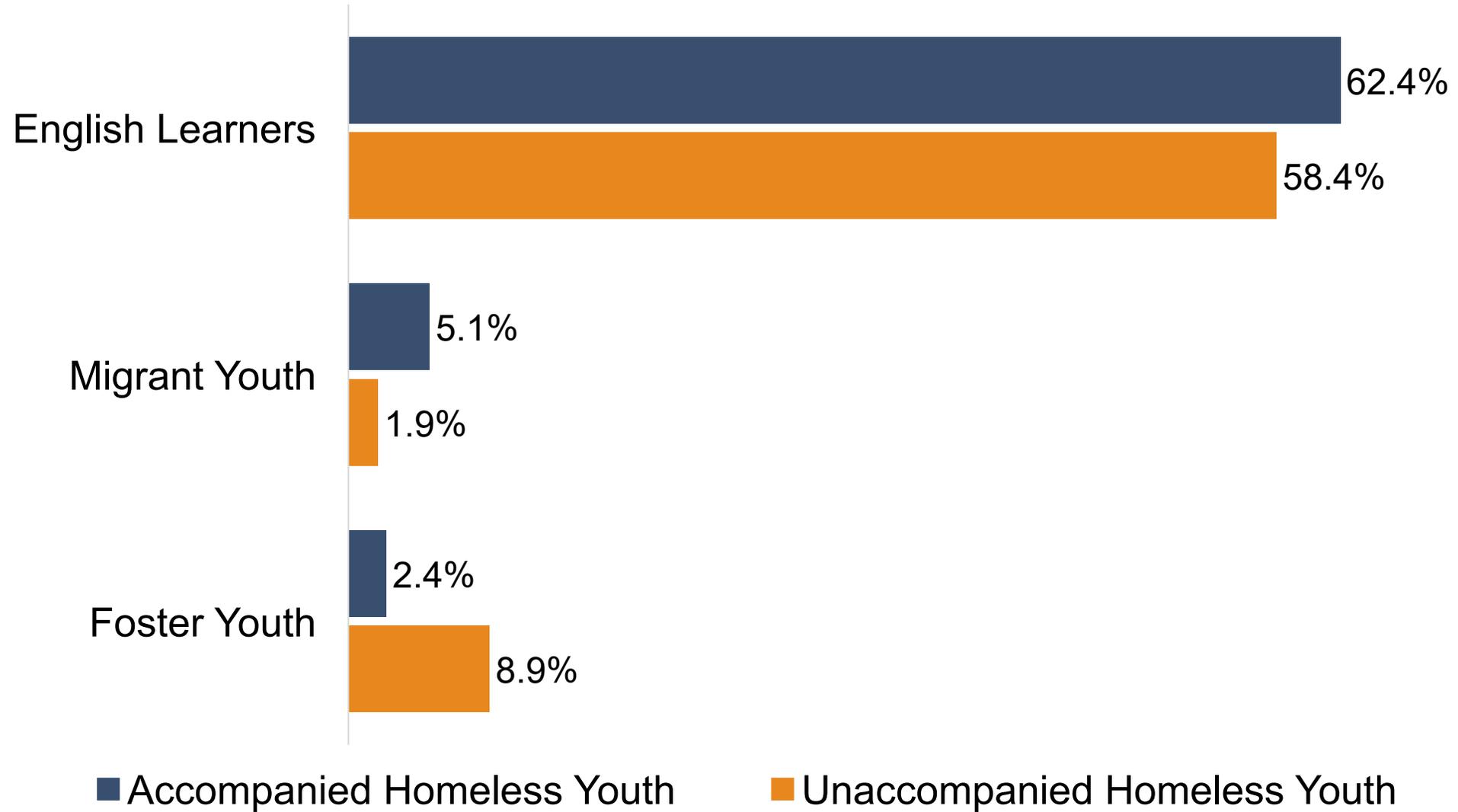
# Unaccompanied Youth by Ethnicity in 2024-25



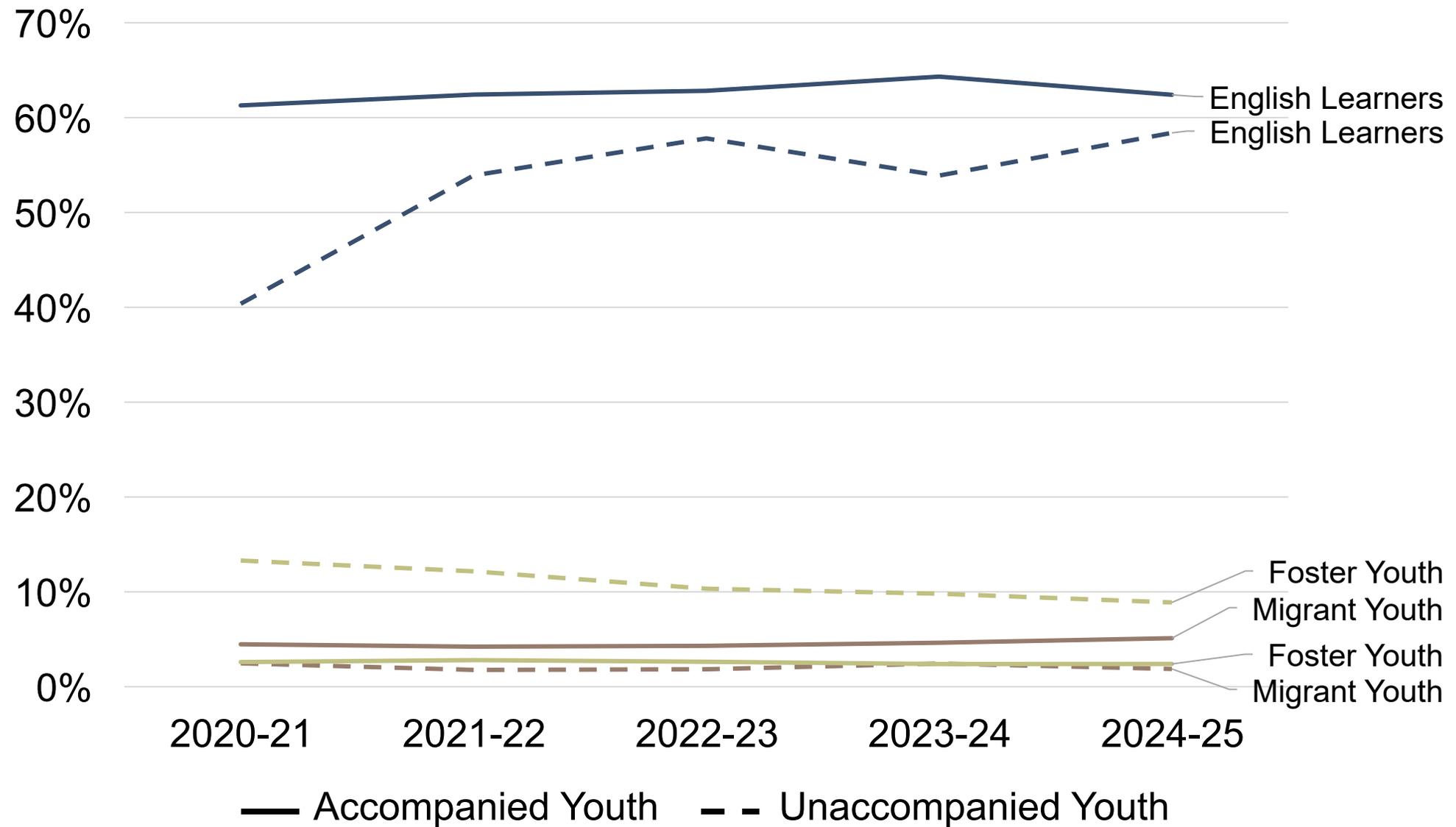
# Unaccompanied Youth by Ethnicity Trends



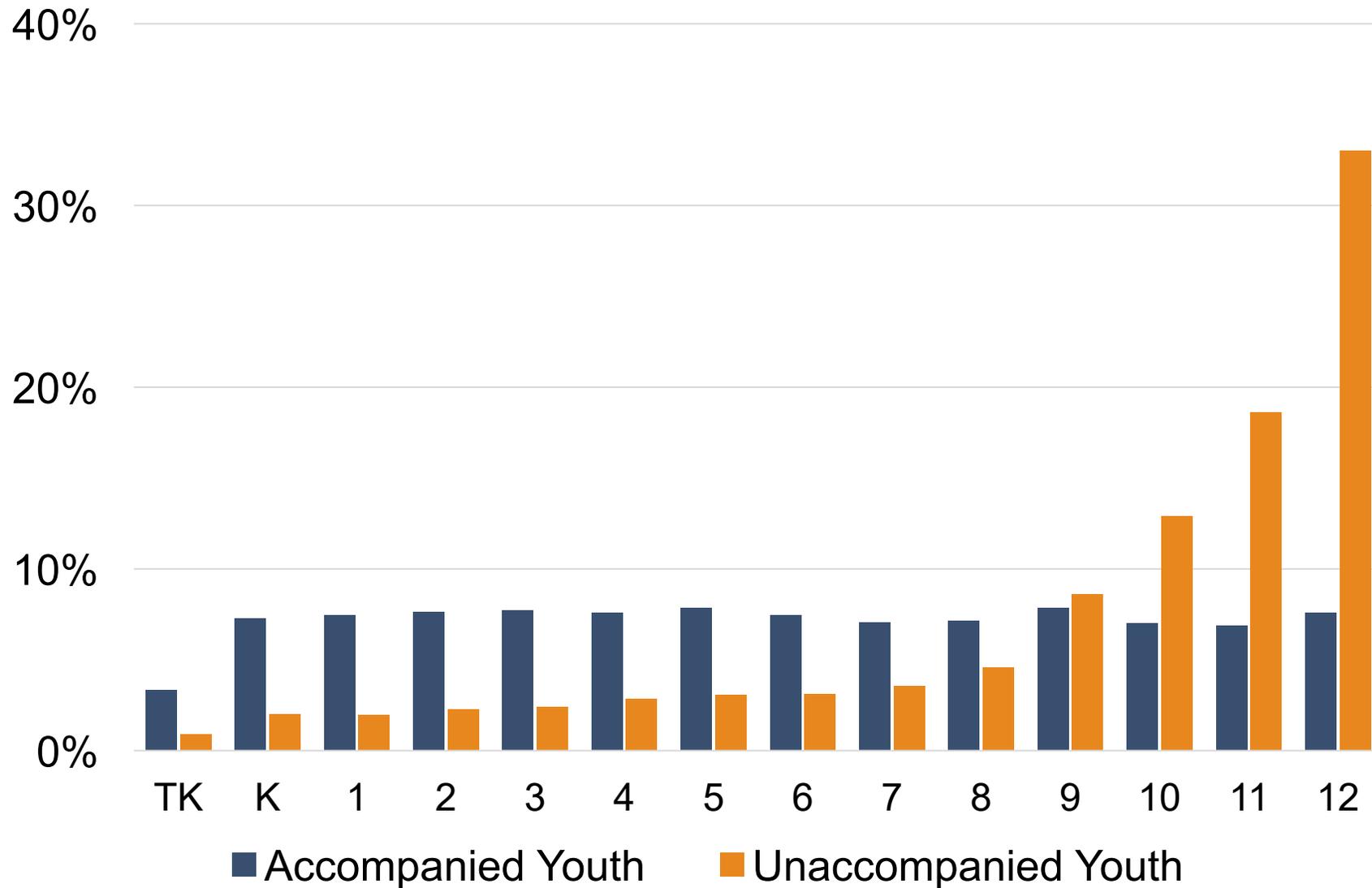
# Unaccompanied Youth by Student Groups in 2024-25



# Unaccompanied Youth by Student Group Trends



# Homeless Youth by Grade in 2024-25



# Upcoming CALPADS Changes

- ◆ Homeless Status, Dwelling Types, and Unaccompanied Youth Status are only collected once per Academic Year (or once per enrollment within a particular LEA, etc.) and these estimates do not capture the potential mobility of these factors.
- ◆ To improve the accuracy of this data, CALPADS will be shifting to annual redetermination.
- ◆ Once the 2025-2026 End of Year submission closes on July 31, 2026, CALPADS will automatically close all remaining open homeless records
- ◆ This will also bring CALPADS data in line with the mandate to implement the Housing Questionnaire at least once per year.

# New CALPADS Fatal Validations

Rule	Type	Error Message	Error Description
SPRG0746E1	EOY1 DD/CDD	Homeless Education Membership End Date is Missing	Homeless records (Education Program Code 191) must be closed within same Academic Year (AY July 1–June 30) starting AY 2025-26.
SPRG0747E1	EOY1 DD/CDD	Homeless Education Membership End Date is Missing	Homeless records (Education Program Code 191) opened prior to 2025-26 must be closed out with end date of 6/30/2025 or prior.
SPRG0747	INPUT	Homeless Education Membership End Date is Missing	Homeless records (Education Program Code 191) opened prior to 2025-26 must be closed out with end date of 6/30/2025 or prior.

# Dwelling Type and Unaccompanied Youth Observations

- ◆ The majority of Homeless Youth report living in Temporarily Doubled-Up (84%) and this trend is stable over time.
- ◆ Dwelling Types differ slightly by Ethnicity, with those who identify as African American being more likely to report living in a Hotel or Motel, while Asian students are most likely to report living Temporary Shelters, and White students are most likely to live Temporarily Unsheltered.
- ◆ Unaccompanied Youth are much more likely to be High School aged, with the highest rate of students in Grade 12.
- ◆ Upcoming changes to CALPADS will mean that students' Homeless Statuses must be closed at the end of each Academic Year and re-opened, if appropriate, the following year.

# Stability Rates

◆ **Stability Rates** are calculated by comparing the number of students enrolled continuously to an adjusted total cumulative enrollment.

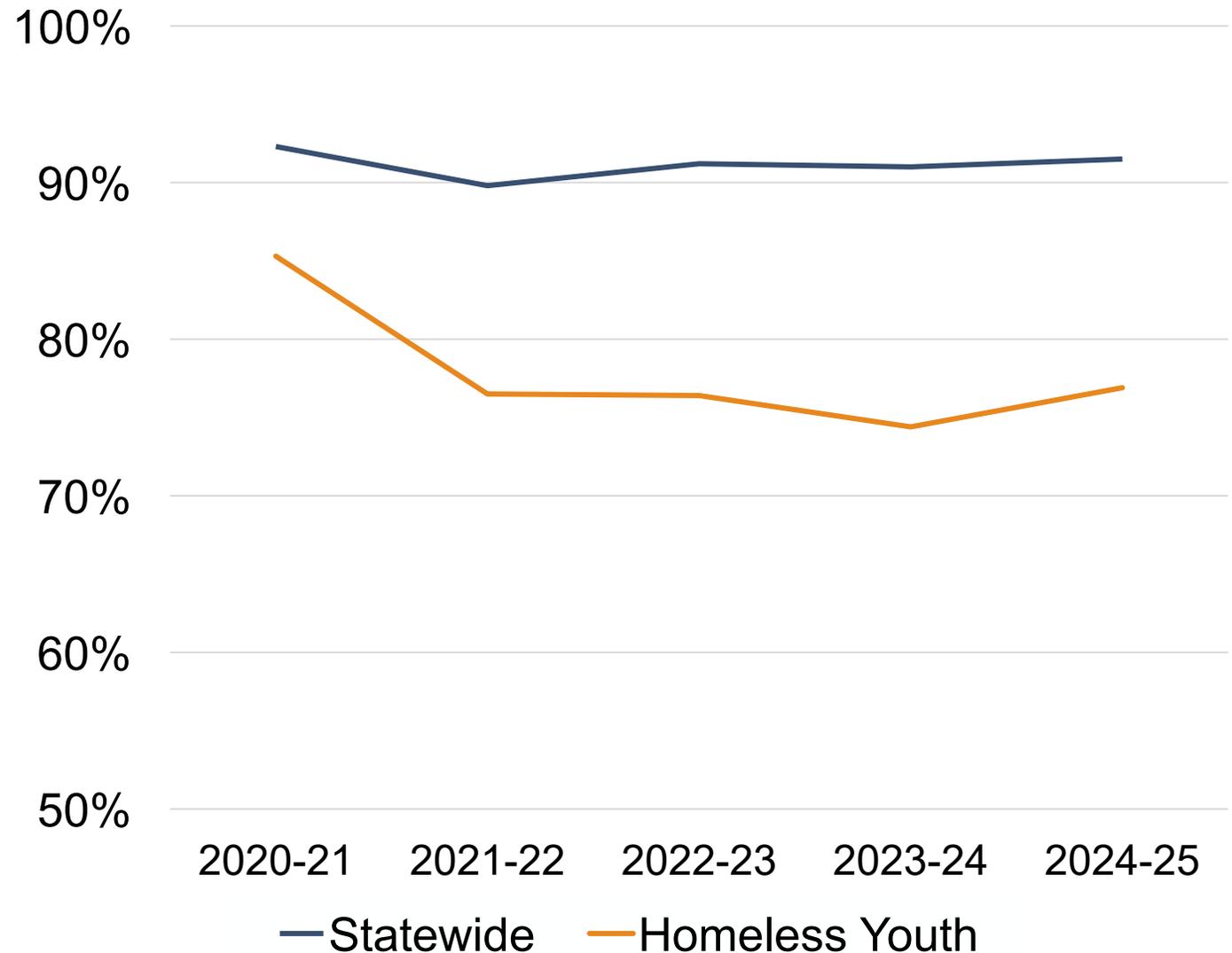
◆ **Continuous Enrollment** refers to an enrollment that consists of a minimum of 245 consecutive calendar days at the same school.

◆ **Adjusted Cumulative Enrollment** indicates the unduplicated number of primary and short-term enrollments with an **enrollment start date** that falls within the academic year (July 1 to June 30).

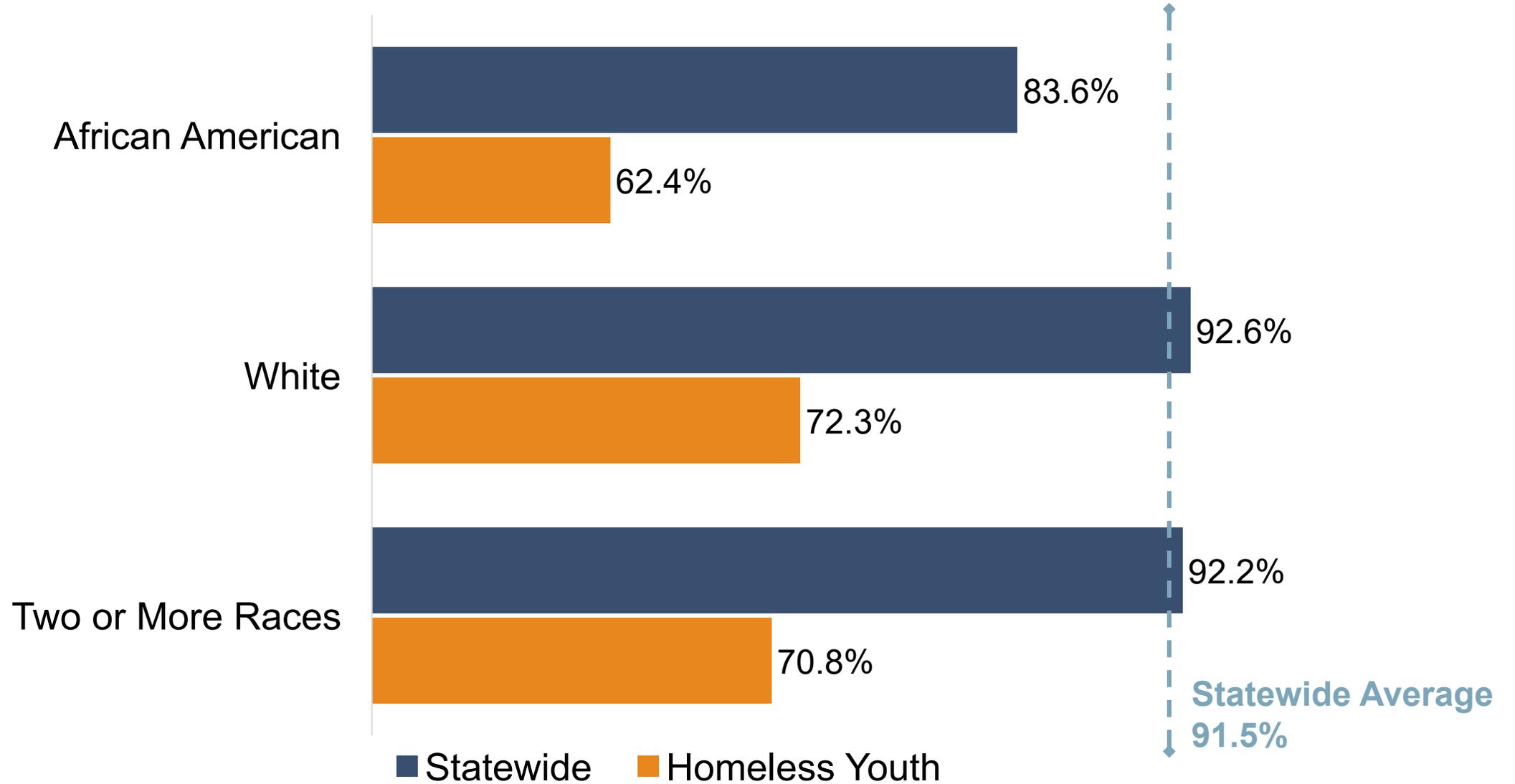
# Stability Rates Trends

Student Population	2024-25 Rate	Prior Year Change
Statewide	91.5%	+ 0.5%
Homeless Youth	76.9%	+ 2.5%

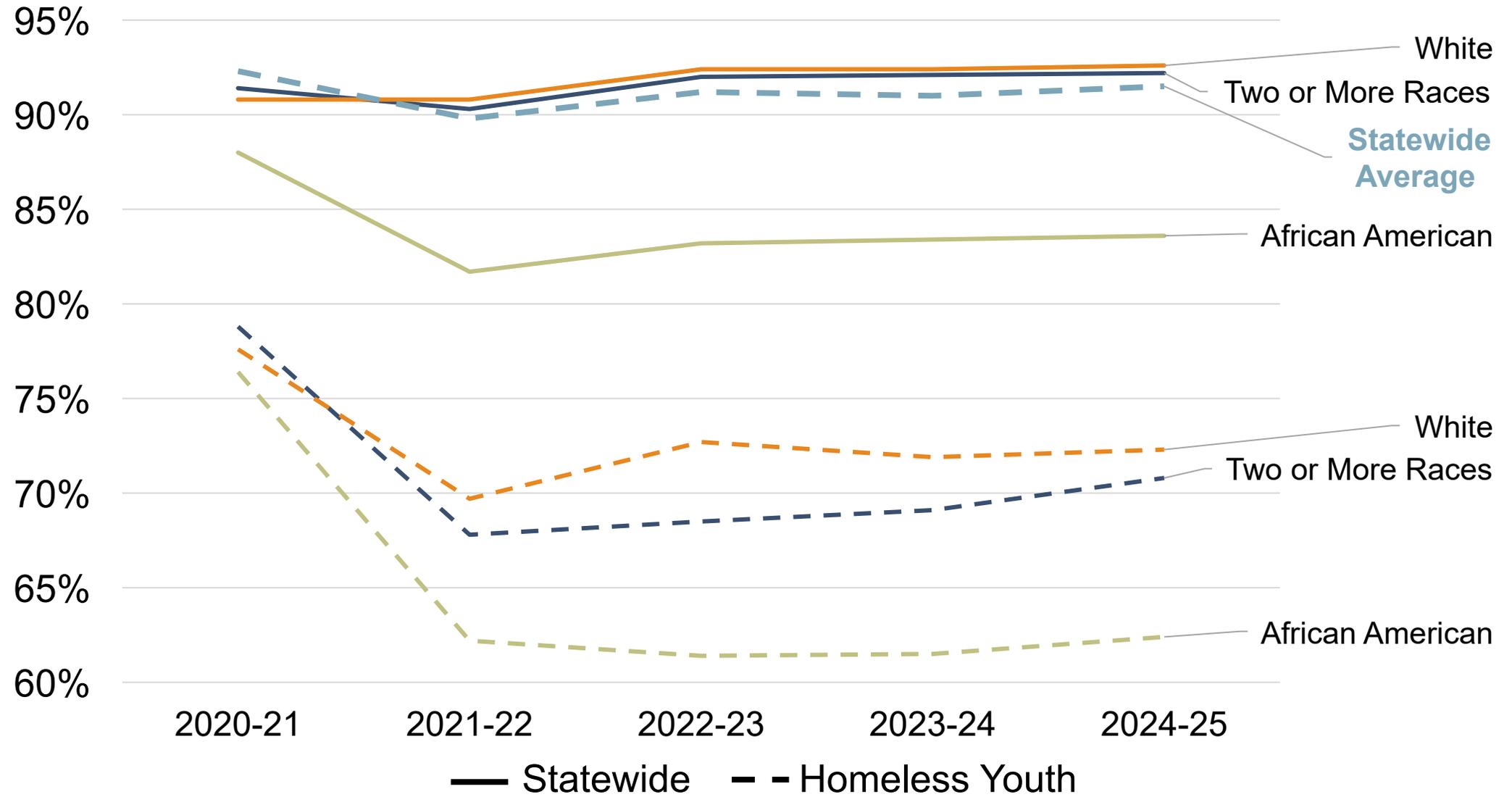
- ◆ **Stability Rates** remain relatively fixed over time.
- ◆ However, rates for **Homeless Youth** have been, on average, around **13 percent lower** than the statewide rate for the past four Academic Years.



