

Team Up for Attendance!

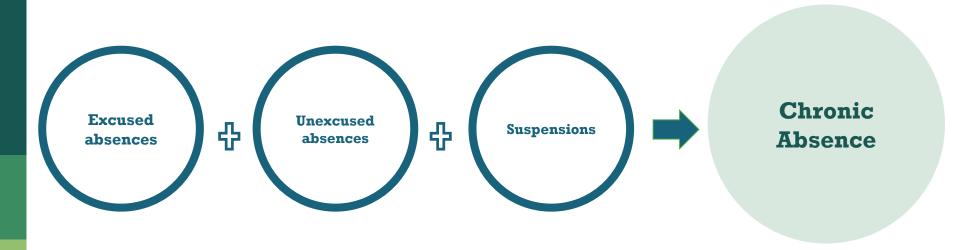






What is Chronic Absence?

Chronic absence is missing so much school for any reason that a student is academically at risk. Attendance Works recommends defining it as missing 10% or more of school for any reason.

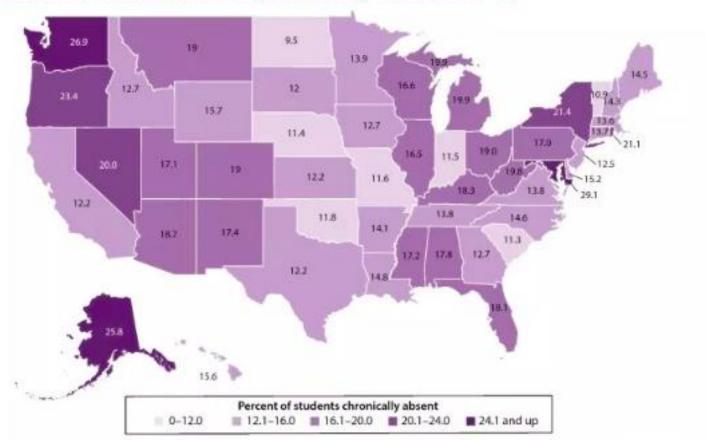


Chronic absence is different from **truancy** (unexcused absences only) or **average daily attendance** (how many students show up to school each day).



1 of 6 students misses 15 days or more

Percent of Student Chronically Absent by State, 2015–16



Source: Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC), U.S. Department of Education, 2013–14, 2015–16.

Note: The CRDC defines chronic absenteeism as missing 15 or more days of school in a school year. The District of Columbia has a value of 31.0%.





This Is a Watershed Moment

No Child Left Behind

Every Student Succeeds Act

Success determined by academic standards.

Federal targets and interventions for schools; punitive system of responses.

Accountability and data for student sub-groups.

Each state defines and addresses truancy which typically emphasizes court based, punitive, interventions.

Success determined by academic & nonacademic standards.

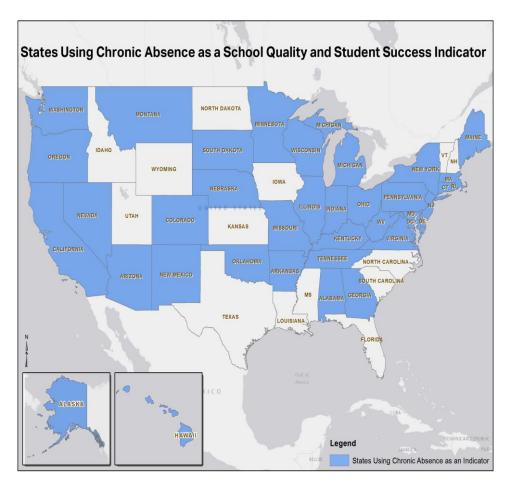
States set goals; supportive framework.

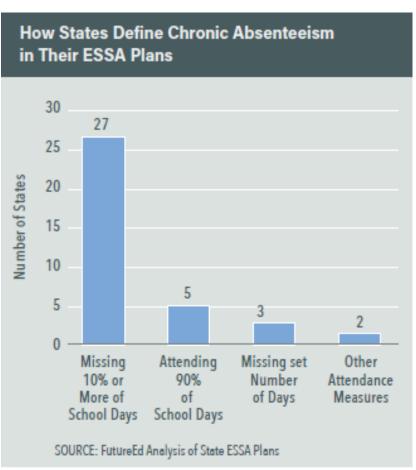
Accountability and data for student sub-groups.

Chronic absence is a required reporting & optional school quality metric. It emphasizes prevention and early intervention.



36 States and District of Columbia adopted chronic absence as a metric in their ESSA plan



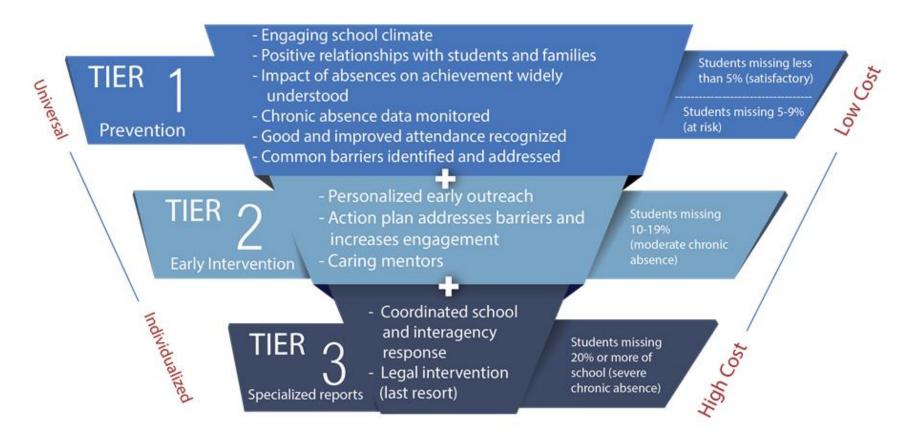


Who's In: Chronic Absenteeism Under the Every Student Succeeds Act Future Ed, Georgetown University, September 2017.



