

5001 Compulsory Attendance and Excessive Absenteeism

"School success is 90 percent showing up; the other half is mental." Yogi Berra

Research on policies and practices that effectively encourage regular student attendance share some key components:

1. Education of parents regarding school attendance requirements.
2. Effective policies and practices to monitor attendance.
3. Clear definition of excessive absenteeism and a two-stage response to excessive absences.

The board has considered this educational research and used it to create the following policy on Compulsory Attendance and Excessive Absenteeism.

Required Attendance

Every person residing in the school district who has legal or actual charge or control of any child who is of mandatory attendance age shall cause that child to attend a public or private school regularly unless the child has graduated from high school or has been allowed to disenroll pursuant to this policy.

Mandatory Attendance Age

All children who are or will turn six years old before January 1 of the current school year are of mandatory attendance age. Children who have not turned eighteen years of age are of mandatory attendance age.

A child who will not reach age 7 before January 1 of the current school year may be excused from mandatory attendance if the child's parent or guardian completes an affidavit affirming that alternative educational arrangements have been made for the child. A copy of the required affidavit is attached to this policy.

Discontinuing Enrollment – 5 Year Old Students

The person seeking to discontinue the enrollment of a student who will not reach six years of age prior to January 1 of the current school year shall submit a signed, written request and to the superintendent using the form which is attached to this policy. The school district may request written verification or documentation that the person signing the form has legal or actual charge or control of the student. The school district shall discontinue the enrollment of any student who satisfies these requirements. Any student whose enrollment is discontinued under this subsection shall not be eligible to reenroll in this

school district until the beginning of the following school year unless otherwise required by law.

Discontinuing Enrollment – 16 and 17 Year Old Students

Only children who are at least 16 years of age may be disenrolled from the district. The person seeking to discontinue the child's enrollment shall submit a signed, written request and submit it to the superintendent using the form which is attached to this policy. The district will follow the procedures outlined on the attached form in considering requests to disenroll.

Only children disenrolling to attend a non-accredited school may be exempt from this policy. The person with legal or actual charge or control of the child must provide the superintendent with a copy of the signed request submitted to the State Department of Education for attending non-accredited schools. The superintendent may confirm the validity of the submission with the State Department of Education.

Attendance Officer

Each building principal is designated as an attendance officer for the district. Each building principal, at his or her discretion, may delegate these responsibilities to any other qualified individual. The attendance officer is responsible for enforcing the provisions of state law relating to compulsory attendance. This responsibility includes but is not limited to filing a report with the county attorney of the county in which a student resides. Compensation for the duties of attendance officer is included in the salary for the superintendent or designee.

Expectations for Regular Attendance:

1. Students are expected to attend every class, every day.
2. The only "excused" absences shall be:
 - a.) absences when a licensed health care provider has confirmed in writing that, in his/her professional medical opinion and within his/her scope of practice, the student or a child whom the student is parenting is so physically or mentally ill that attendance of the student is impracticable or impossible;
 - b.) absences when the Nebraska State Patrol confirms in writing that weather conditions have made the roads impassable so that the student's attendance impracticable or impossible;
 - c.) student attendance at a school-sponsored activity;
 - d.) student has been suspended or expelled from school by the school district; and

Commented [A1]: One of the biggest complaints we hear from school administrators about student attendance is that parents call students in "sick" when the student is not really too ill to attend. This definition of "excused" absence will not include the minor illnesses that students routinely contract (stomach flu, colds and other viruses). That means the student will be counted "absent" on those days that the parent calls him/her in ill. Parents may elect to take a child to see a physician for these minor illnesses to secure the "excused" absence if the student is approaching a benchmark level of absences.

e.) absences required by law enforcement, child protective services or a court of competent jurisdiction, confirmed in writing to the school district.

3. All other absences, including absences for minor illnesses, family events, routine medical appointments are simply "absences."
4. Upon return from every absence or partial-day absence, students must remain after school for 30 minutes to meet with teachers, work on missed assignments or simply to study. The location and supervision of the student will be determined by the building principal in consultation with the student's classroom teacher(s).
5. Students must not be absent from any course more than seven days in any given quarter in order to earn academic credit for that course for that quarter. Students who lose credit in any given course due to absences may appeal that loss of credit to his/her building principal.