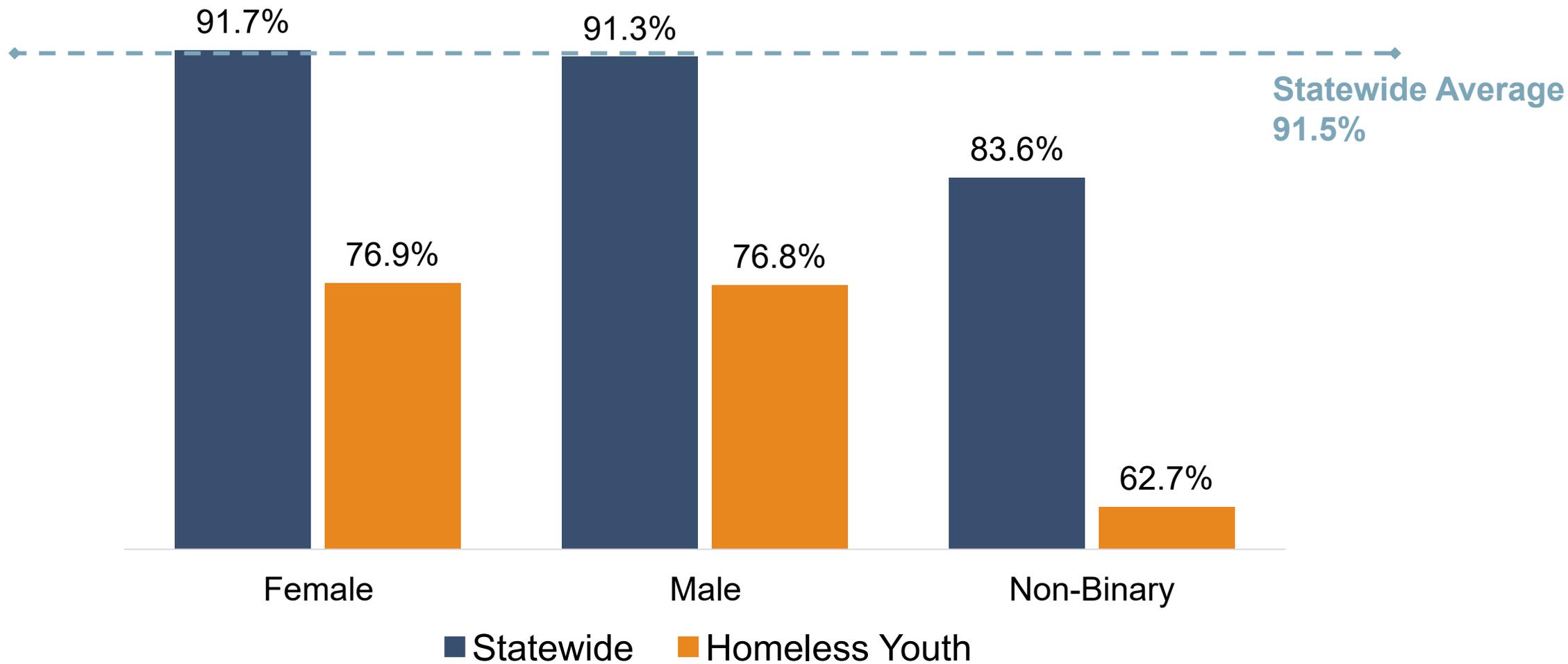
# Stability Rate by Ethnicity in 2024-25



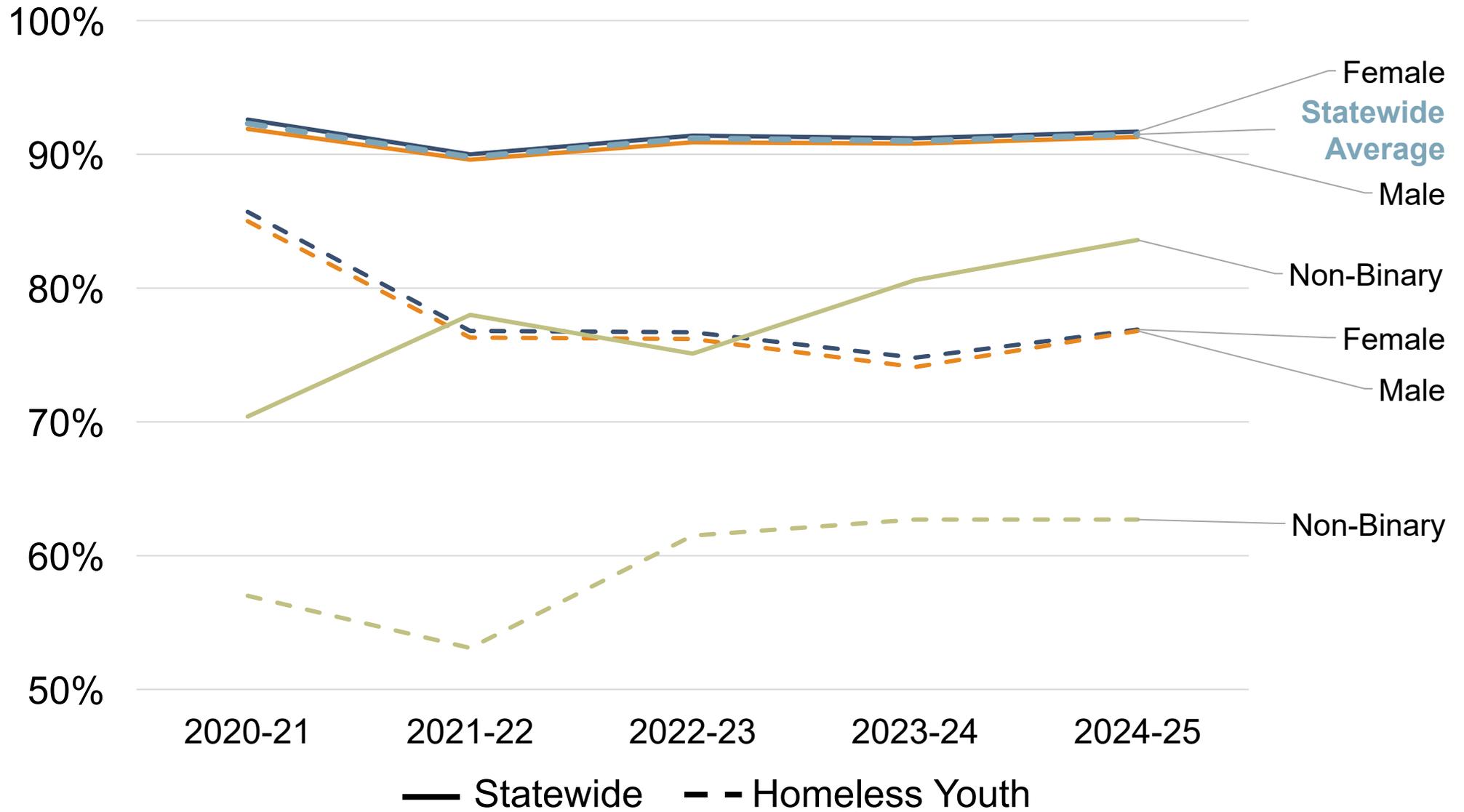
# Stability Rate by Ethnicity Trends



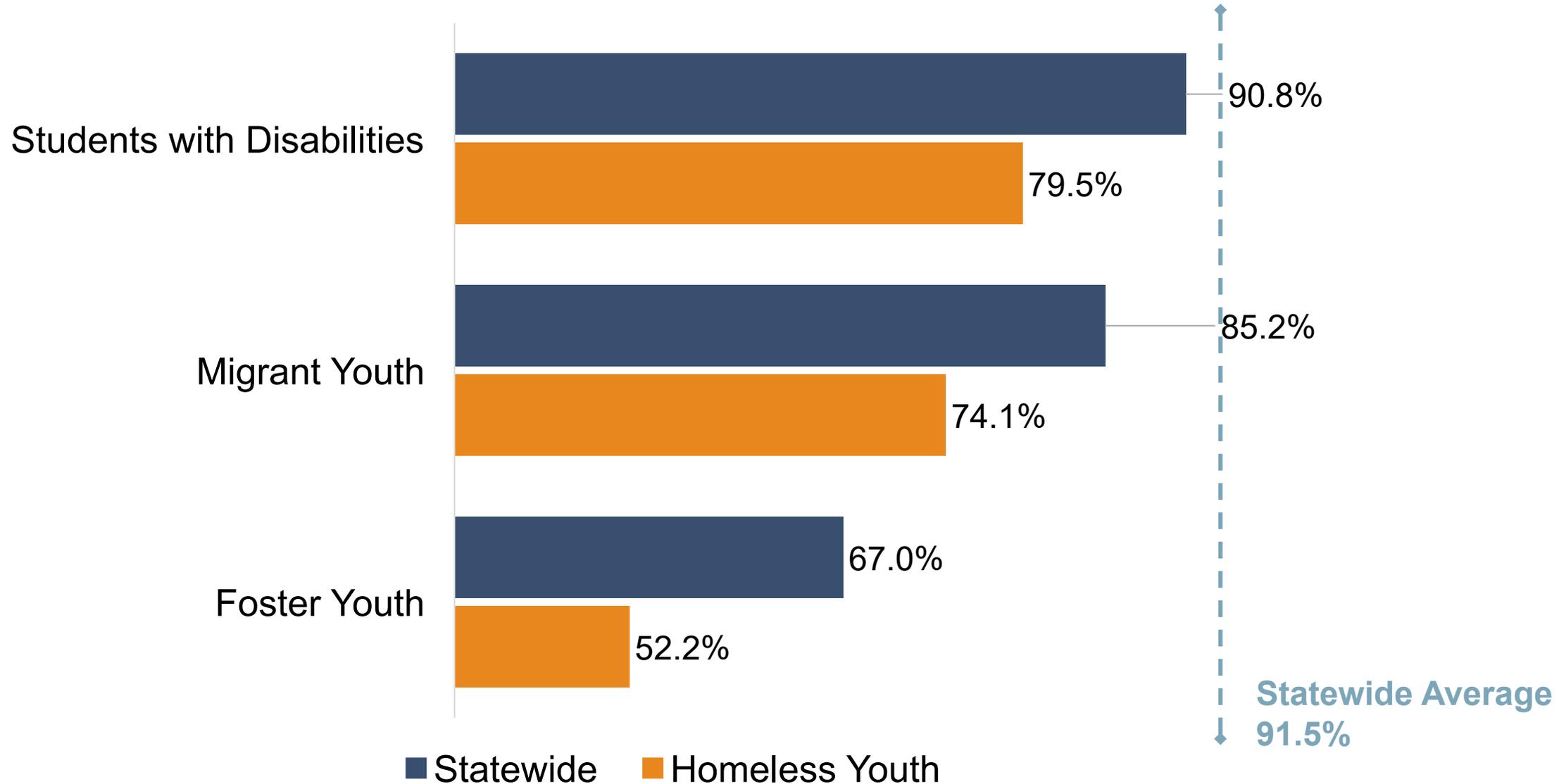
# Stability Rate by Gender in 2024-25



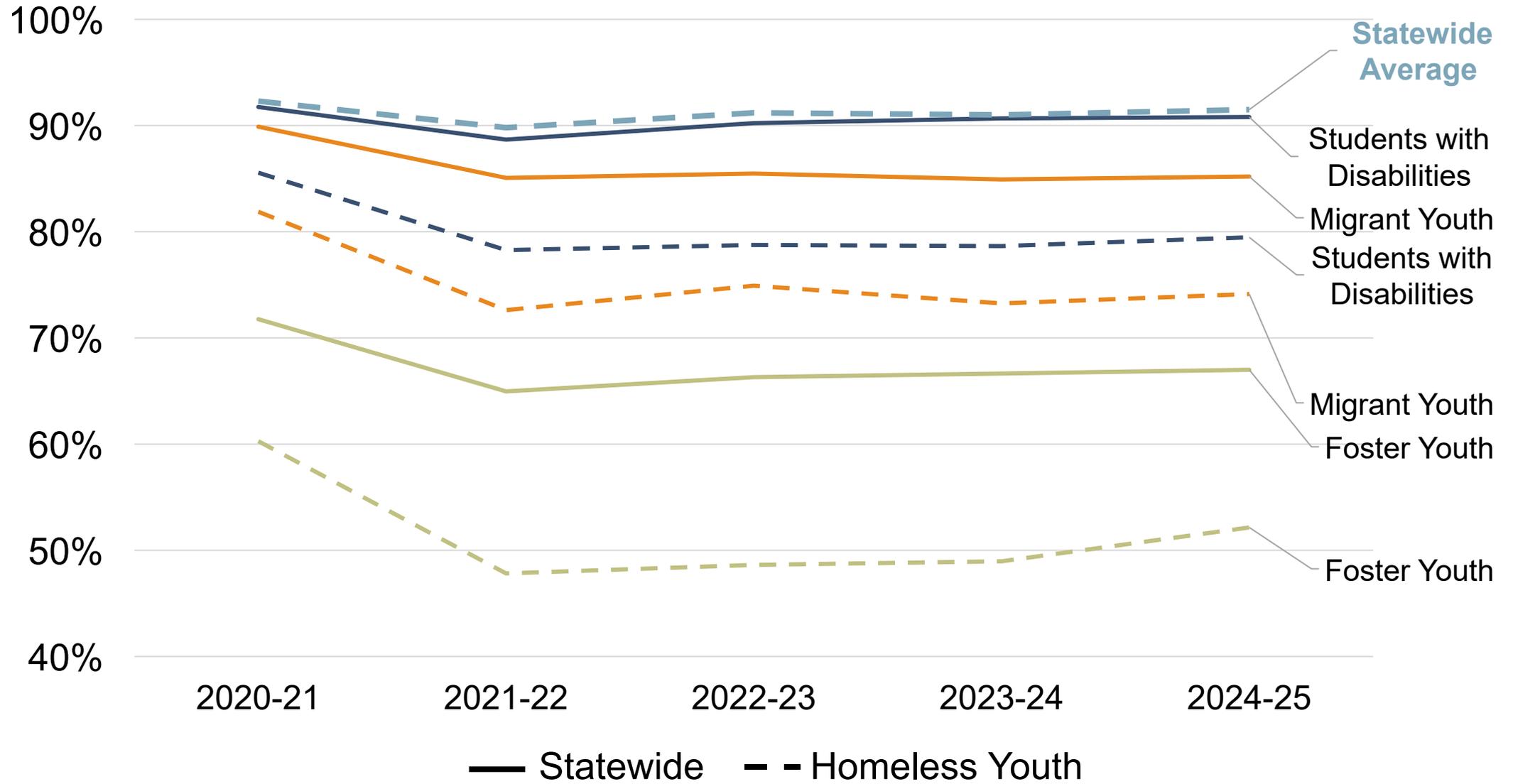
# Stability Rate by Gender Trends



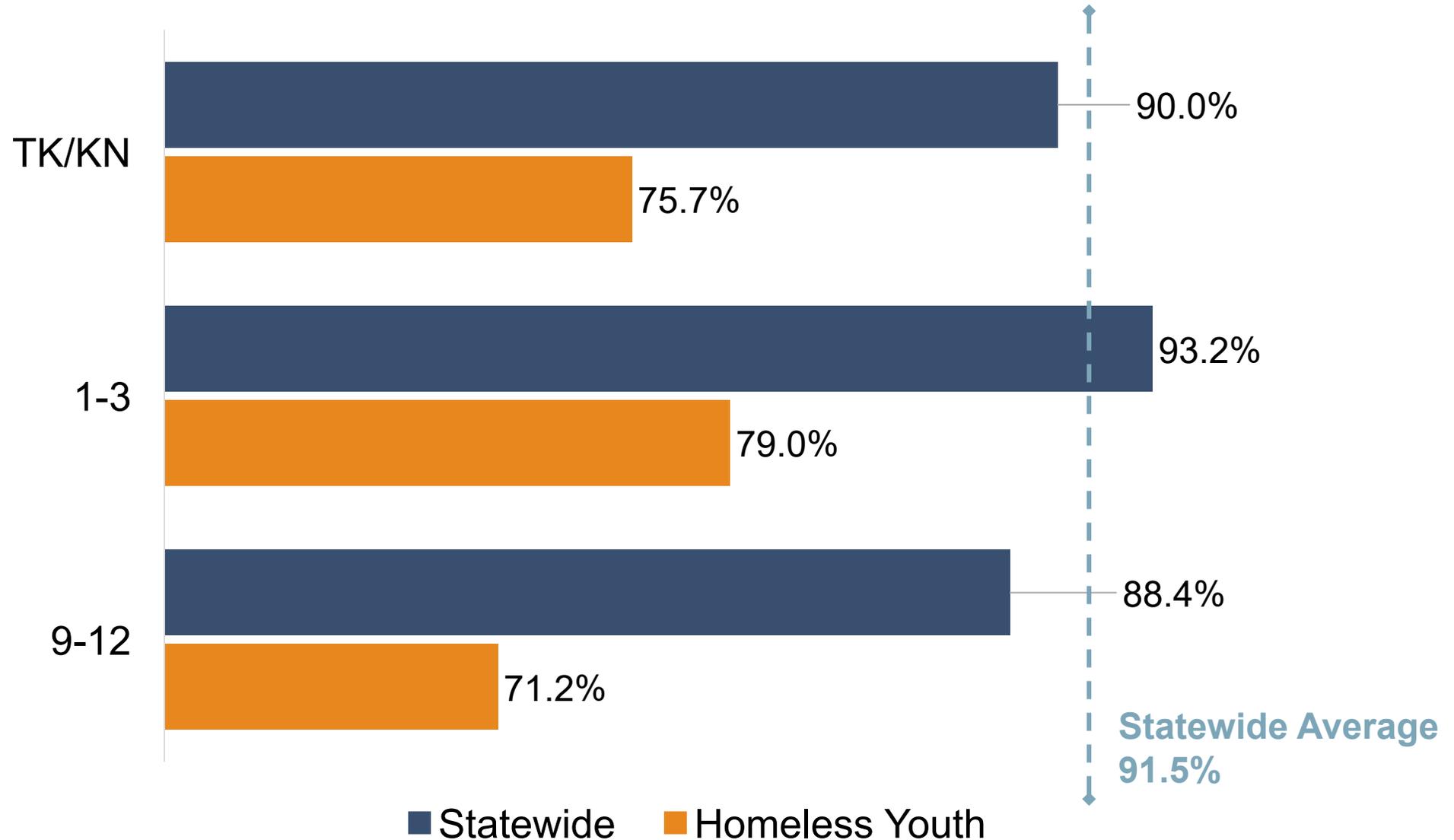
# Stability Rate by Student Group in 2024-25



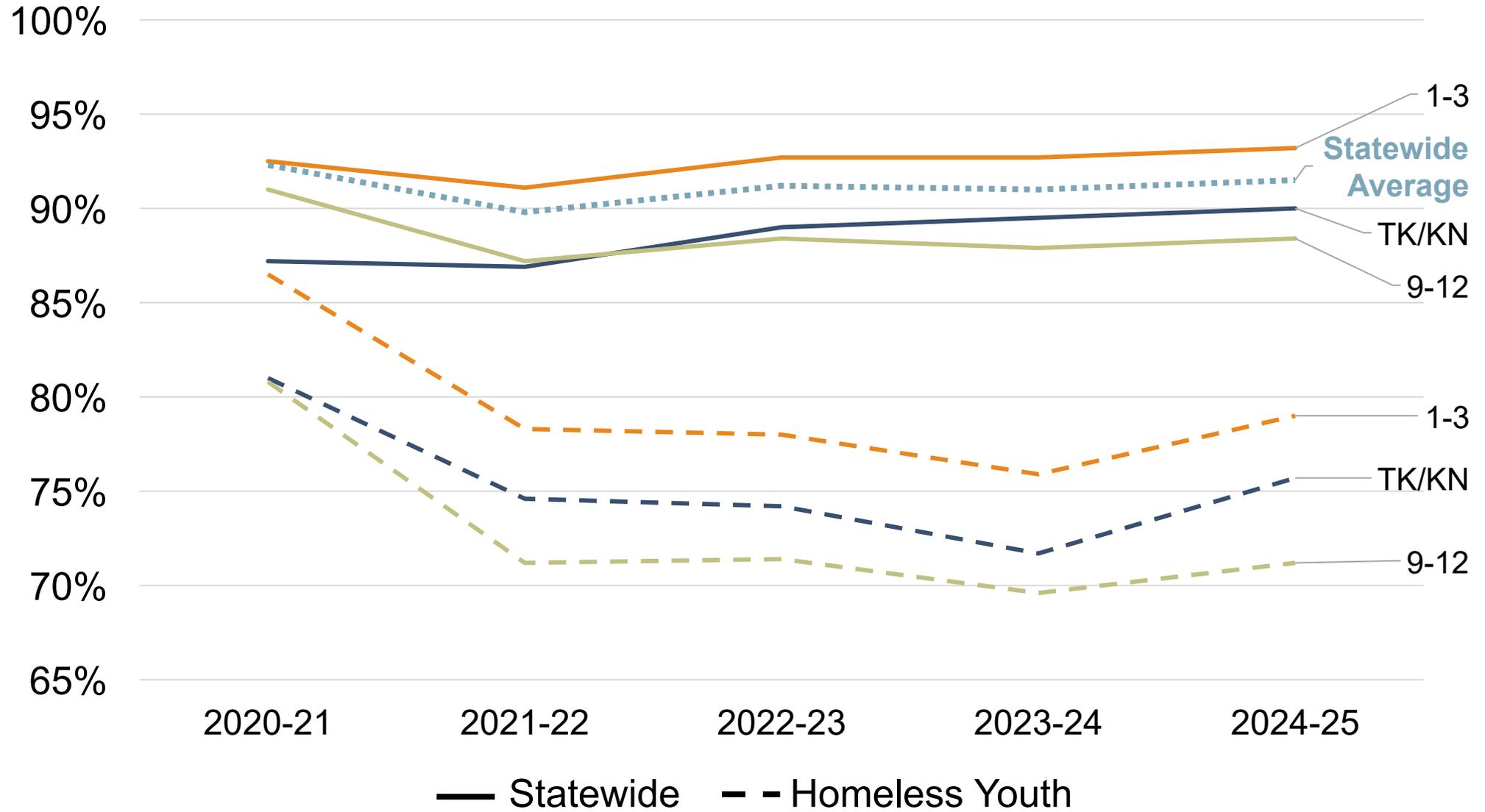
# Stability Rate by Student Group Trends



# Stability Rate by Grade Span in 2024-25



# Stability Rate by Grade Span Trends



# Stability Rate Observations (1)

- ◆ On average, Homeless Youth are less likely to report being Stable (-13%) and they experience more variability in Stability across Academic Years compared to the average student.
- ◆ Non-Binary students are least likely to experience Stability. This is particularly pronounced for those experiencing homelessness who also identify as Non-Binary (-29% in comparison to the Statewide Average).
- ◆ Those who identify as African American are less likely to experience Stability, regardless of Homeless Status.
- ◆ While experiencing homelessness, those who identify as White and Two or More Races are also significantly less likely to report being Stable in comparison to the average student of that Ethnicity (-20% and -21% respectively).

# Stability Rate Observations (2)

- ◆ All Student Groups are less likely to report experiencing Stability across the Academic Year. This becomes increasingly likely when experiencing homelessness in addition to qualifying for another Student Group.
- ◆ This is most prominent for those experiencing homeless who are also Foster Youth (-40% in comparison to the Statewide Average).
- ◆ Lastly, Stability also varies by Grade Span, with Homeless Youth in High School experiencing the largest shift in Stability across the Academic Year in comparison to the average student in High School (-17%).

# Chronic Absenteeism Rates

◆ **Chronic Absenteeism Rates** are calculated by comparing the number of chronically absent students to the total number of students eligible to be assessed.

◆ **Chronically Absent** indicates that a student was absent for 10% or more of the days they were expected to attend school.