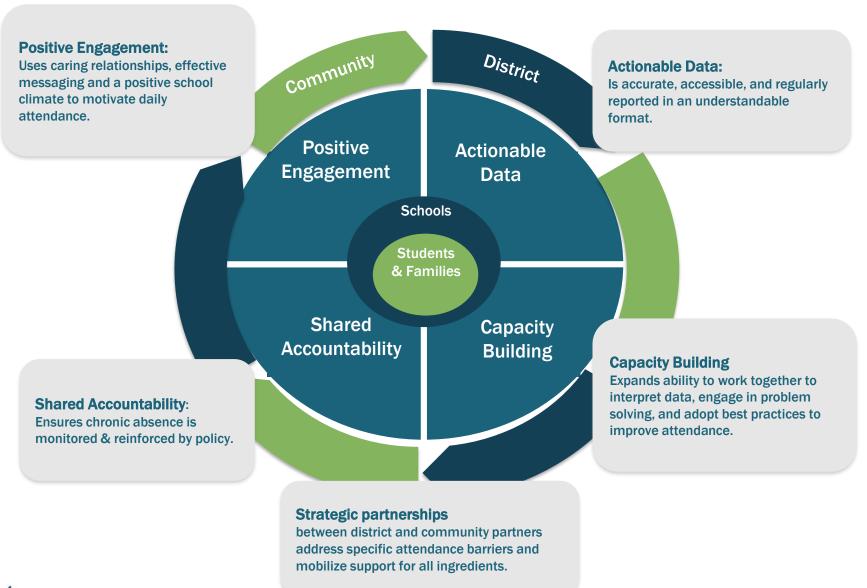


Invest in Prevention and Early Intervention





Take a Data Driven Systemic Approach







Reflects New Paradigm on Attendance

Truancy

- Counts unexcused absences
- Emphasizes
 individual
 compliance with
 school rules
- Uses legal, typically more punitive solutions

Chronic Absence

- Counts all absences
- Emphasizes

 academic impact
 of missed days
- Uses prevention and problem solving strategies





Tailor Response to Scale and Intensity of the Challenge

- At the District Level: is there a need for a community-wide response or targeted efforts in a sub-set of schools?
- At the School Level: how many students are chronically absent?
- If it's 30 or less, a student support team can lead the effort.
- If it's closer to 50 or more, teachers will need to play a critical role.
- If it's over 100, community partners will likely be needed to provide additional person power

Source: Everyone Graduates Center



Possible Partners for Change

The greater the size of the challenge, the more partners are needed. Many different types of partners can be enlisted, but local government and public agencies are especially important.

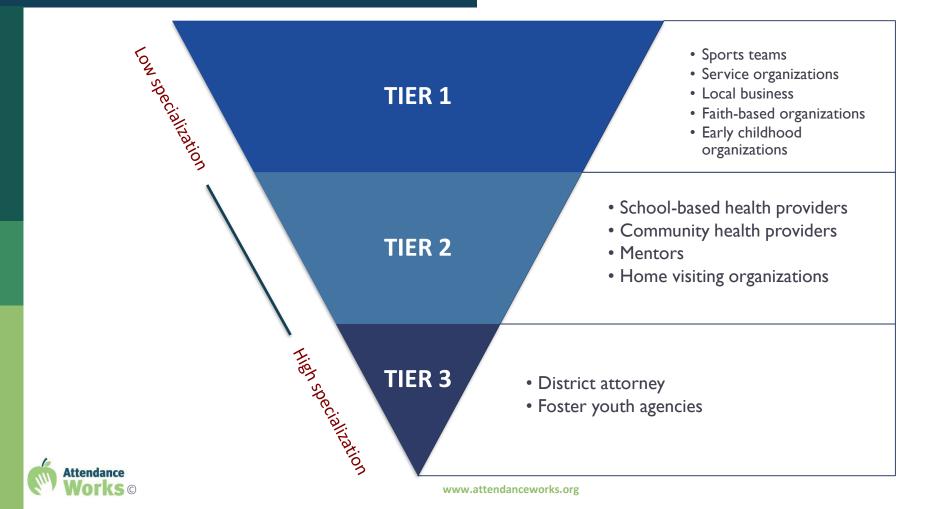
- Businesses
- Community Schools Initiatives
- Family Support Organizations
- Early Childhood Providers
- Faith Based Organizations.
- Health Providers
- Housing Agencies
- Hunger Relief Organizations
- Institutes of Higher Education
- Local Government

- National Service/
 Volunteers/Mentors
- Out of School Time providers
- Social Emotional Learning Providers
- Social Services
- Population-Specific Service or Civic Organizations
- Philanthropy (including foundations and United Ways)





Partnership Across Tiers of Intervention



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Critical Role of Conveners

Possible Conveners:

- ✓ Superintendents
- ✓ Mayors
- ✓ Funders
- ✓ Existing community coalitions

Key Functions:

- ✓ Clarify the vision and purpose of the collaborative effort
- ✓ Identify and engage stakeholders and leaders to invite to the table
- ✓ Secure stakeholder buy-in
- ✓ Establish clear roles for stakeholders





Questions from the Audience