Commented [A2]: With the elimination of the emotionally-loaded term "truant" schools will be free to treat all absences the same – hopefully creating a culture where the expectation is that the student is in school.

Commented [A3]: Education research has shown that student attendance dramatically increases when the school imposes a small consequence for every absence that inconveniences the student. The consequence must be small enough that staff will ALWAYS impose it and that students and families accept it as an expected event.

Commented [A4]: There are some cases in which courts have held that schools may not revoke academic credit once a student has received it. The educational research is overwhelming in indicating that a system of grade reduction as a result of absences is ineffective in improving student attendance. However, a consistently enforced system of total loss of credit, when paired with the other policy elements in this sample, has been shown to be effective.

Attendance Incentives:

Building principals will establish attendance incentives for their students. Those may include:

- Special Recognition of students who have 95% or greater attendance each quarter
- Excusal from certain classroom assignments (final exam, written report) for students with 95% or greater attendance each semester
- Special rewards (movie day, field day, extra recess) for students who have 95% or greater attendance

At the conclusion of each quarter building principals report to the board what incentives were implemented and the effectiveness of the incentive in improving student attendance and engagement.

When students are absent from school, district staff will respond as follows:

First Stage Response to Absences

1. A member of district staff will contact parent via telephone for every absence if the parent has not contacted the school in advance.
2. After a student's third absence in any given quarter, the school's attendance officer will schedule a meeting with the student's parents or guardians. That meeting will be documented on the attached form.
 - a. This meeting must be attended by attendance officer, parents, social worker or principal, and the student (if appropriate)
 - b. The meeting shall be documented
 - c. The meeting shall develop a collaborative plan to assist the student in improving his/her attendance
3. Building principals must meet with teachers who have 10% of their students miss seven or more days of class in any given quarter to

Commented [A5]: The education research shows that small social and student-oriented incentives are highly effective in improving student attendance. The benchmark for achieving the incentive must be attainable – thus "perfect attendance awards" are actually less effective than a lower benchmark. The rewards must be something which students value, so they should vary by students' developmental levels.

Commented [A6]: Personal contact by staff has been shown to be highly effective in improving student attendance. Automated calling systems are less effective, the research shows.

review strategies to increase student engagement. A consistent pattern of student absences from a teacher's classes may result in a formal remediation plan.

4. The superintendent must meet with the building principal if more than 10% of students miss seven or more days of class in any quarter to review strategies to improve the school building's climate. A consistent pattern of building-wide absenteeism may result in a formal remediation plan.

Commented [A7]: A consistent pattern in the research on improving student attendance is that students miss a lot of classes which are not engaging. A pattern of student absenteeism could be a signal that a classroom teacher is not using effective methods of student engagement. This also signals that the board of education expects staff to care about improving student attendance.

Commented [A8]: Another fairly surprising element of the research on student absenteeism is that student attendance is directly linked to a school's building climate. A building with chronic attendance issues may be a symptom of poor school climate. This provision also will create incentives for building principals to be engaged and creative in addressing student patterns of absenteeism.

Second Stage Response to Absences

Students who accrue more than 20 absences in a school year may be referred to the county attorney for action under NEB. REV. STAT. § 43-247(3)(a) and (b).

Commented [A9]: The board can substitute "shall" for "may" if it wishes to require reporting upon the 20 day trigger.

Adopted on: _____

Revised on: July 10, 2017

Reviewed on: _____

Acknowledgment of Receipt

I understand that consistent school attendance is required by state law. I also understand that student achievement is directly linked to excellent attendance. I have received the board of education's new policy on student attendance and have reviewed it.

Student Name _____

Student Signature _____

Date _____

Parent/Guardian Name _____

Parent/Guardian Signature _____

Date _____

Commented [A10]: This is not required, but the educational research shows a strong link between improved student attendance and clear communication of expectations to parents. At least in the first year of a new approach like this, it is probably a good idea to have a separate sign-off for the policy.