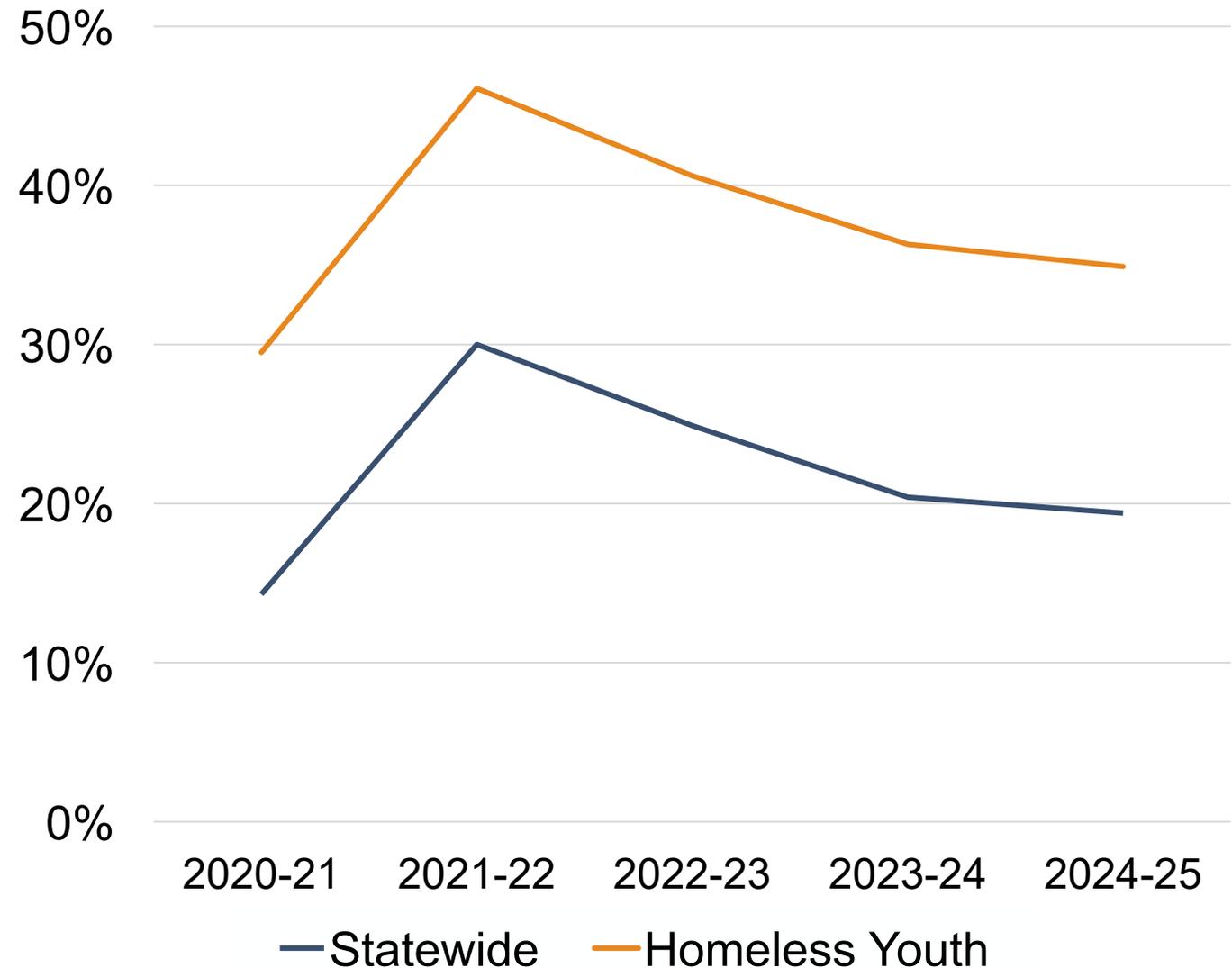
◆ **Eligibility** to be assessed depends upon several factors. Those considered **not eligible** were either:

- expected to attend less than 31 instructional days
- expected to enroll but did not attend

# Chronic Absenteeism Rate Trends

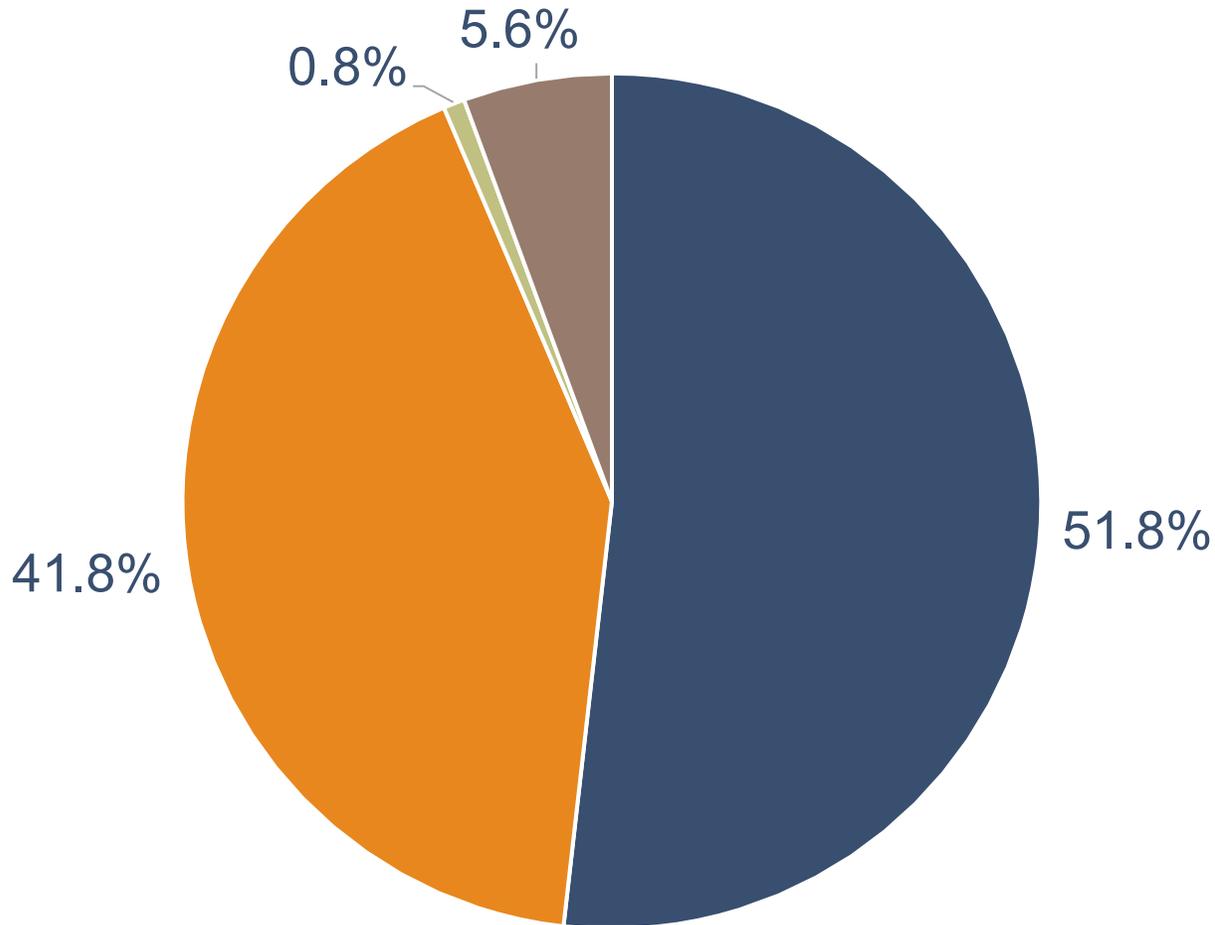
Student Population	2024-25 Rate	Prior Year Change
Statewide	19.4%	- 1.0%
Homeless Youth	34.9%	- 1.4%

- ◆ A spike in absenteeism was seen during COVID for all students.
- ◆ Since then, rates have been declining. However, Homeless Youth tend to be around 15 percent more likely to be Chronically Absent than the average student.

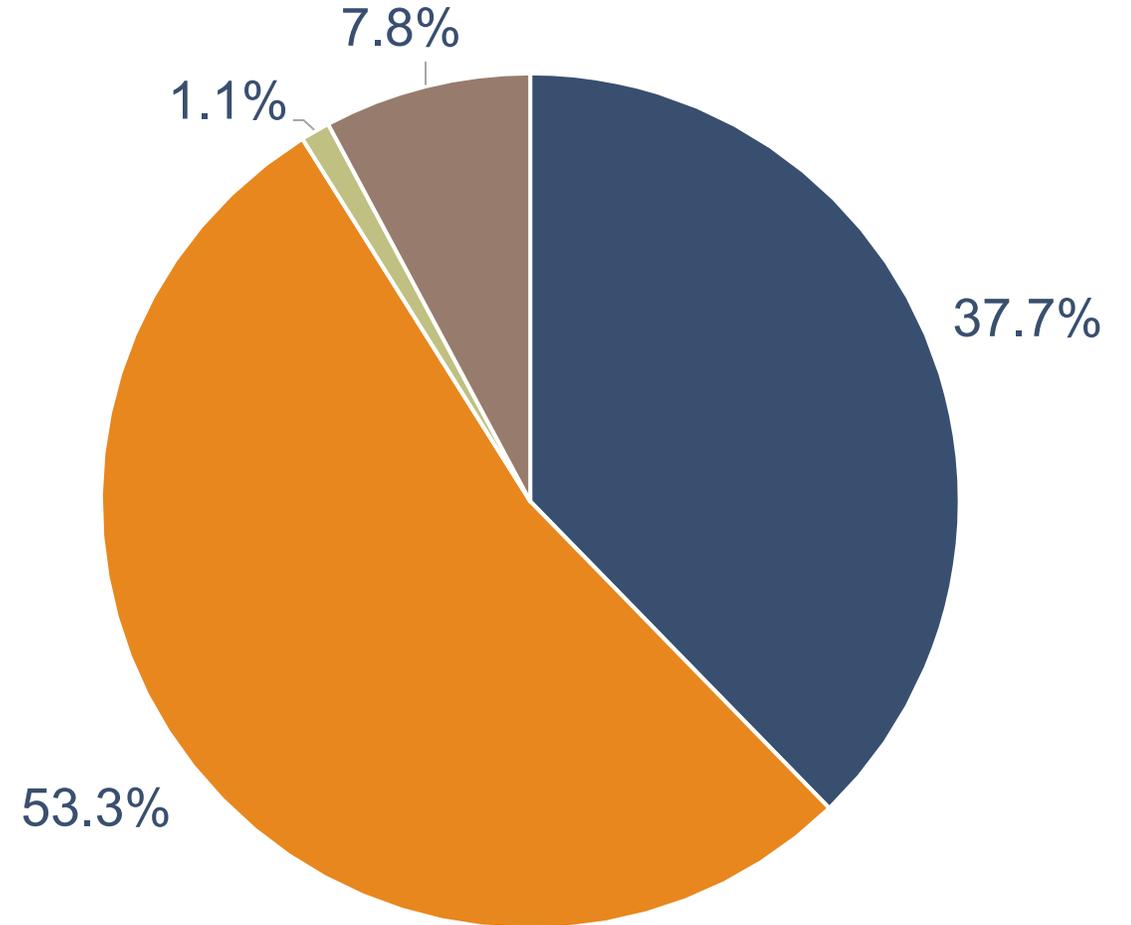


# Absences By Reason in 2024-25

## Statewide

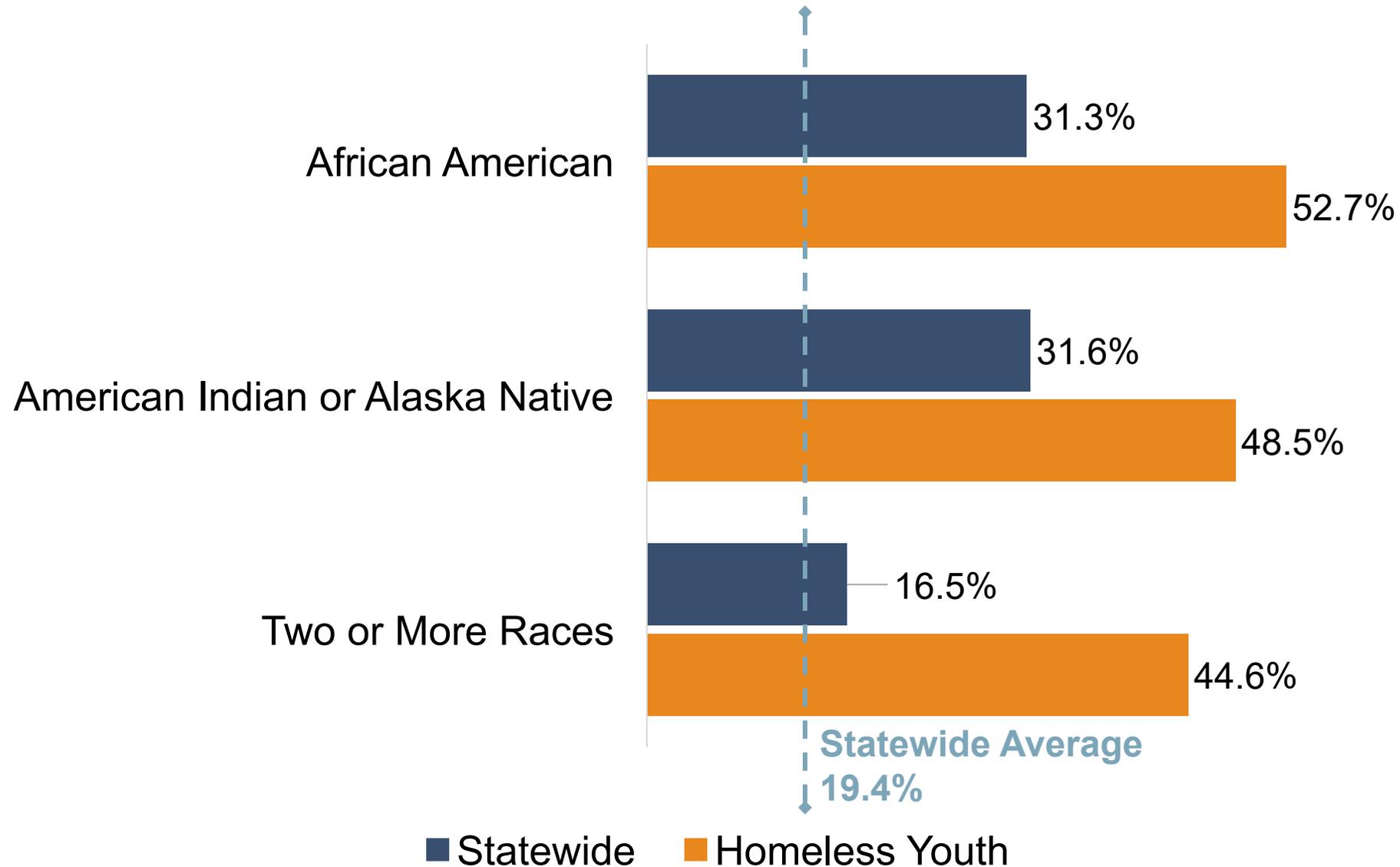


## Homeless Youth

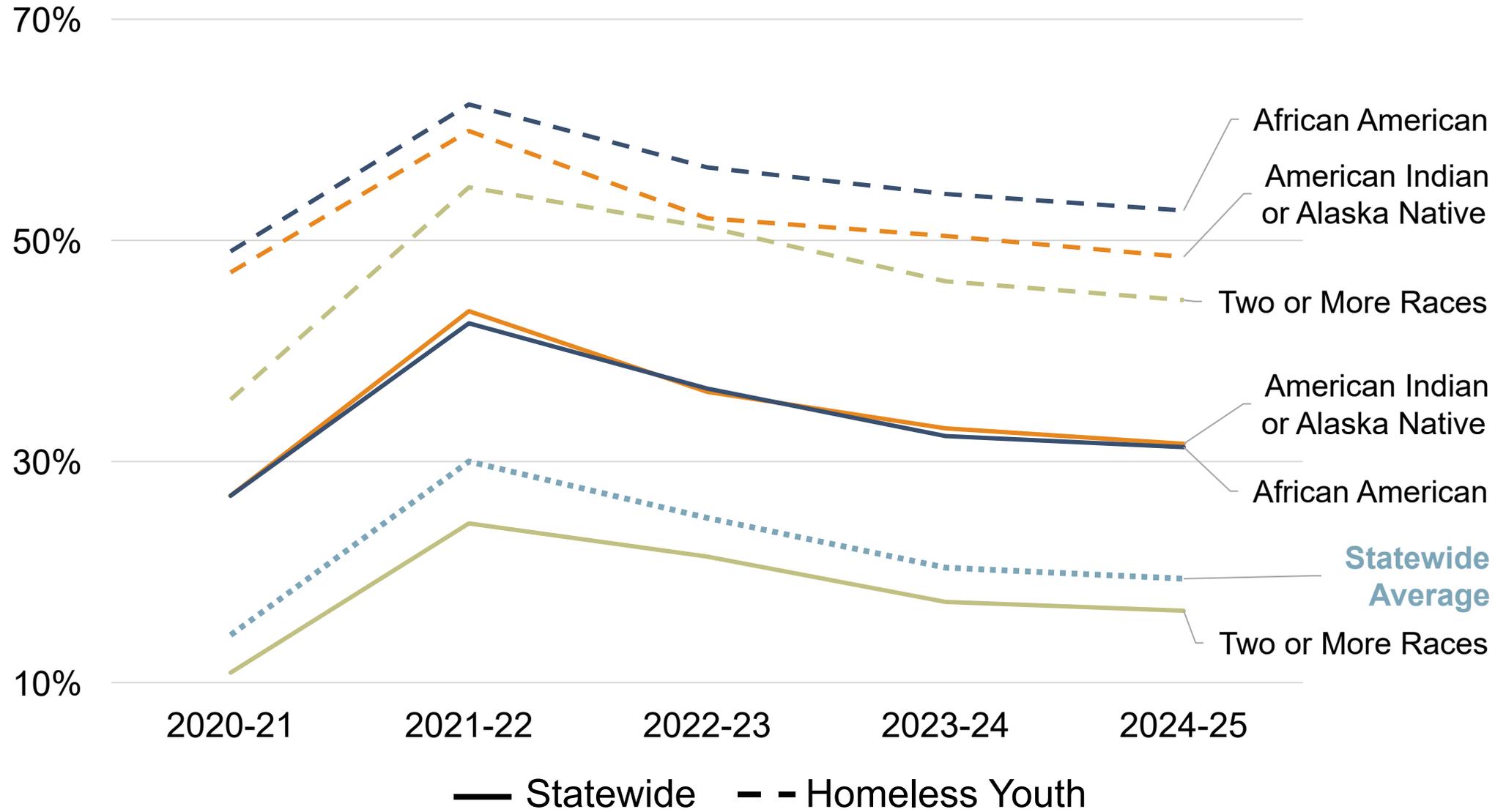


■ Excused ■ Unexcused ■ Out-of-School Suspension ■ Incomplete Independent Study

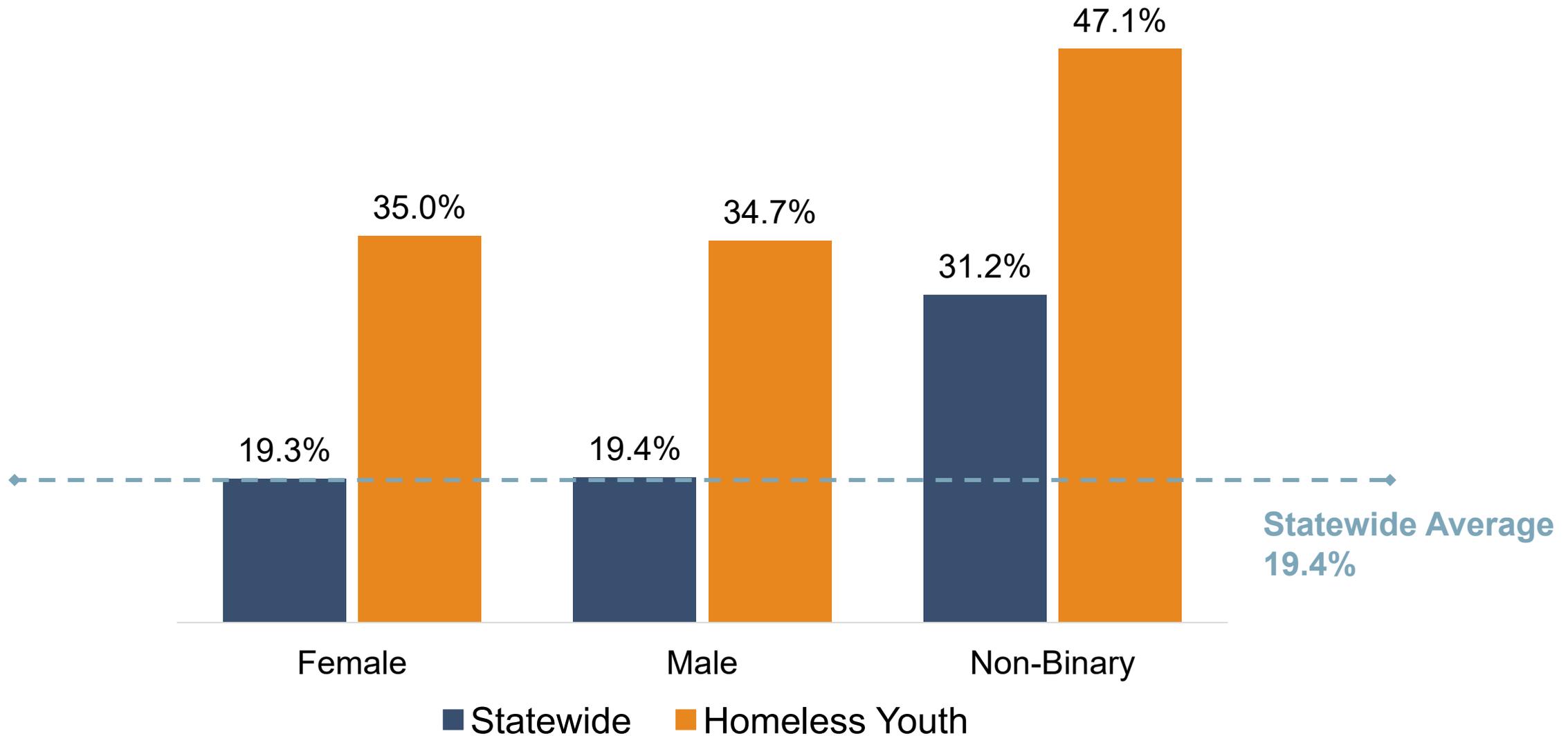
# Chronic Absenteeism by Ethnicity in 2024-25



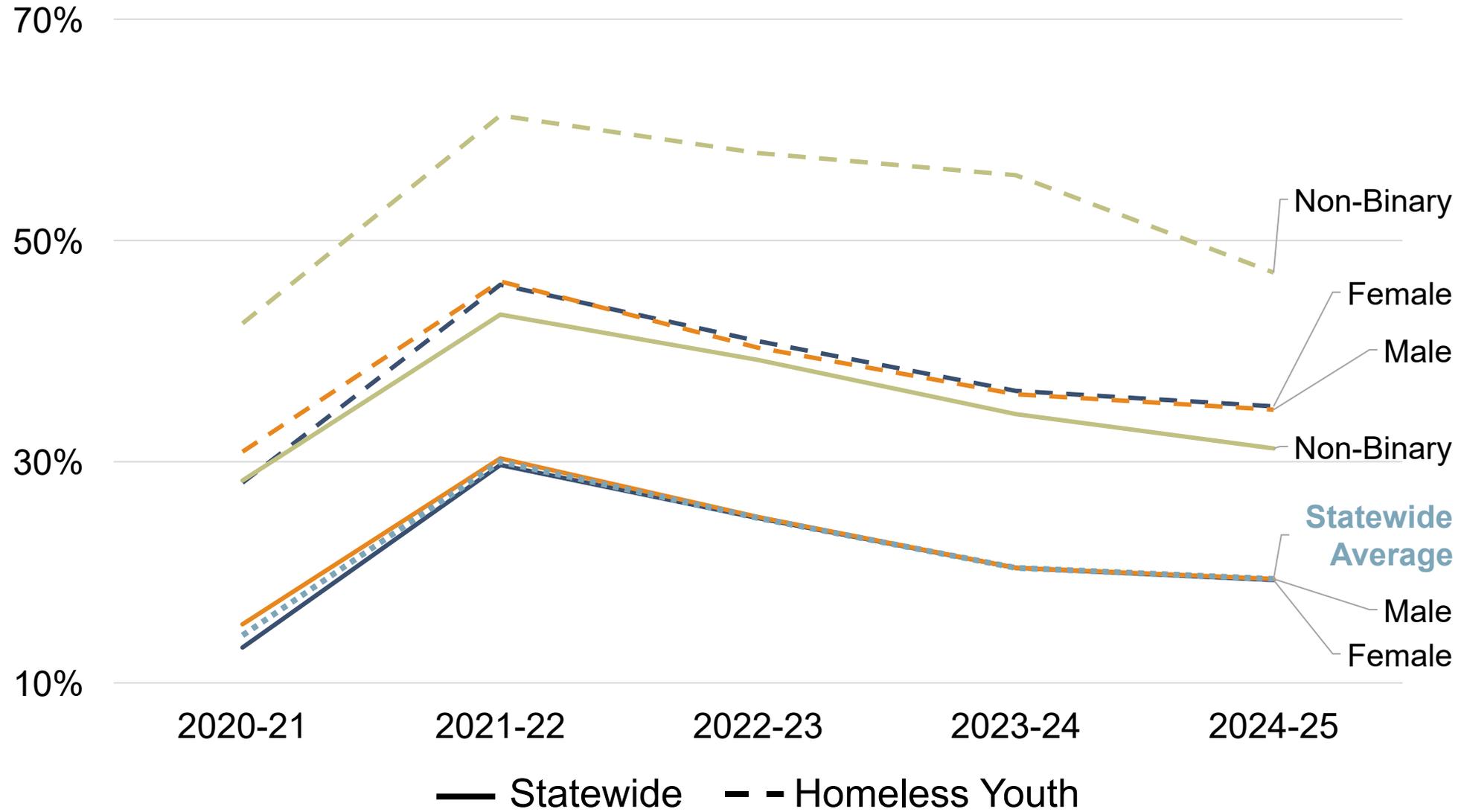
# Chronic Absenteeism by Ethnicity Trends



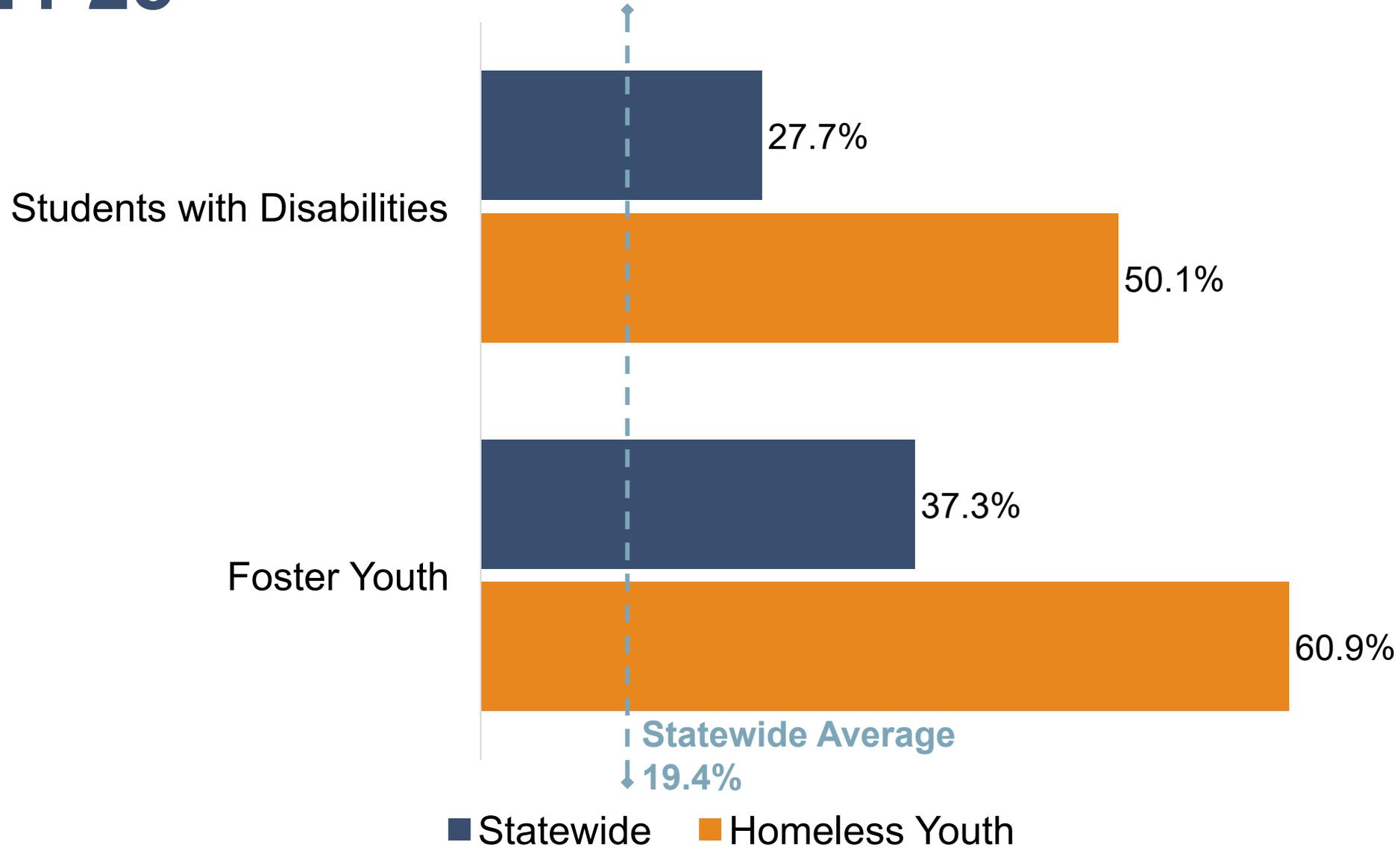
# Chronic Absenteeism by Gender in 2024-25



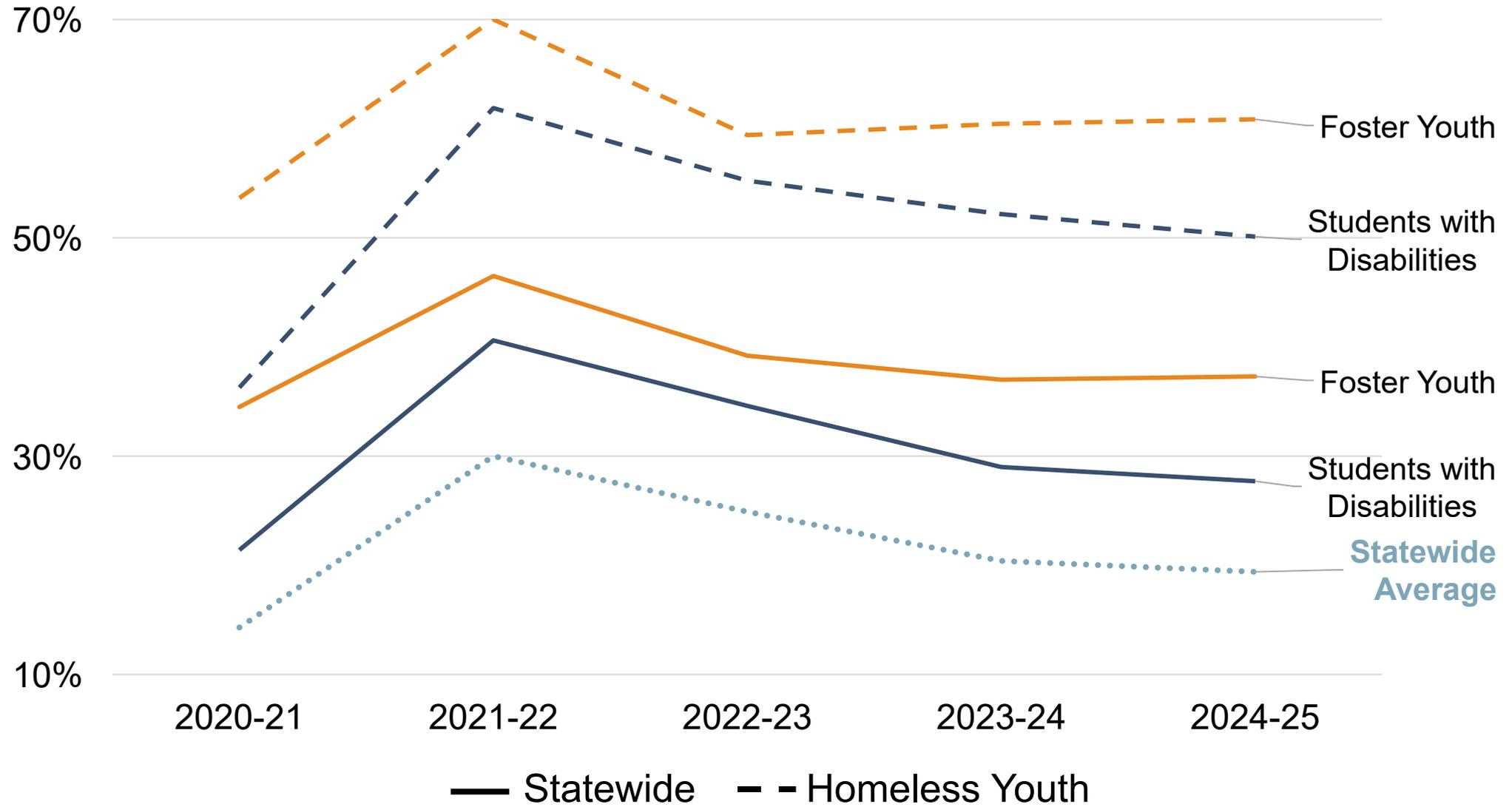
# Chronic Absenteeism by Gender Trends



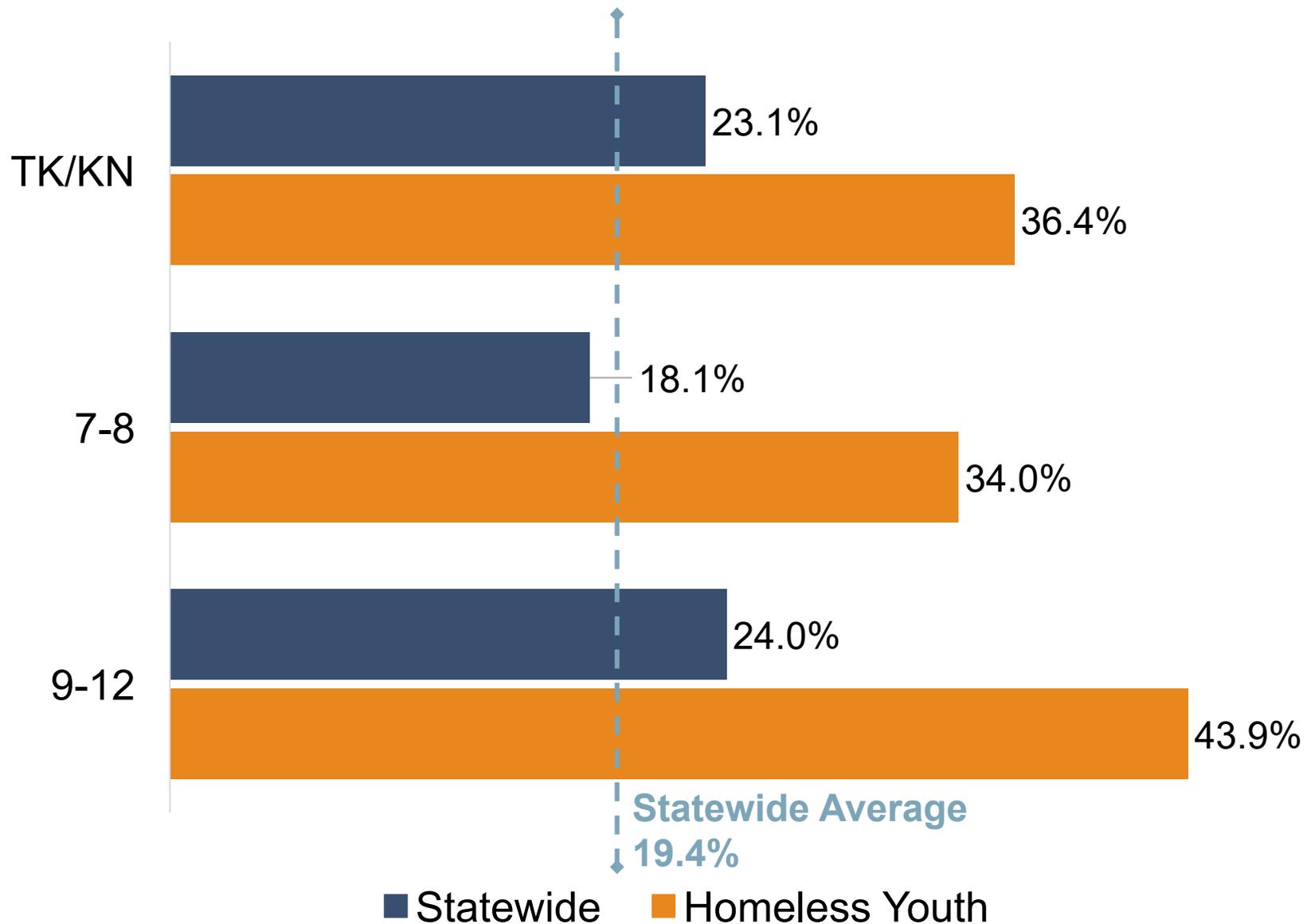
# Chronic Absenteeism by Student Group in 2024-25



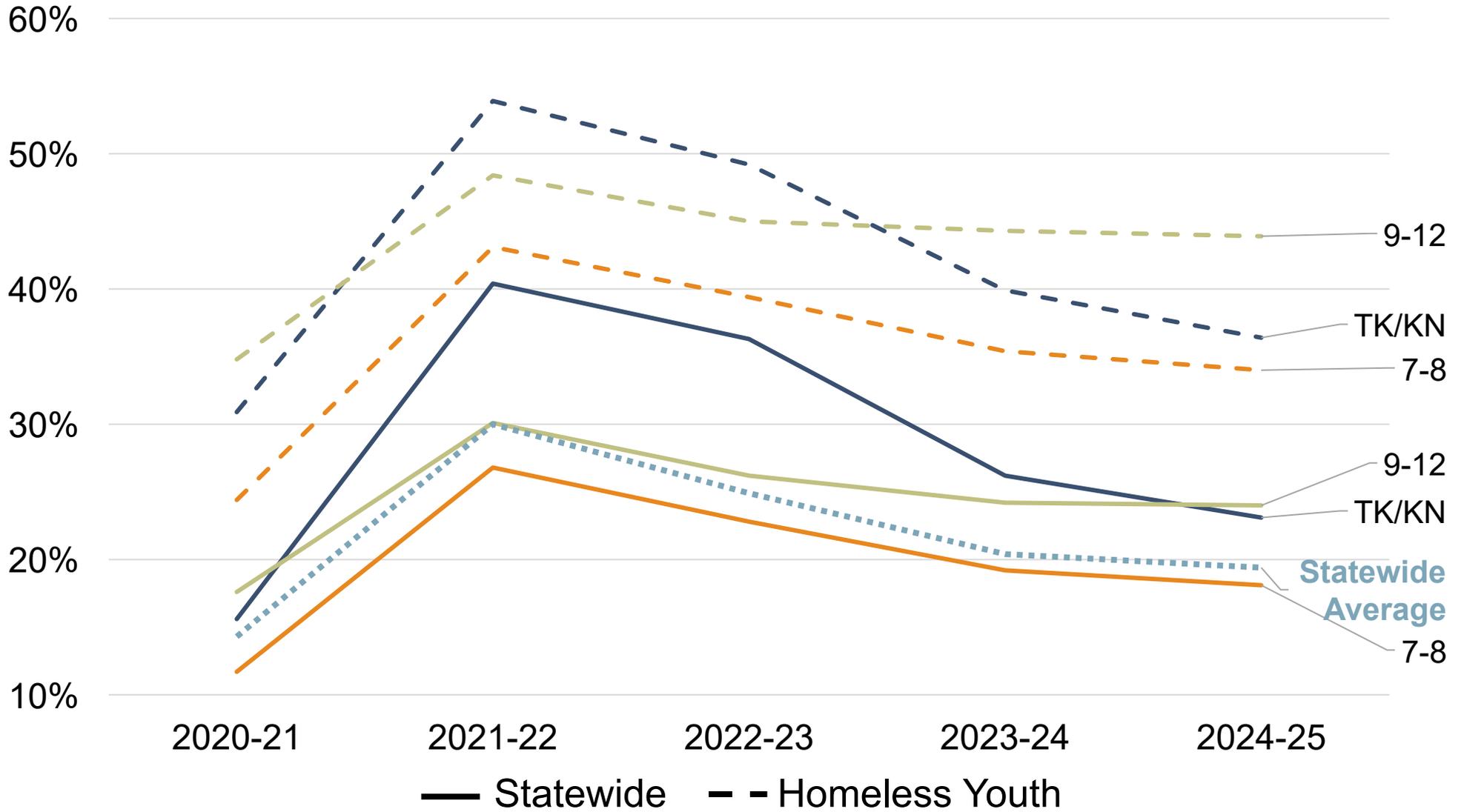
# Chronic Absenteeism by Student Group Trends



# Chronic Absenteeism by Grade Span in 2024-25



# Chronic Absenteeism by Grade Span Trends



# Chronic Absenteeism Observations (1)

- ◆ All students experienced a significant spike in Absenteeism during COVID (+16% Statewide and +17% for Homeless Youth).
- ◆ Homeless Youth are, on average, 15% more likely to be Chronically Absent when compared to the average student and their absences are less likely to be excused (-14%).
- ◆ Those who identify as African American and American Indian or Alaska Native are more likely to be Chronically Absent, regardless of Homeless Status.
- ◆ However, observed differences in Absenteeism become particularly pronounced when these students are also experiencing homelessness (+33% and +29% in comparison to the Statewide Average, respectively).

# Chronic Absenteeism Observations (2)

- ◆ For those experiencing homelessness, **Non-Binary** individuals report the largest change in **Absenteeism** when compared to the **Statewide Average (+28%)**.
- ◆ Trends in **Absenteeism** across **Grade Spans** are similar in both populations, with rates being highest for those in **Transitional Kindergarten (TK)** or **Kindergarten (K)** and for those in **High School**.
- ◆ All **Student Groups** are more likely to be **Chronically Absent** when compared to the average student.
- ◆ However, this is particularly pronounced for **Foster Youth** and **Students with Disabilities** who are also experiencing homelessness (+42% and +31% in comparison to the **Statewide Average**, respectively).

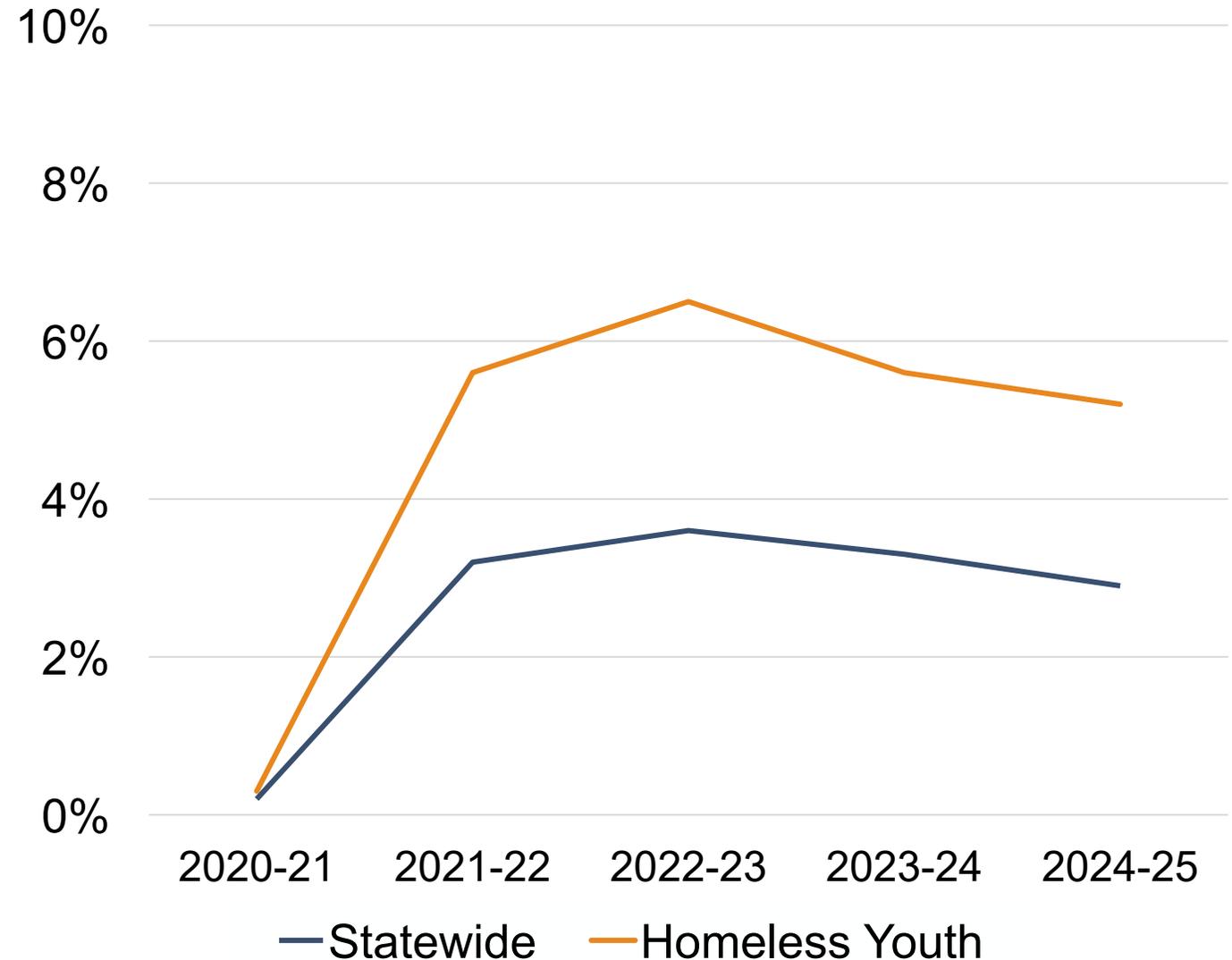
# Suspension & Expulsion Rates

- ◆ **Suspension Rates** are calculated by comparing the unduplicated count of students with at least one suspension to the total cumulative enrollment.
- ◆ **Expulsion Rates** are calculated by comparing the unduplicated count of students with at least one expulsion to the total cumulative enrollment.
- ◆ **Offense Category** refers to the various federal offenses or disciplinary events that result in a suspension or expulsion.

# Suspension Rates Trends

Student Population	2024-25 Rate	Prior Year Change
Statewide	2.9%	- 0.4%
Homeless Youth	5.2%	- 0.4%

- ◆ Homeless Youth tend to be suspended, on average, 2 percent more than the average student.
- ◆ However, Suspension Rates have remained low, regardless of status, over time.



# Most Common Suspension Offense Categories for Homeless Youth in 2024-25



**58%**

**Violent Incident  
(No Injury)**



**19%**

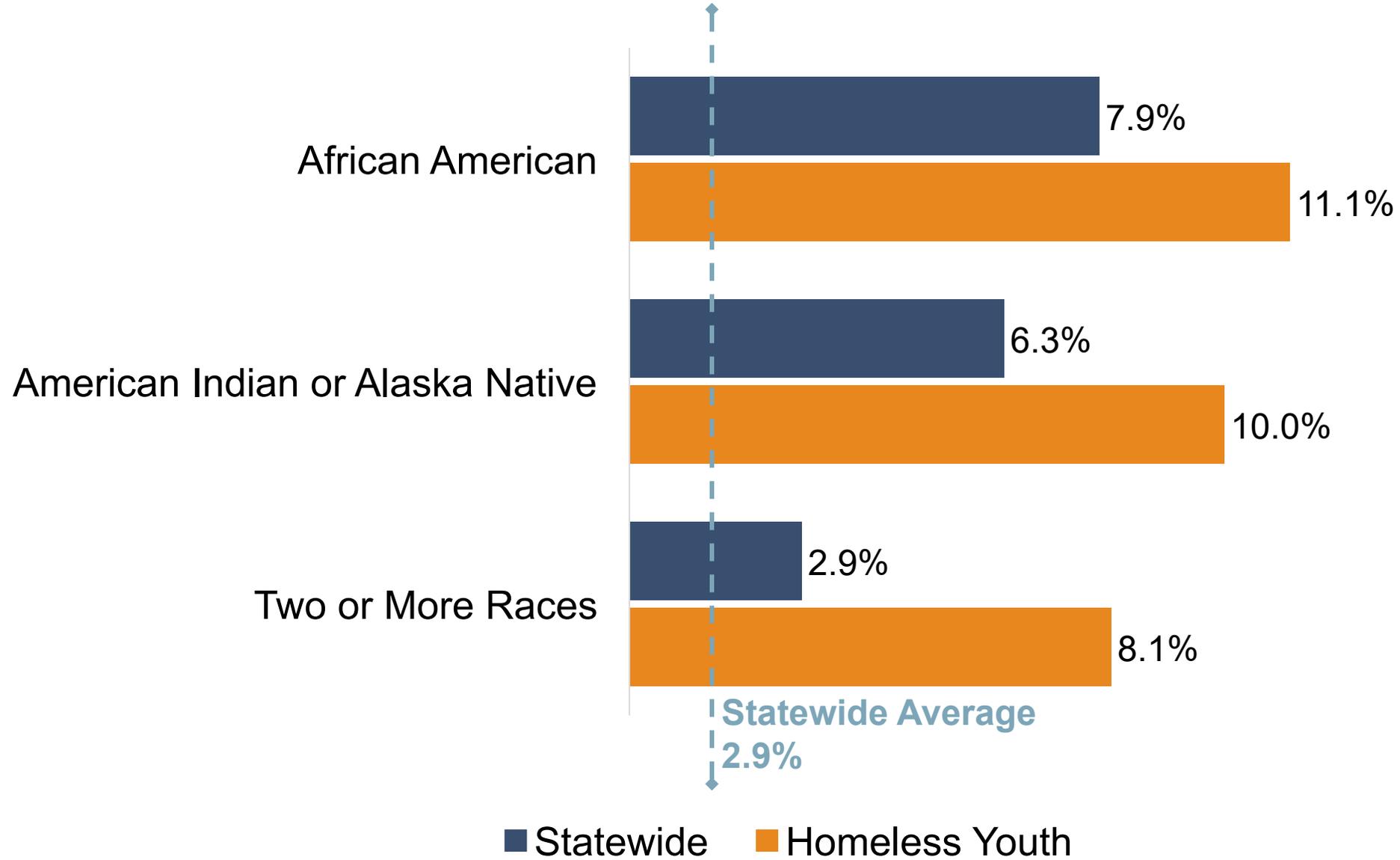
**Violent Incident  
(Injury)**



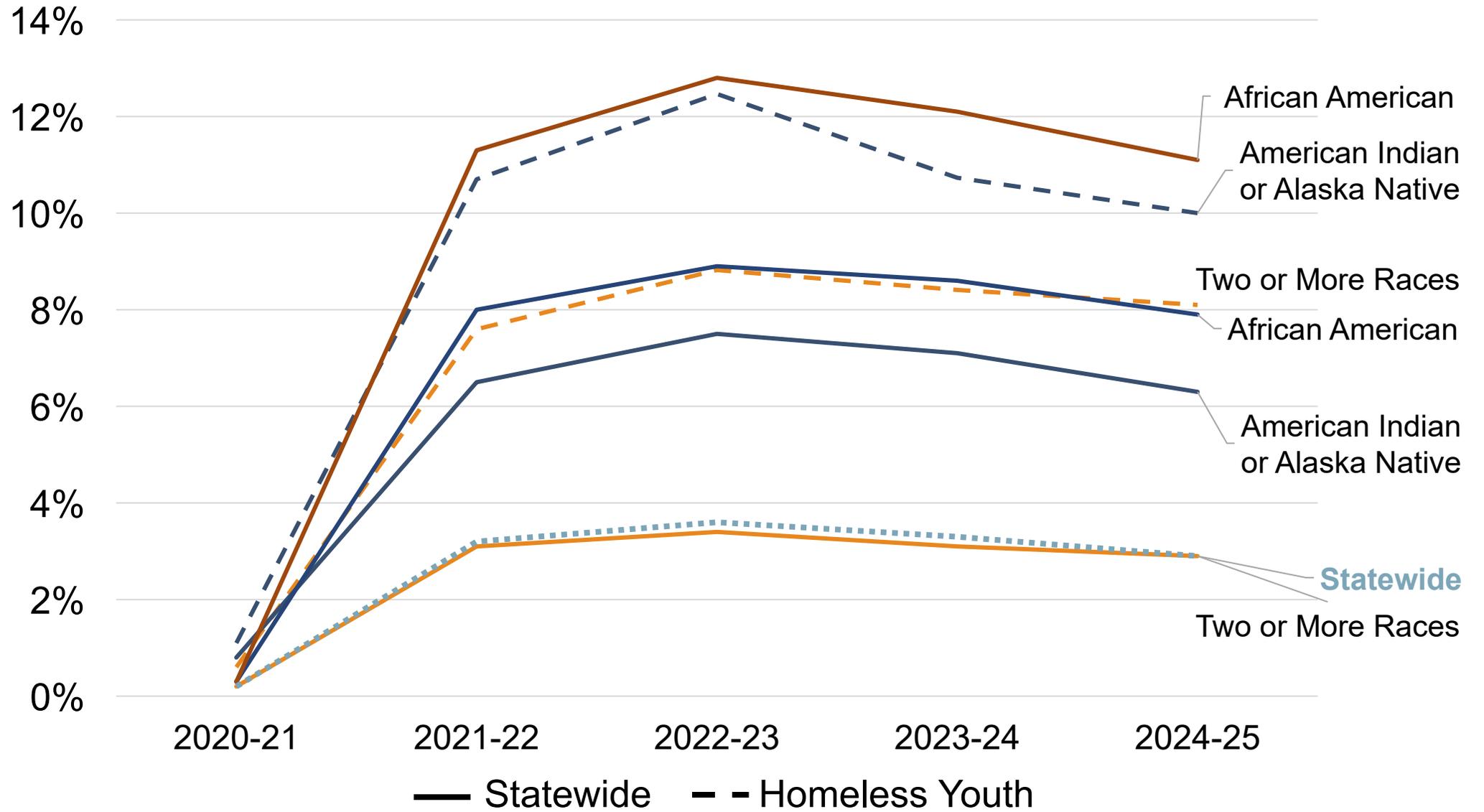
**14%**

**Illicit Drug  
Possession**

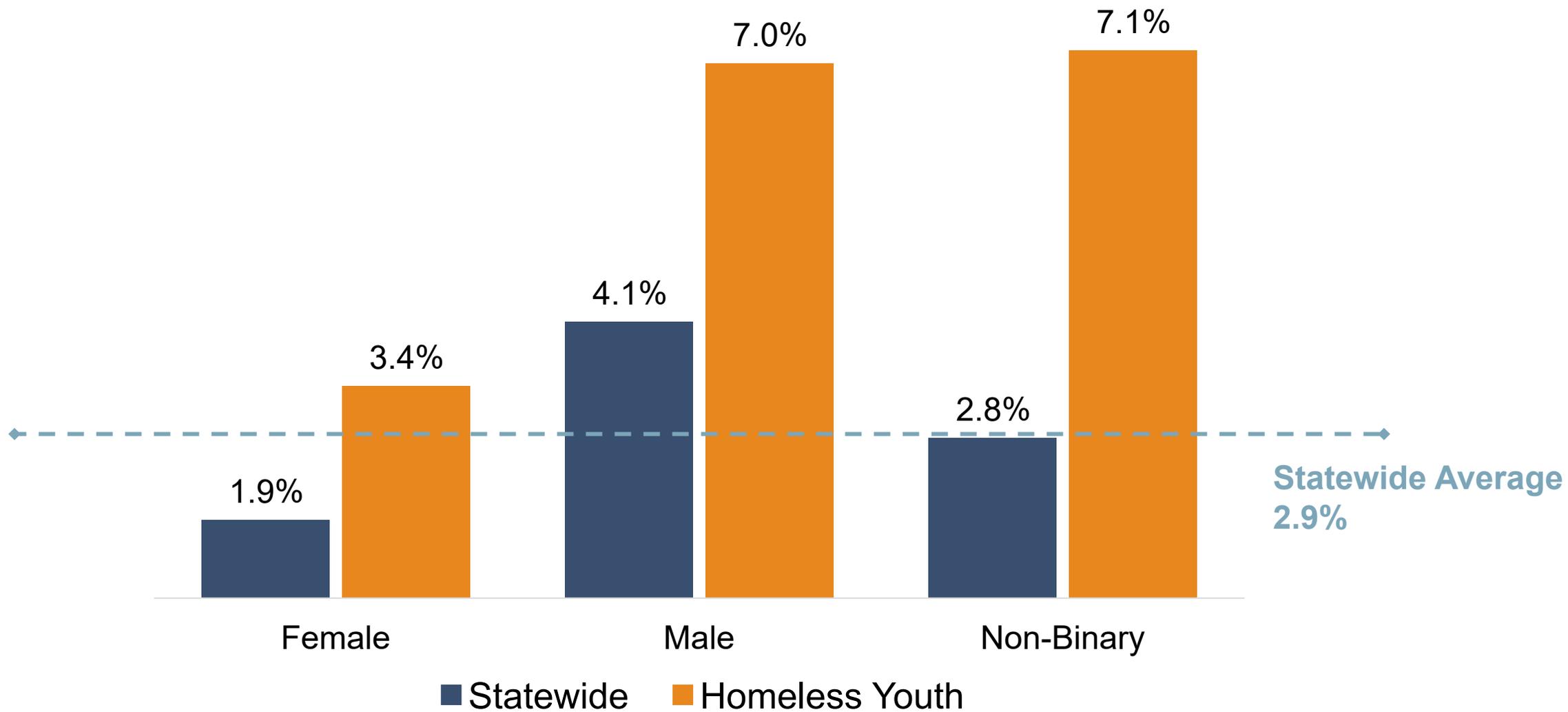
# Suspension by Ethnicity in 2024-25



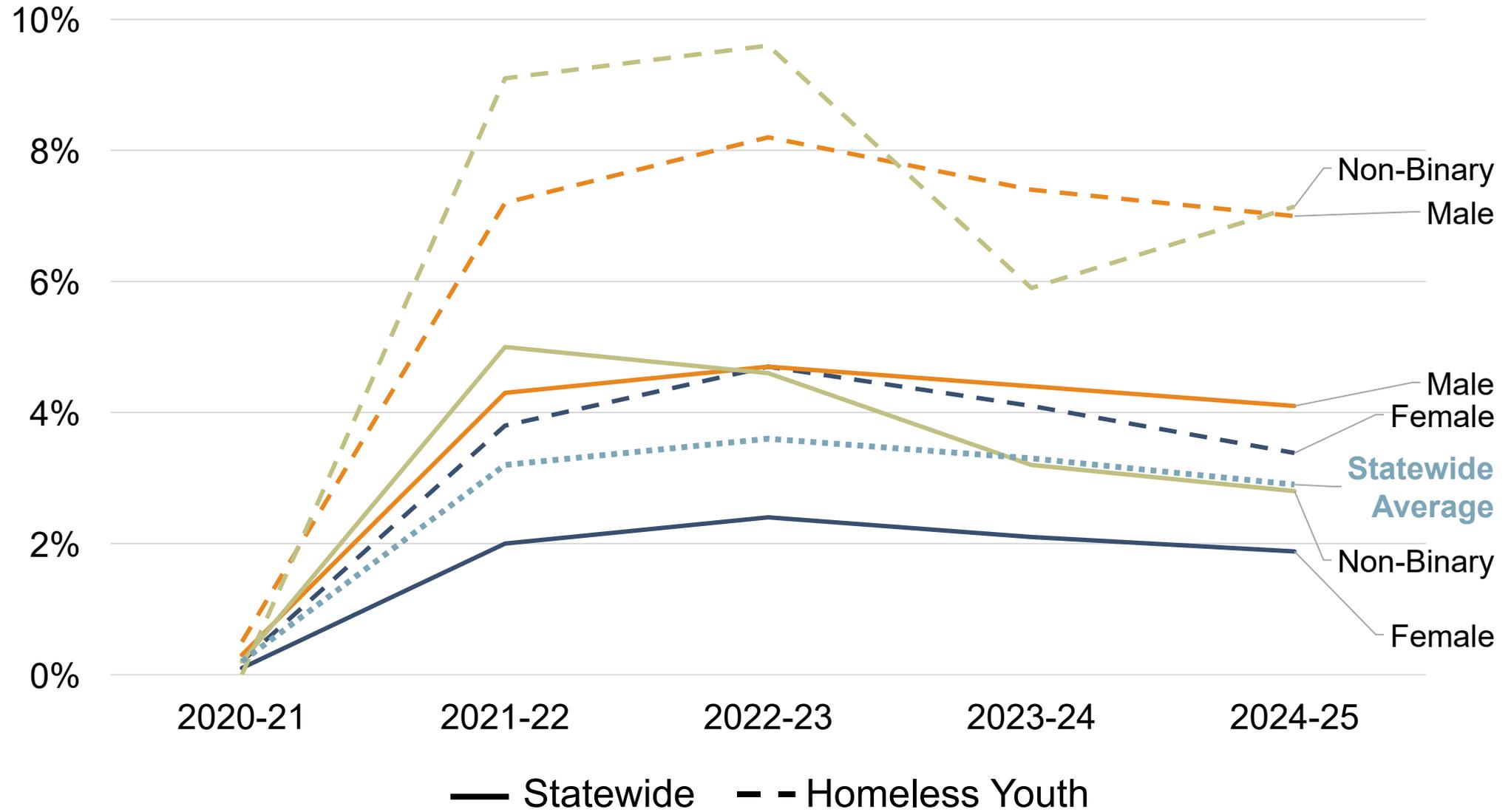
# Suspension by Ethnicity Trends



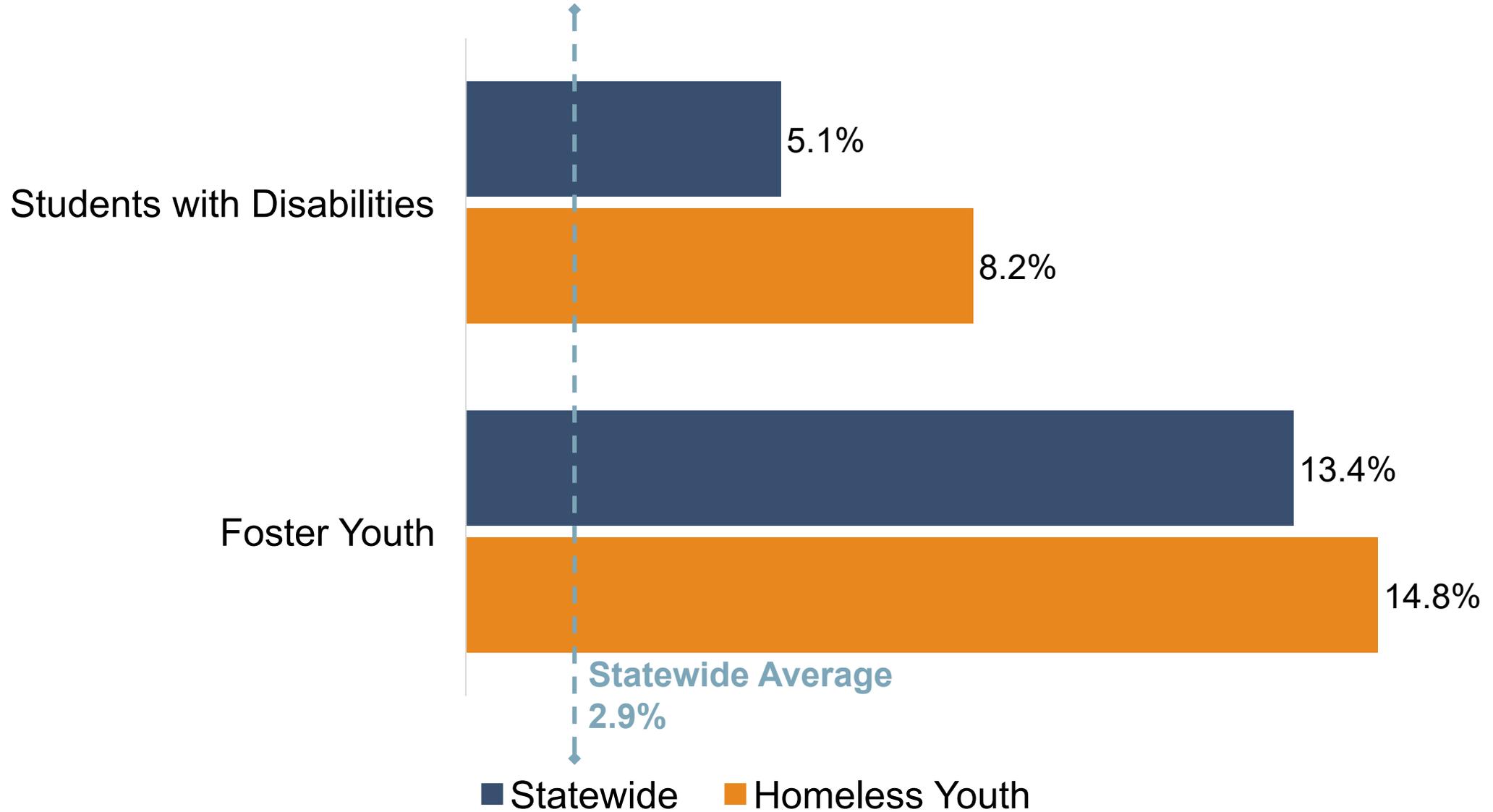
# Suspension by Gender in 2024-25



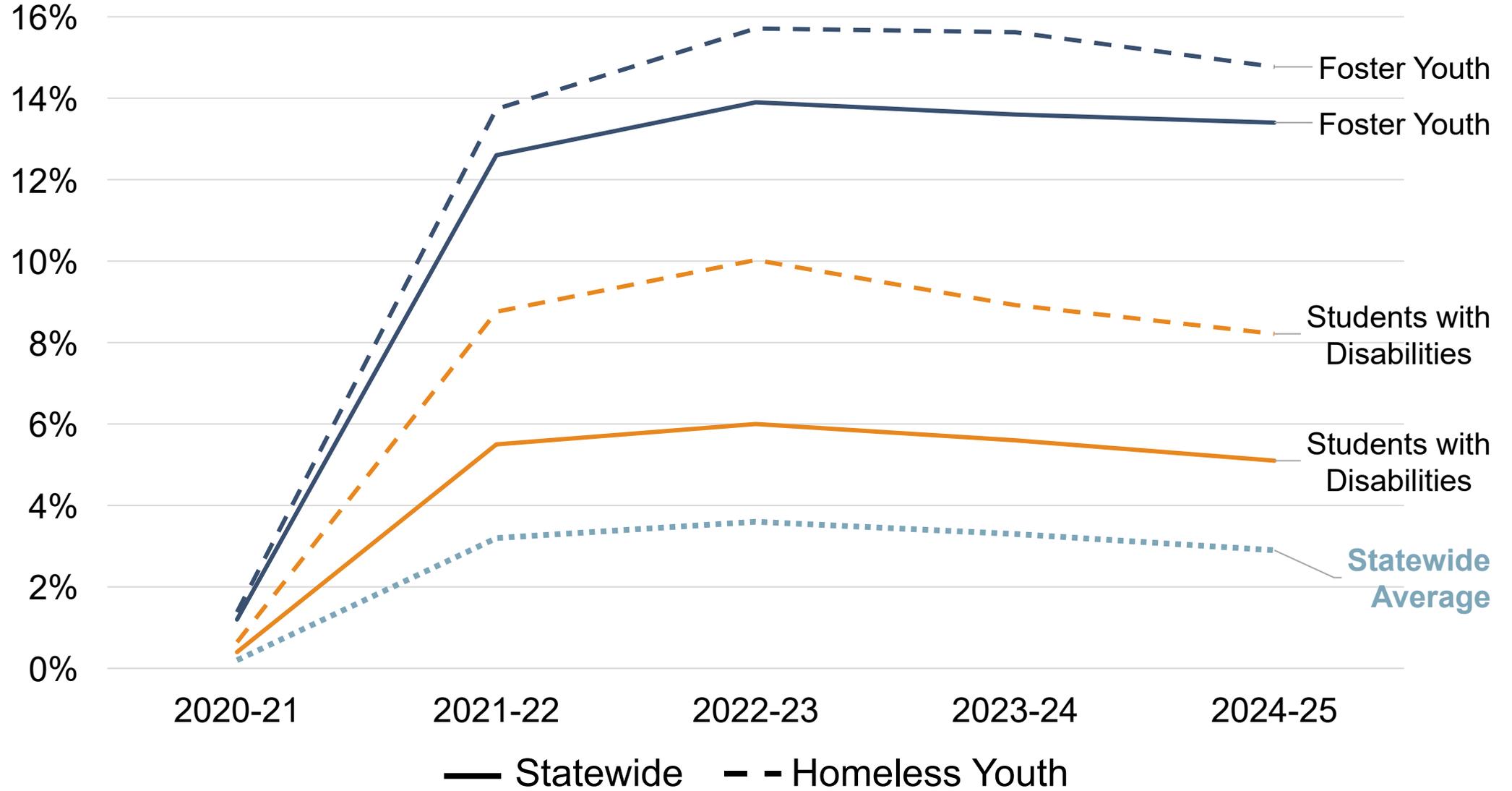
# Suspension by Gender Trends



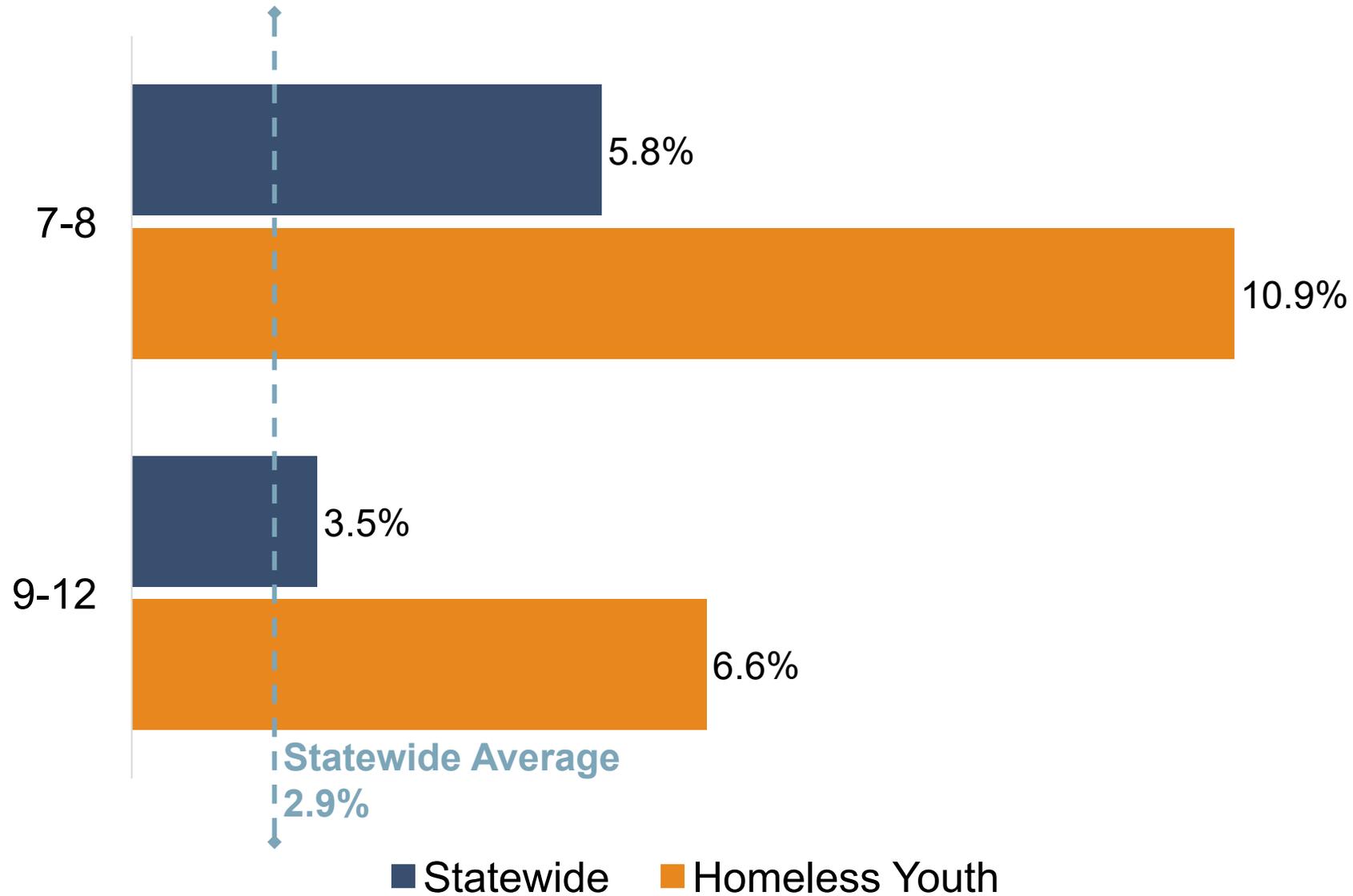
# Suspension by Student Group in 2024-25



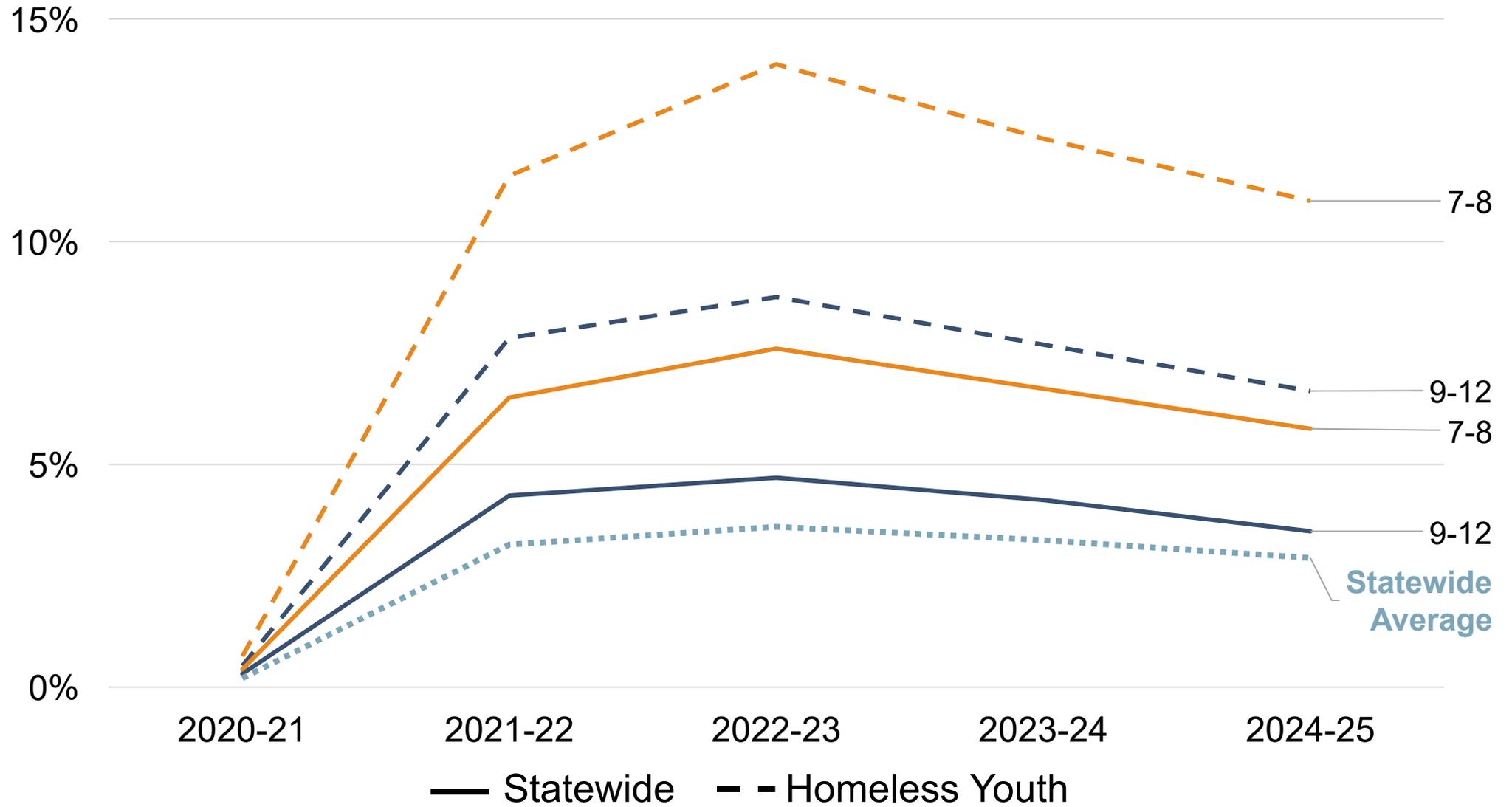
# Suspension by Student Group Trends



# Suspension by Grade Span in 2024-25



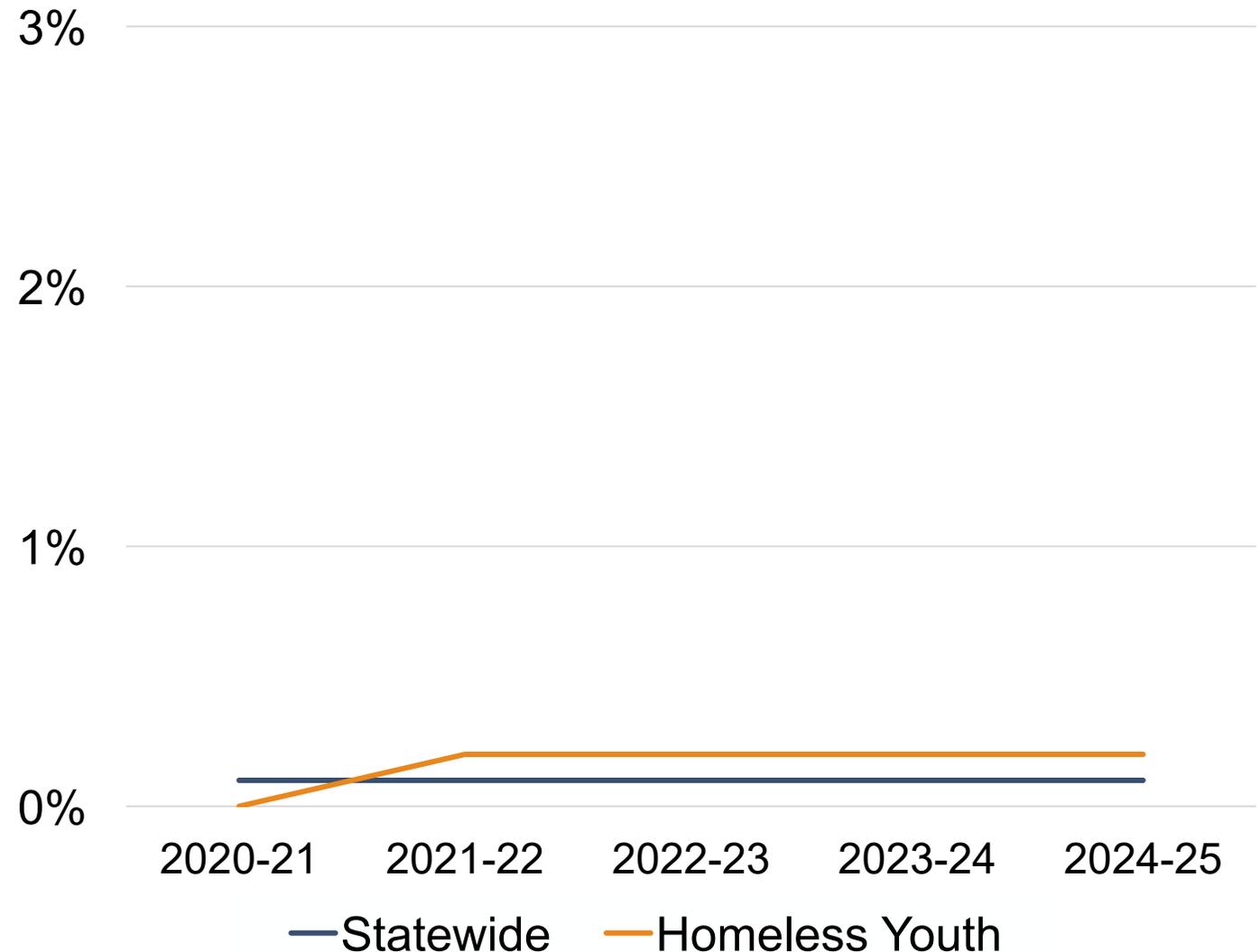
# Suspension by Grade Span Trends



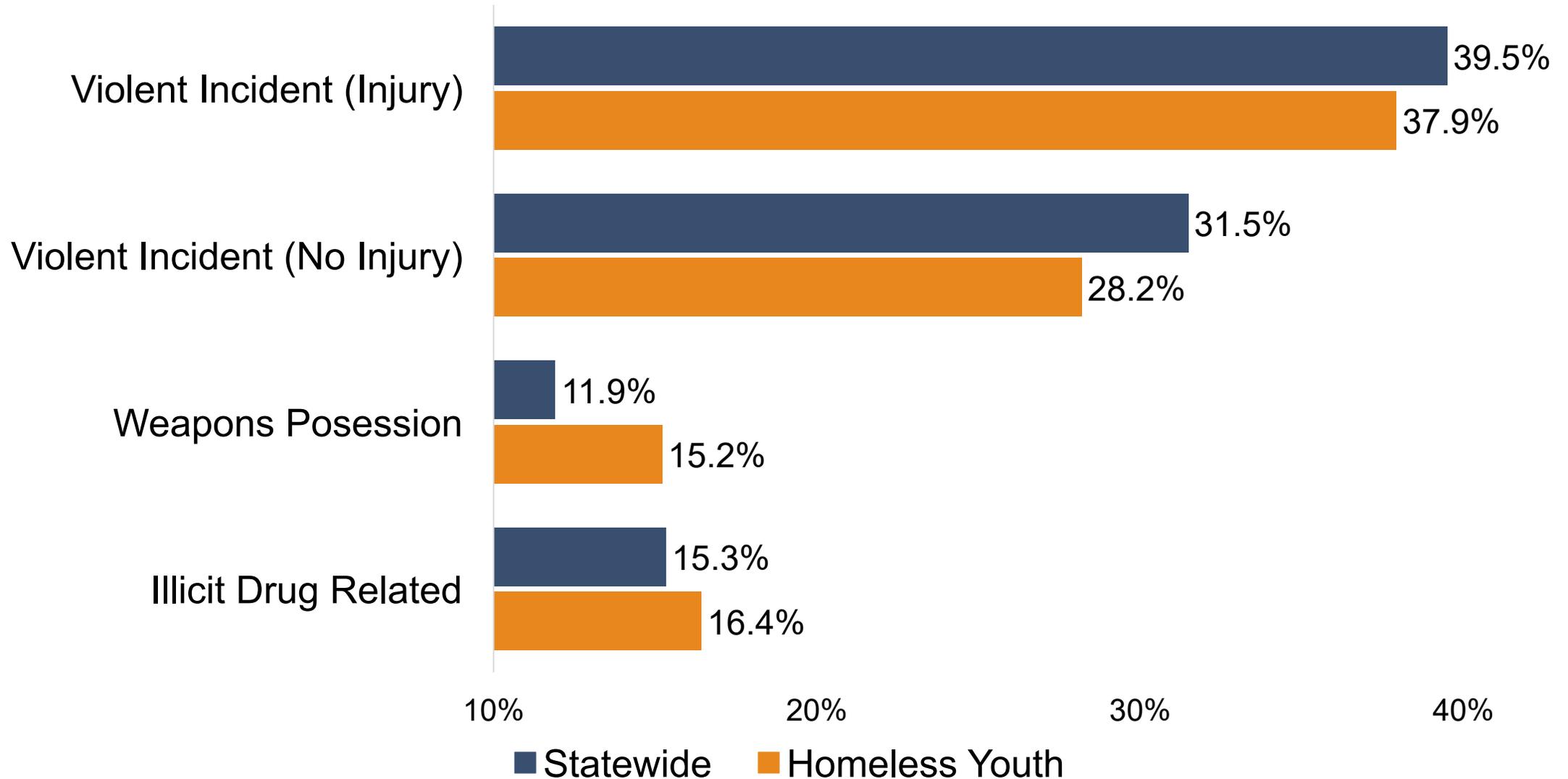
# Expulsion Rate Trends

Student Population	2024-25 Rate	Prior Year Change
Statewide	0.1%	0.0%
Homeless Youth	0.2%	0.0%

- ◆ **Expulsions** remain extremely low, regardless of status, and there is little variation across **Academic Years**.
- ◆ Regardless, **Homeless Youth** are slightly more likely to be **suspended** in comparison to the average student.



# Most Common Expulsion Offense Categories in 2024-25



# Suspension & Expulsion Rate Observations (1)

- ◆ Suspension Rates are low, regardless of Homeless Status, and there is virtually no difference in the type of offences most often linked to a suspension.
- ◆ Those who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native and African American are most likely to be suspended, regardless of Homeless Status.
- ◆ Statewide, those who identify as Male are most likely to be suspended (4%). However, for Homeless Youth, both Male and Non-Binary students are most likely to be suspended, and both rates climb to 7%.
- ◆ Foster Youth are the most likely Student Group to be suspended, regardless of Homeless Status. In addition, Students with Disabilities are more likely to be suspended when they are also experiencing homelessness (+3%).

# Suspension & Expulsion Rate Observations (2)

- ◆ Those in **Junior High** are most likely to be suspended and this rate doubles for those in **Junior High** who are also experiencing homelessness (+5%).
- ◆ **Expulsion Rates** are also low regardless of **Homeless Status, Ethnicity, Gender, and Grade Span.**
- ◆ However, we do see minor differences in the types of **Offences** linked to expulsion between **Homeless Youth and Statewide.**

# Four-Year Cohorts

- ◆ **Four-Year Cohorts** refer to the range of students who entered **Grade 9** for the first time through the number of students in **Grade 12** in any given three-year period.
- ◆ The cohort is further adjusted by:
  - adding into the cohort any student who transfers in and
  - subtracting any student from the cohort who transfers out, emigrates to another country, transfers to a prison or juvenile facility, or dies during that same period.
- ◆ **Cohort Outcome Periods** include the Cohort time-period (07/01/Year 1 – 06/30/Year 4) in tandem with an additional month and a half (07/01/Year 1 – 08/15/Year 4) to allow time to report summer graduations.

# Cohort Outcomes

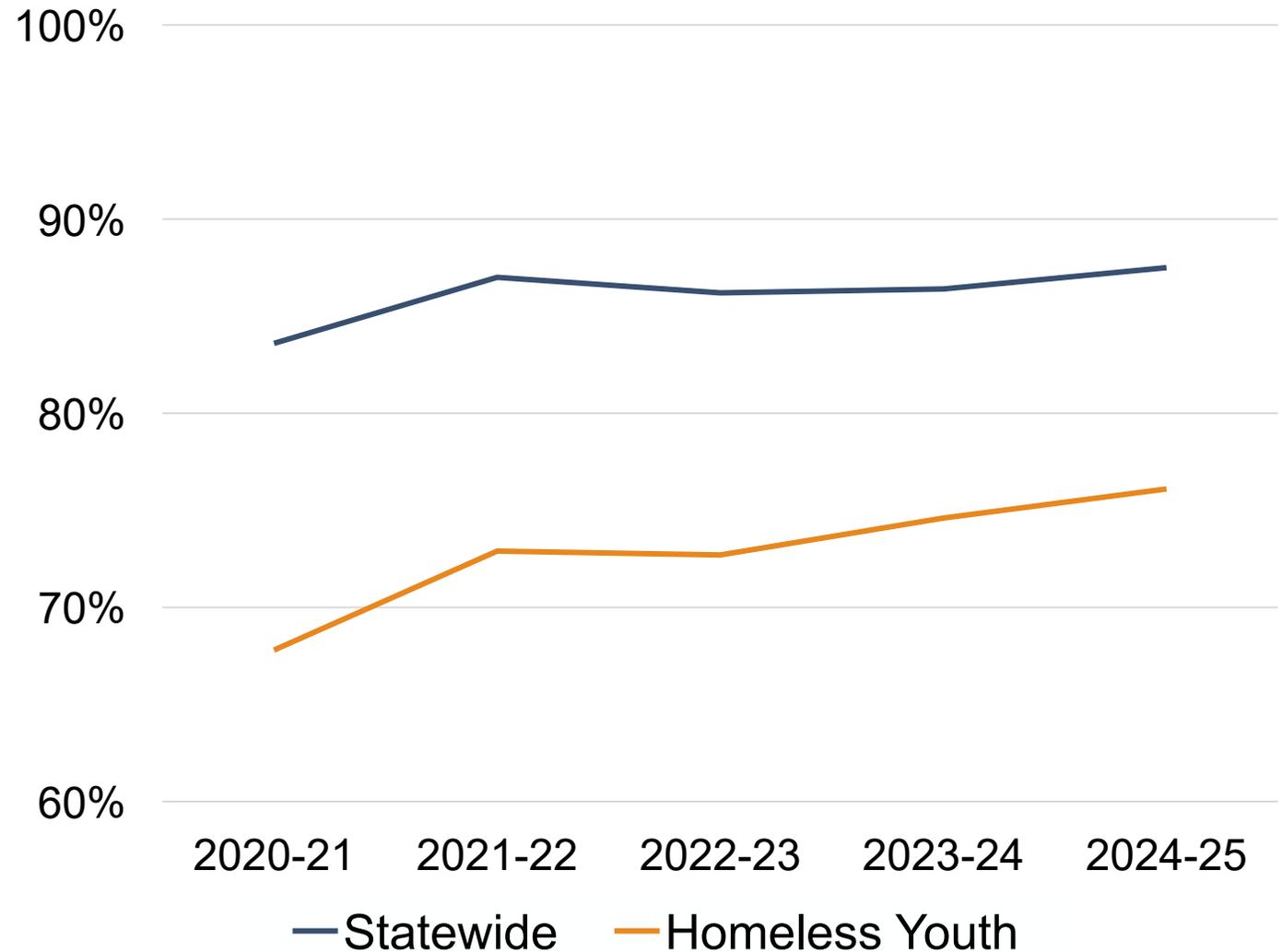
◆ **Graduation Rates** are calculated by comparing the number of students who graduate from **High School** in four years with a **Regular High School Diploma** divided to the number of students who form the cohort within the graduating class.

◆ **Dropout Rates** are calculated by reporting the number of students who (1) do not graduate with a regular high school diploma, (2) do not otherwise complete high school, or (3) are not still enrolled as a "fifth-year senior."

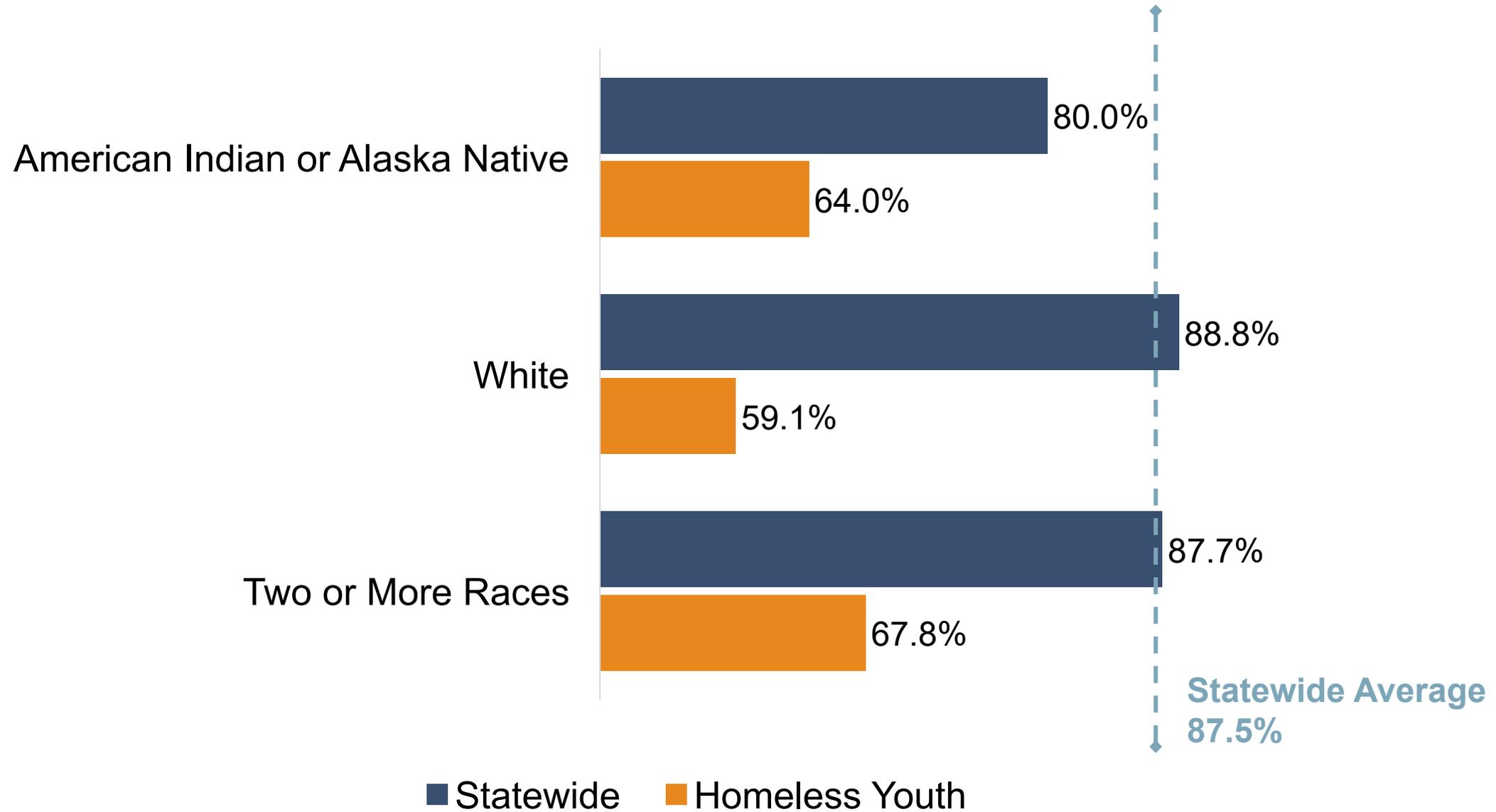
# Graduation Rate Trends

Student Population	2024-25 Rate	Prior Year Change
Statewide	87.5%	+ 1.1%
Homeless Youth	76.1%	+ 1.5%

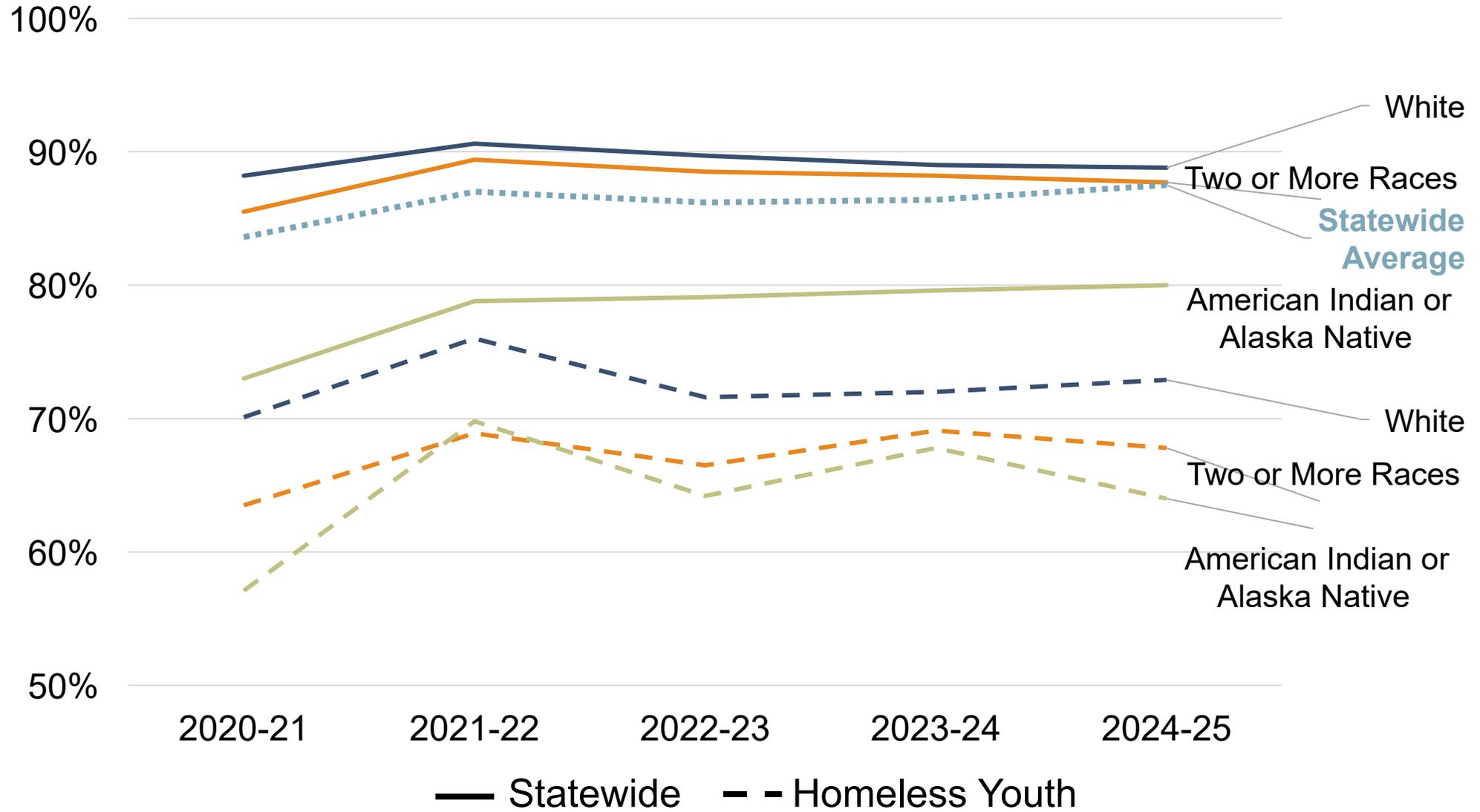
- ◆ Most students graduate High School.
- ◆ Homeless Youth are, on average, 13 percent less likely to graduate than the average student.
- ◆ However, the rate has increased approximately 8 percent over the last five Academic Years.



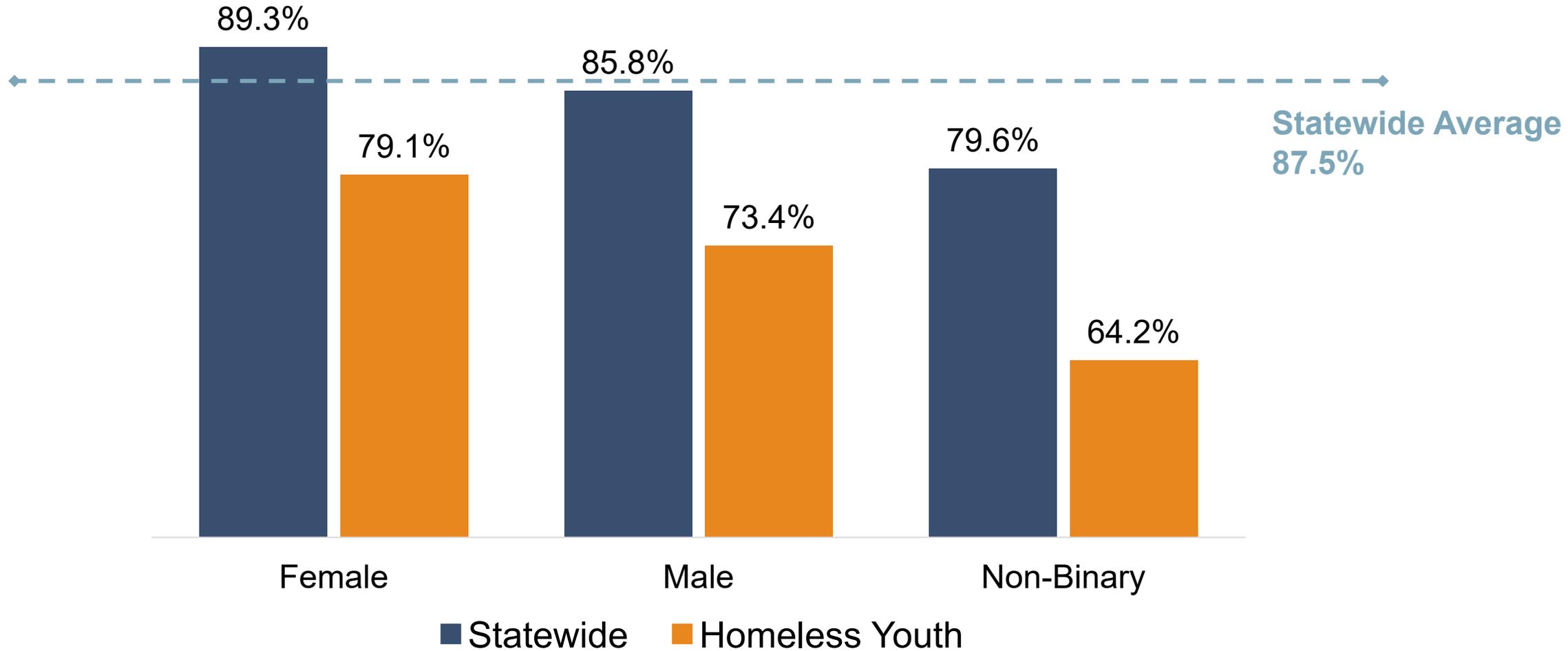
# Graduation Rate by Ethnicity in 2024-25



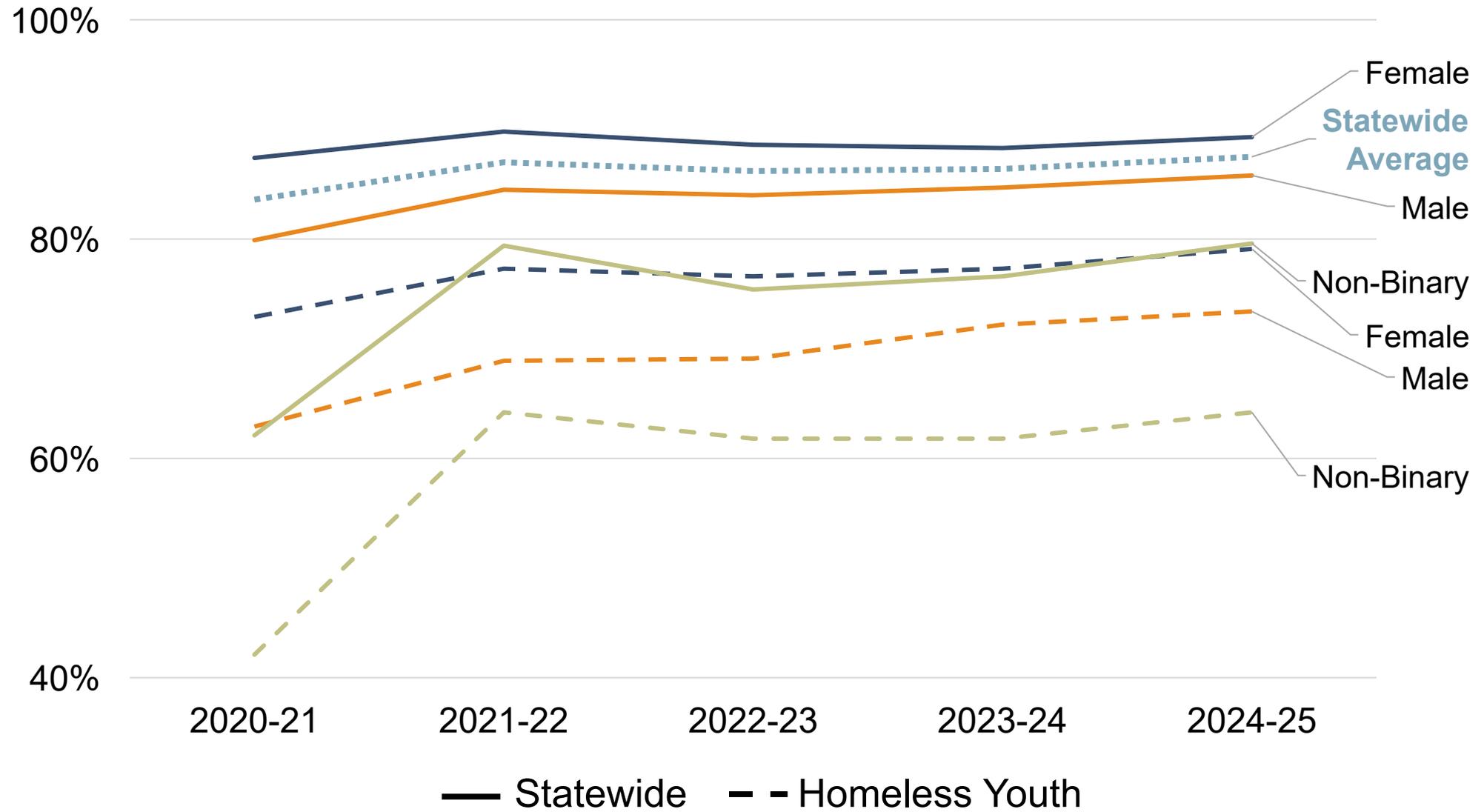
# Graduation Rate by Ethnicity Trends



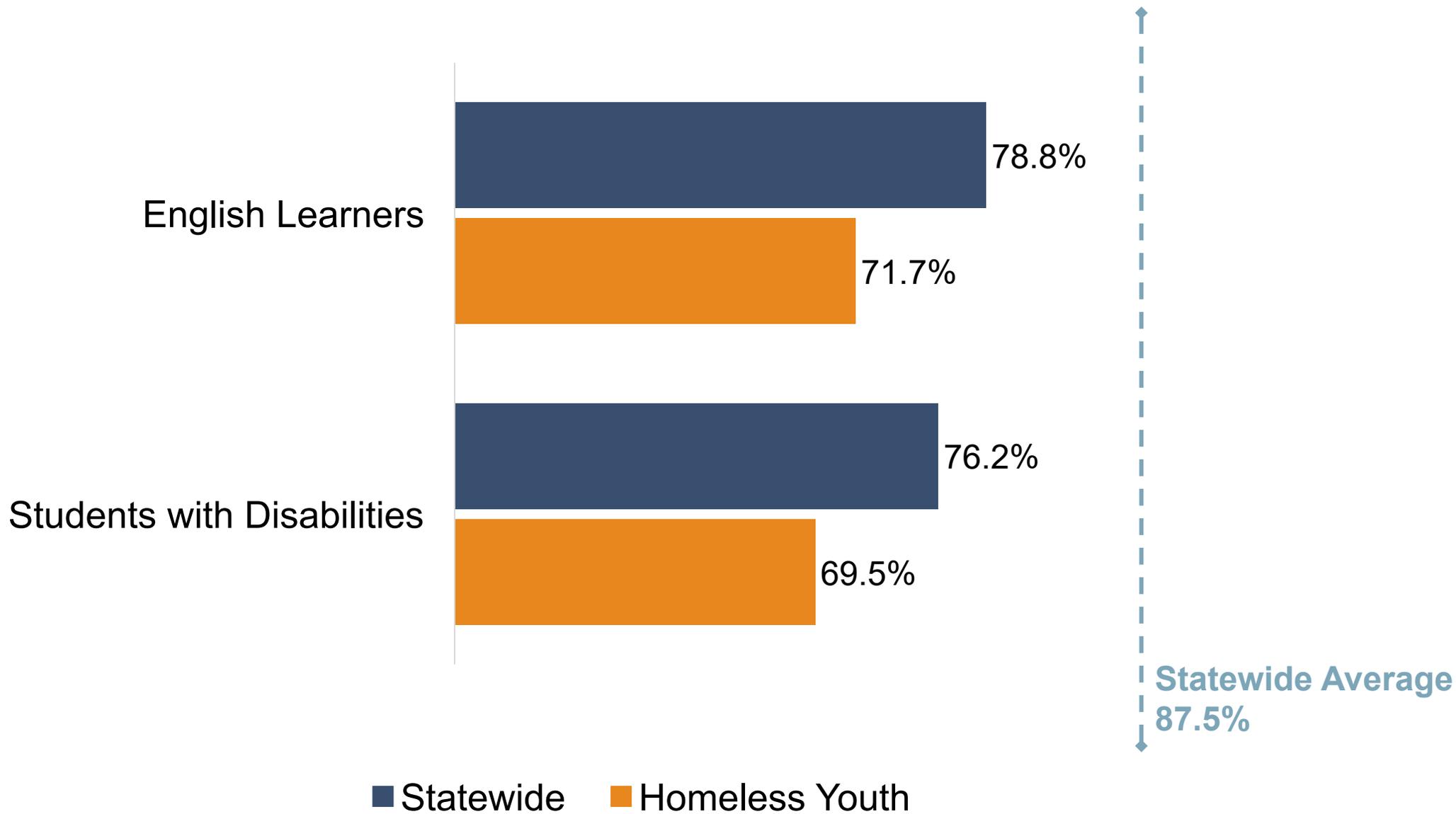
# Graduation Rate by Gender in 2024-25



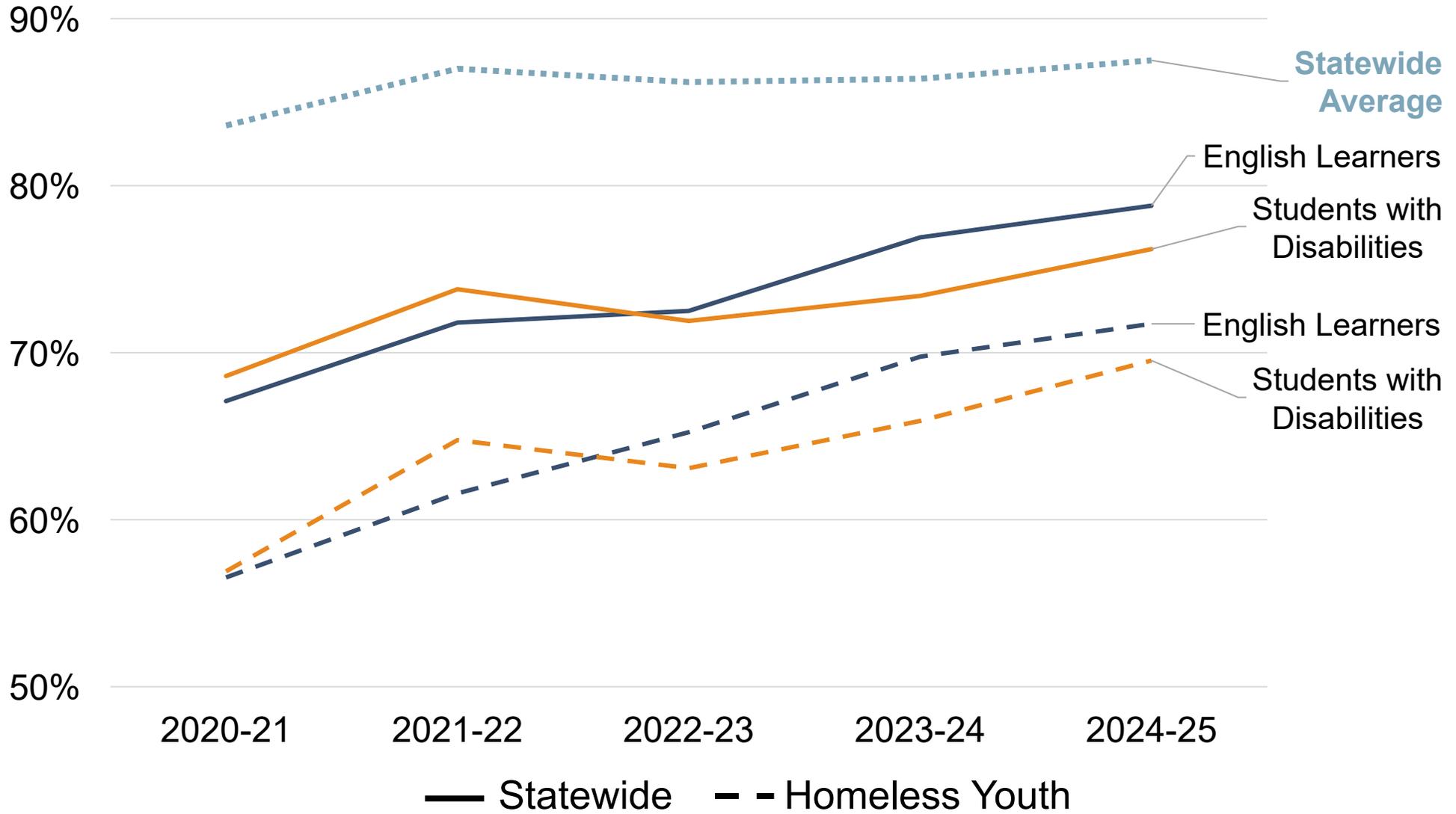
# Graduation Rate by Gender Trends



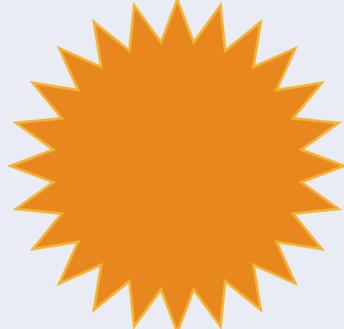
# Graduation Rate by Student Group in 2024-25



# Graduation Rate by Student Group Trends



# Other Graduation Outcomes for Homeless Youth in 2024-25



**32.3%**

Golden Seal  
Merit Diploma  
Earners



**16.3%**

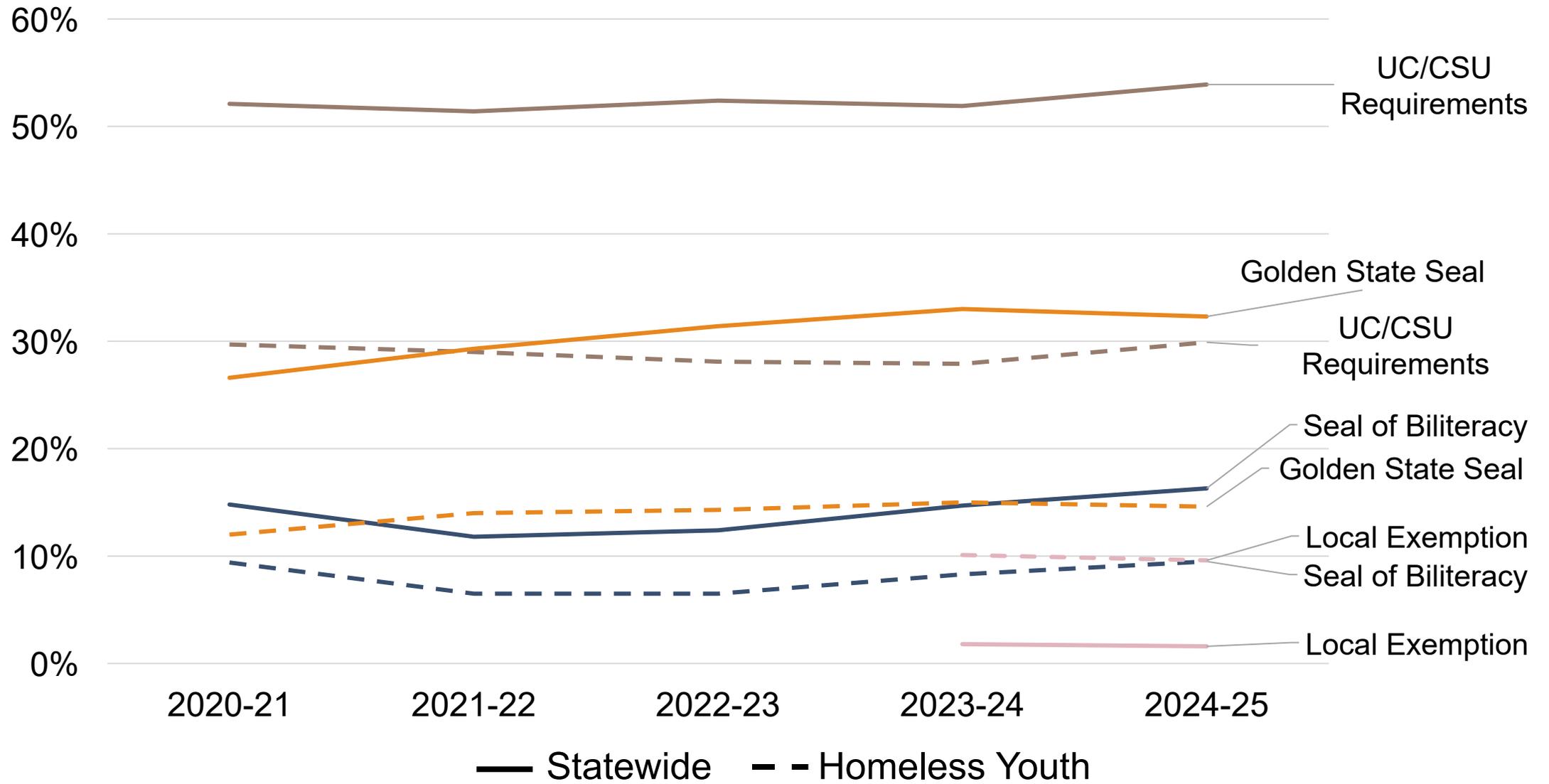
Seal of Biliteracy  
Earners



**53.9%**

Met UC/CSU  
Entry  
Requirements

# Other Graduation Outcome Trends



# Graduation Rate Observations (1)

- ◆ The majority of students graduate with a High School Diploma, regardless of Homeless Status, Ethnicity, Gender, or belonging to an additional Student Group.
- ◆ However, we do see differences in Graduation Rates, and more variability across Academic Years, for students experiencing homelessness.
- ◆ Graduation Rates drop significantly for those who identify as White, Two or More Races, and American Indian or Alaska Native who are experiencing homelessness (-30%, -20%, and -16% respectively).
- ◆ An average 10% of Homeless Youth have made use of Local Graduation Exemptions over the past two years since the policy was first introduced in the 2023-24 Academic Year.

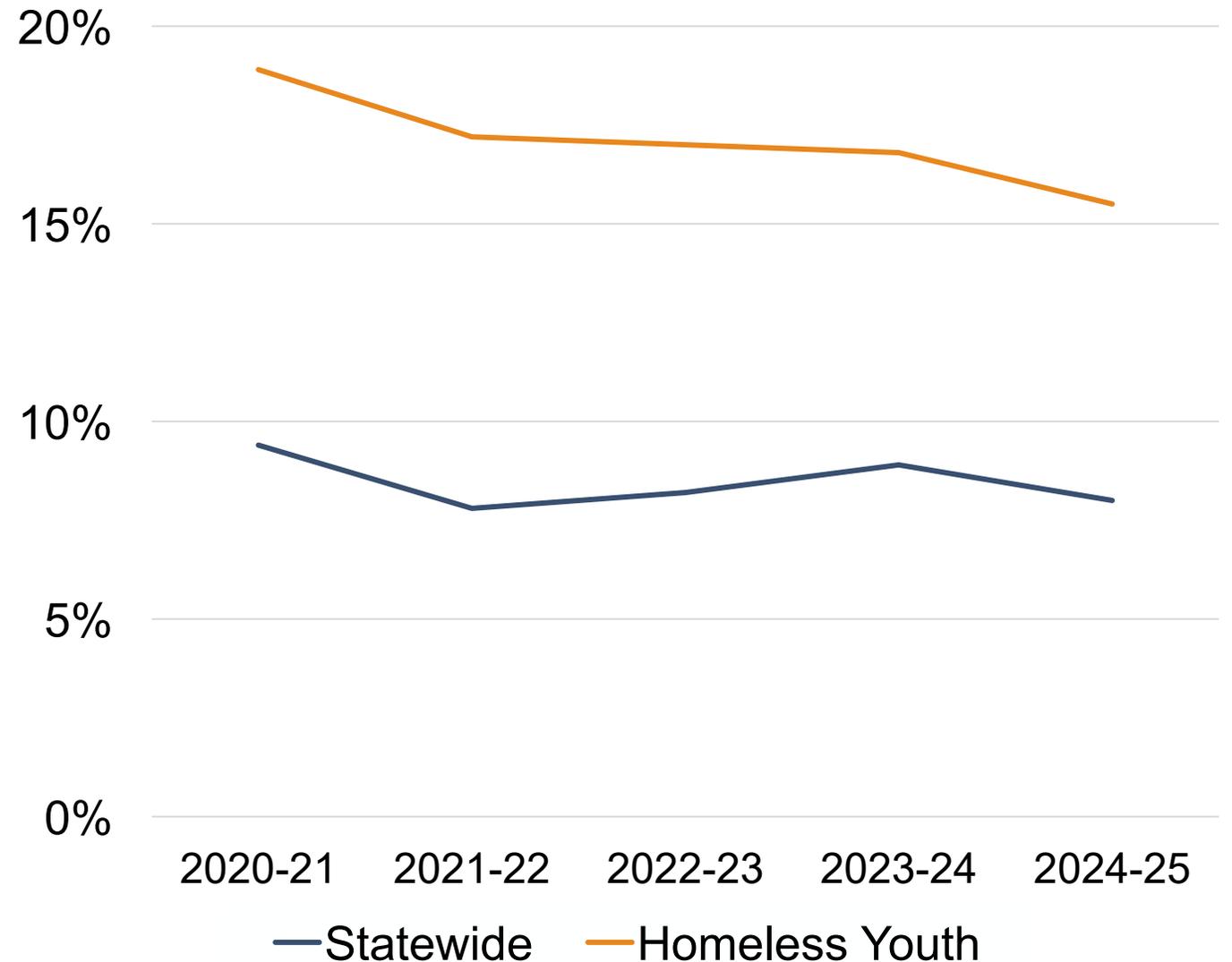
# Graduation Rate Observations (2)

- ◆ Those who identify as **Female** are the most likely to graduate, regardless of **Homeless Status**.
- ◆ Comparatively, **Non-Binary** individuals are the least likely to graduate. This is particularly the case for **Non-Binary** students experiencing homelessness (-23% in comparison to the **Statewide Average**).
- ◆ **Foster Youth** are the least likely **Student Group** to graduate, regardless of **Homeless Status**. In addition, experiencing of homelessness reduces the likelihood of graduation for all **Student Groups**.
- ◆ However, we see smaller changes in **Graduation Rates** across populations in comparison to other **Educational Outcomes**. The highest percent change was -7% for **English Learners** experiencing homelessness in comparison to the **Statewide Average** for **English Learners**.

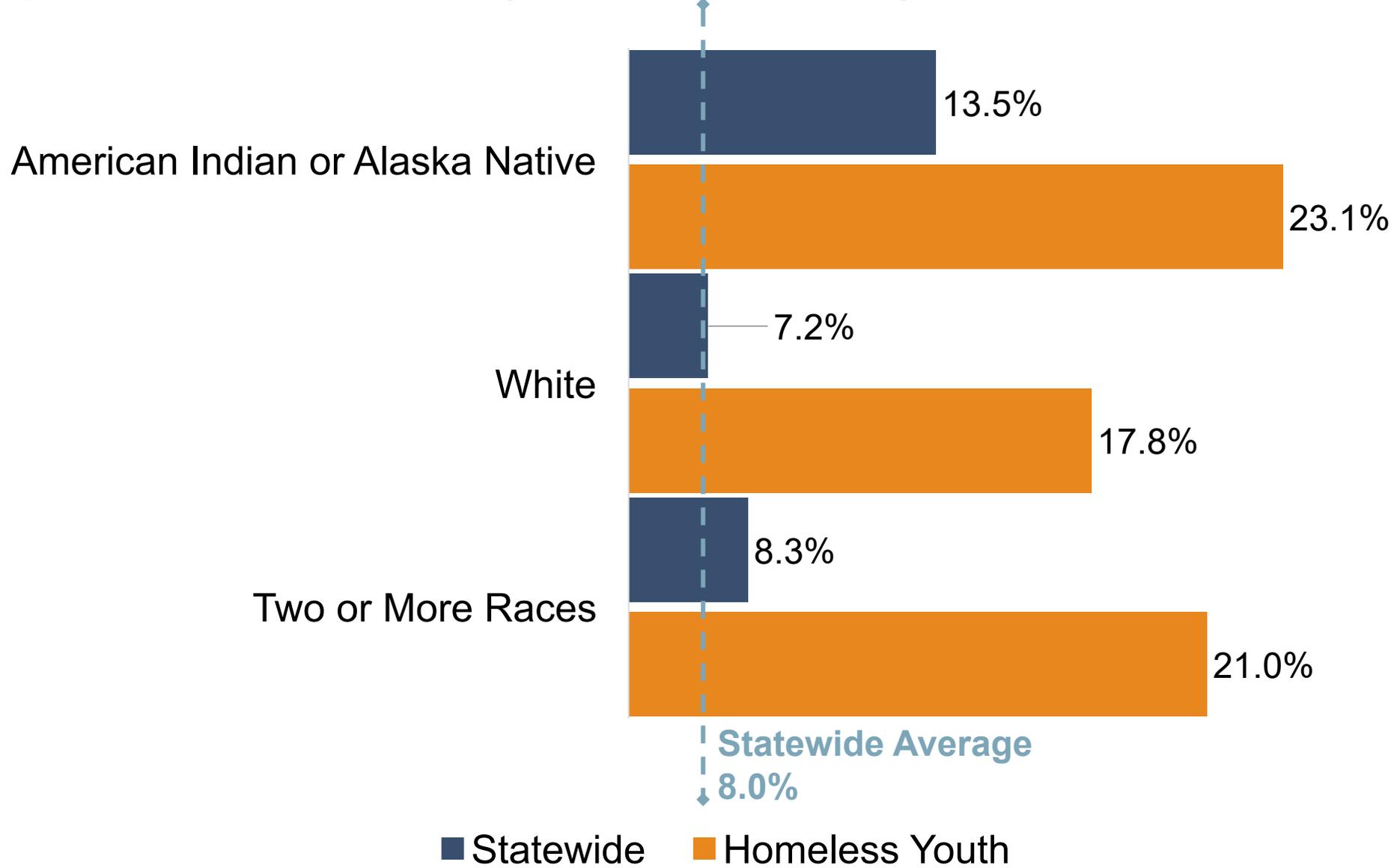
# Dropout Rate Trends

Student Population	2024-25 Rate	Prior Year Change
Statewide	8.0%	- 0.9%
Homeless Youth	15.5%	- 1.3%

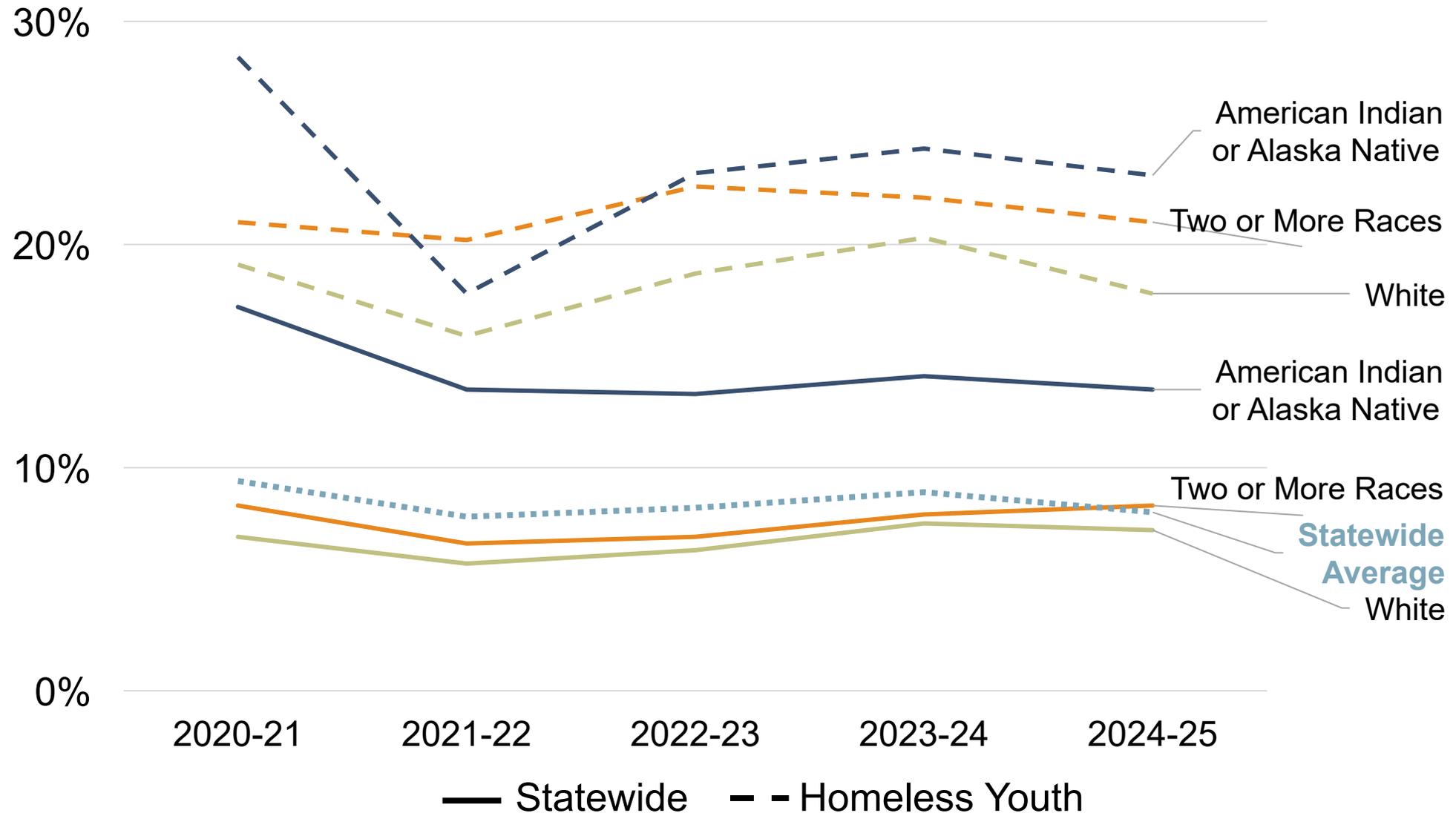
- ◆ The Dropout Rate for Homeless Youth has dropped almost 5 percent in recent years.
- ◆ Although, the rate remains approximately 9 percent higher than that for the average student.



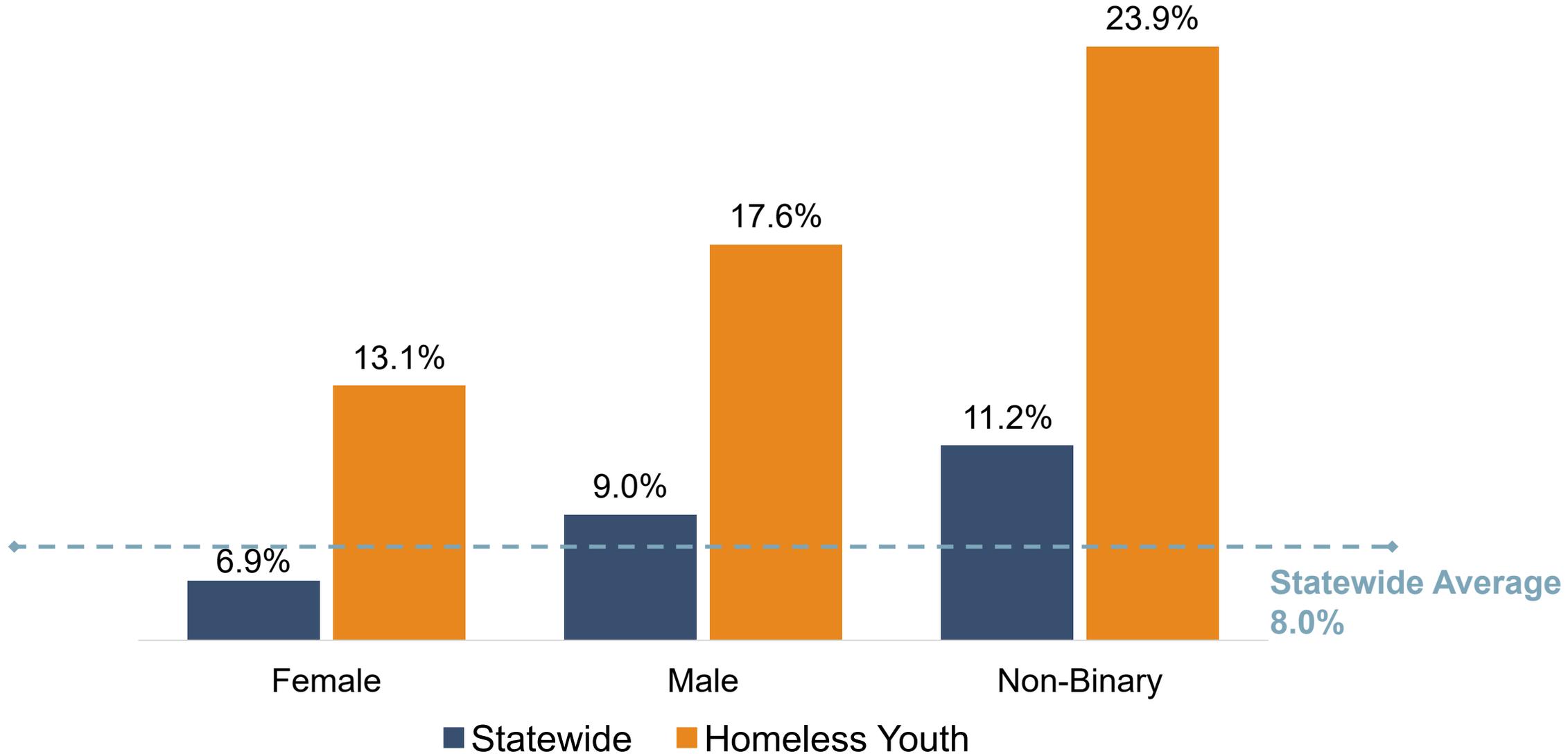
# Dropout Rate by Ethnicity in 2024-25



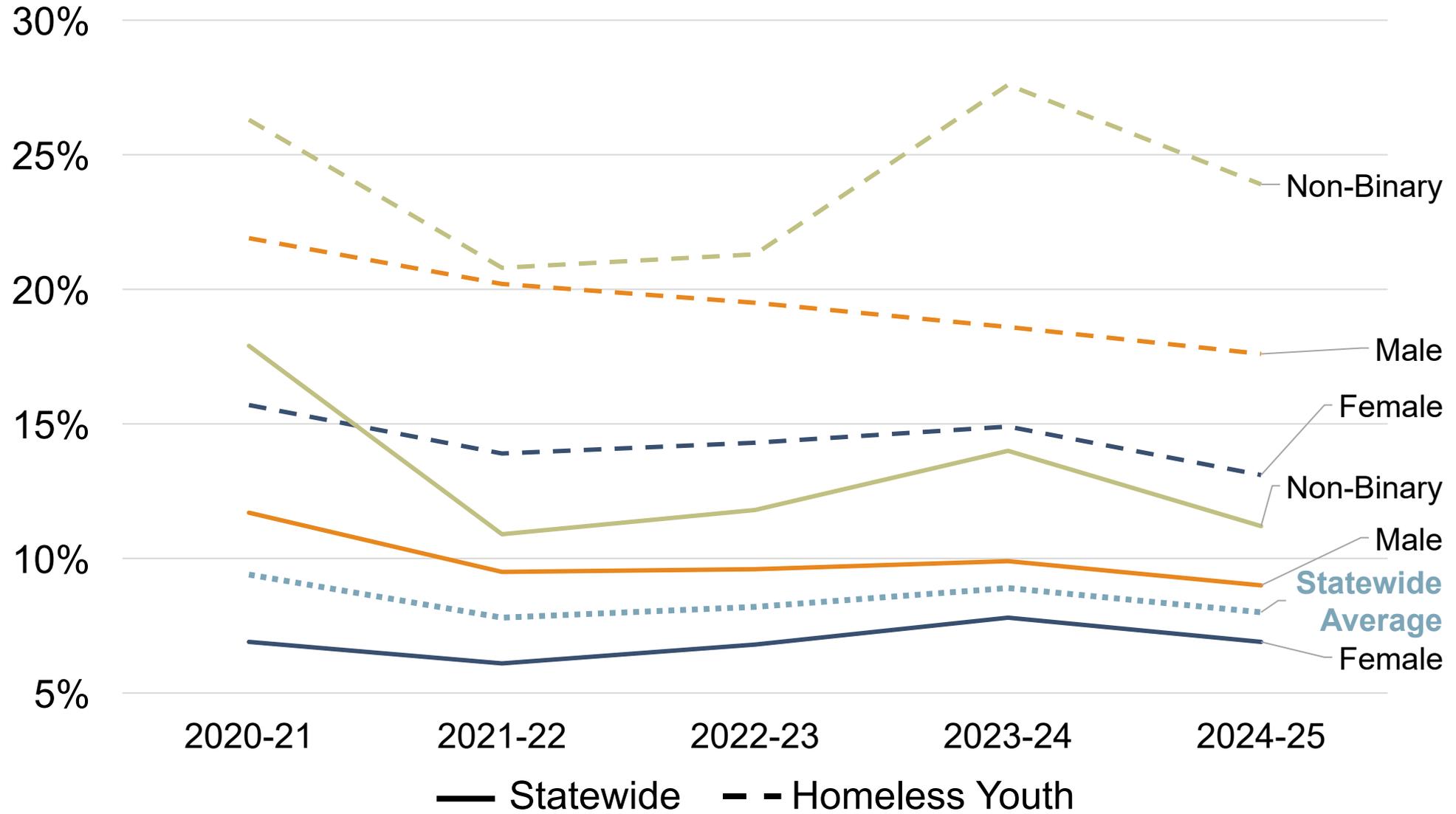
# Dropout Rate by Ethnicity Trends



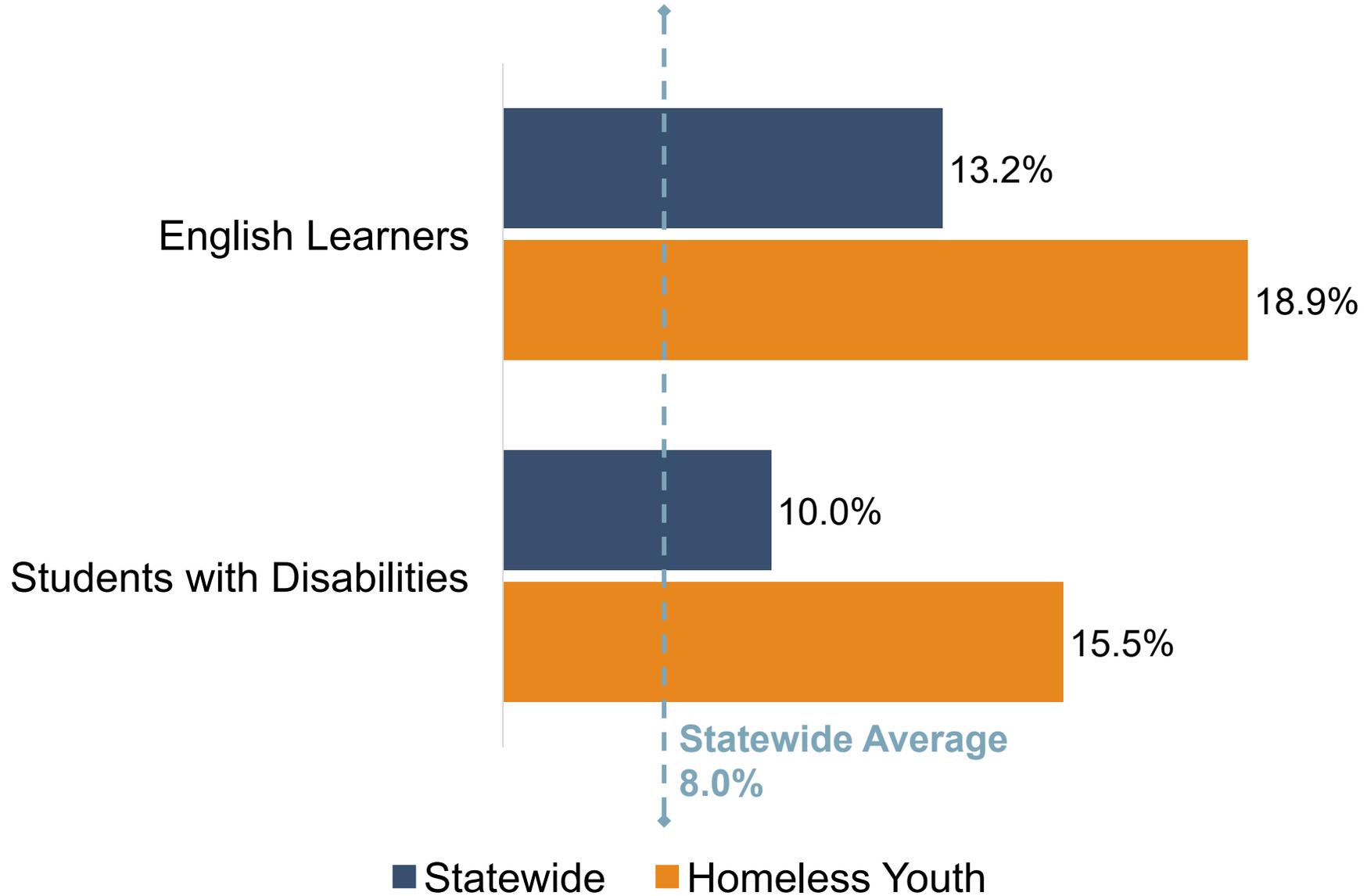
# Dropout Rate by Gender in 2024-25



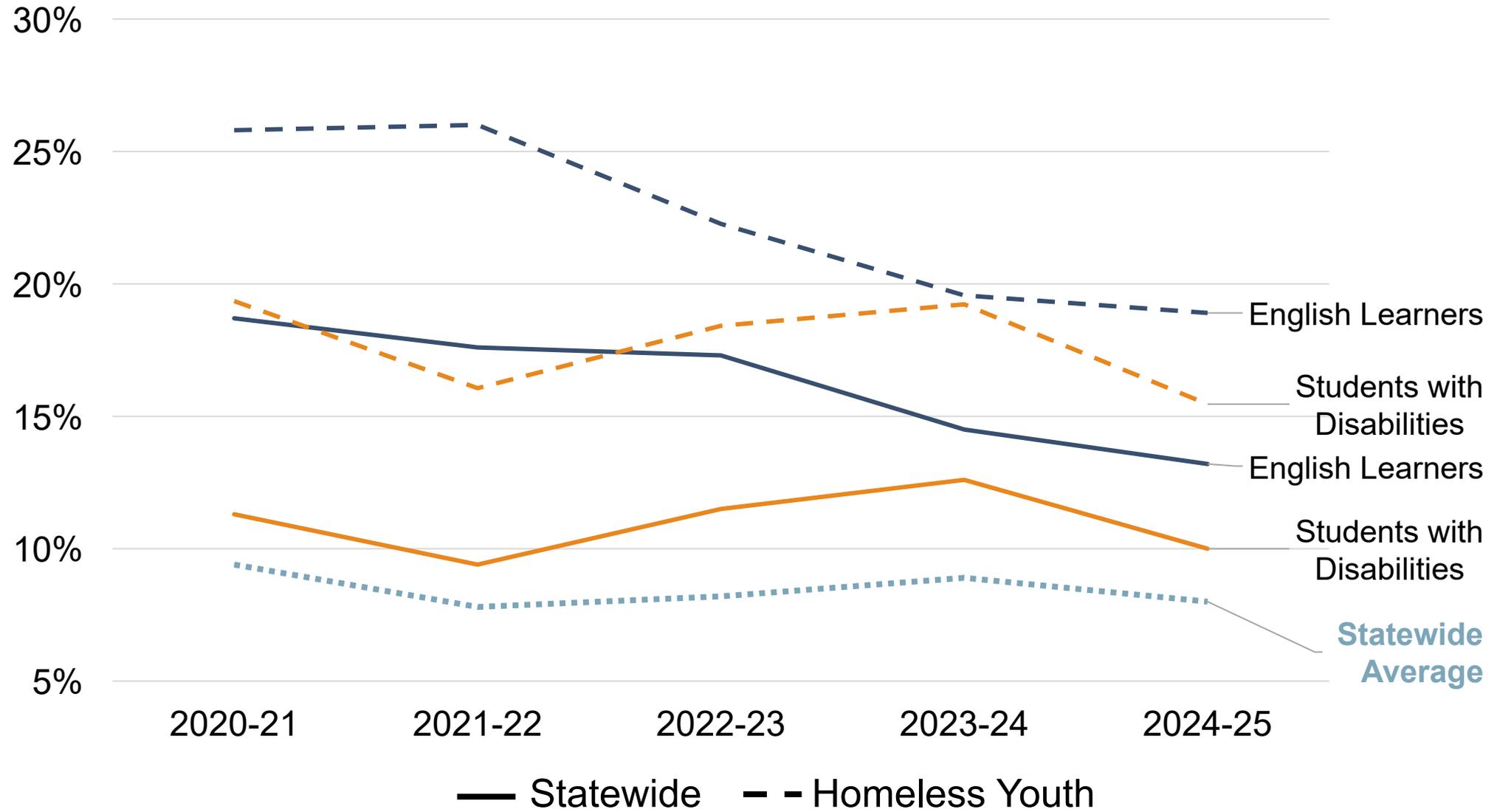
# Dropout Rate by Gender Trends



# Dropout Rate by Student Group in 2024-25



# Dropout Rate by Student Group Trends



# Dropout Rate Observations (1)

- ◆ Homeless Youth are almost twice as likely to drop out of High School (16%) in comparison to the average population (8%); however, this difference seems to be slightly narrowing over time, and both rates have been declining over the past five Academic Years.
- ◆ While Homeless Youth are more likely to drop out of High School, the Dropout Rate is particularly pronounced for those who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native (+15%), White (+10%), and Two or More Races (+13%) in comparison to the Statewide Average.

# Dropout Rate Observations (2)

- ◆ Regardless of Homeless Status, those who identify as Non-Binary are the most likely to drop out of High School while those who identify as Female are the least likely.
- ◆ However, the Dropout Rate is particularly pronounced for those Non-Binary students experiencing homelessness (+19% in comparison to the Statewide Average).
- ◆ Regardless of Homeless Status, Foster Youths are most likely to drop out of High School while Migrant Youth are the least likely.
- ◆ However, experiencing homelessness seems to have the greatest effect on Dropout Rates for Students with Disabilities and English Learners (+6% each in comparison to the average student in these Student Groups).

# Final Takeaways

- ◆ For students experiencing homelessness, **Educational Outcomes** are particularly complex. Luckily, data can help us better understand what influences **Student Enrollment** and **Educational Outcomes** for these students.
- ◆ The effects of homelessness are particularly pronounced for those from various **Ethnicities**, **Gender Identities**, **Grade Spans**, and **Student Groups**.
- ◆ It is essential to consider the intersection of these **demographic characteristics** when building sound identification practices and targeting outreach and support services.
- ◆ Tracking data over time allows us to better understand the **evolution of experience**.
- ◆ In addition, it allows us to pinpoint **universal effects** on education across **Academic Years**, like how COVID and the LA wildfires influence **Student Enrollment**, or how the passing of policy, like the Local Graduation Requirement Exemptions, affect **Educational Outcomes**.
- ◆ **In the future**, we'd love to explore these outcomes by other factors, like **Geographic Location**. Let us know if any other viewpoints would be useful!