

1. Our state requires districts to maintain and submit accurate attendance data that is included in our state longitudinal student database.

2. Our state has a standard definition for chronic absence and what counts as a day of attendance (ideally missing 10% or more of school for any reason including excused and unexcused absences along with suspension).

3. The SEA publicly reports on an annual basis aggregate and disaggregated attendance and chronic absence data by school and grade level and ESSA sub-groups.

4. The SEA ensures LEAs can produce real time reports on rates of chronic absence (along with other measures of student attendance including ADA, truancy and satisfactory attendance) by school, grade and student sub-population.

5. The SEA ensures LEAs have early warning systems in place to alert school staff as soon as a student becomes academically at-risk including due to poor attendance even when they enroll from another district.

- 1. The state superintendent consistently and clearly promotes public awareness about chronic absence, why it matters, and the need for a comprehensive approach in communications with district and school leaders, parents, the business community, legislature, and the general public, as well as other key stakeholders.**

2. Materials that convey messages about the importance of daily attendance and reducing absences (fliers, handbook, back to school letters, etc.) are made available to LEAs, schools and community partners to leverage.

3. The state leverages its investments in high quality early education, school wrap around services, and out of school time programming by integrating attention to attendance and monitoring for chronic absence into the program design.

- 4. The state publicly recognizes schools, community partners and LEAs that demonstrate best practice strategies and achieve measurable reductions in chronic absences. These examples are used to inspire action and duplicate best practices.**

5. State policy and practice support a positive, problem solving approach to attendance that emphasizes family engagement and early intervention and ensures legal action is only used as a last resort.

- 1. Our State has a widely disseminated, comprehensive attendance policy and practice manual that clearly lays out why attendance matters, describes what LEAs and schools can do to build a positive culture of attendance, and outlines strategies for reducing chronic absence.**

2. The SEA ensures LEAs across the state have the capacity to interpret chronic absence data and use it to identify and solve barriers to attendance as well as put in place a multi-tiered system of support in collaboration with community partners and public agencies.

3. The SEA makes professional development on chronic absence widely available and integrated with resources to support improved student behavior.

4. The SEA ensures LEAs are aware they can use federal and state funds including Title I and Title II dollars to equip principals and educators to provide training and put in place an attendance improvement strategy.

5. The SEA prioritizes distribution of resources to help schools and districts with high rates of chronic absence (e.g. physical and behavioral health services, transportation, early childhood education, afterschool, economic supports, etc.).

1. Our state ESSA plan requires that schools identified for improvement utilize chronic absence data as part of the needs assessment process.

- 2. Our state policy requires LEAs be held accountable for having a data-driven plan to address chronic absence, for setting measurable targets for improvement, and for outlining a process for monitoring and recognizing progress when chronic absence reaches a certain threshold.**

- 3. Our state has a state-wide taskforce that includes key community stakeholders and public agency representatives (physical and behavioral health, transportation, law-enforcement, etc.) that meets regularly to review district and school chronic absence data and put together a plan for attendance improvement.**

4. The SEA can monitor and address chronic absenteeism among highly mobile students. Vulnerable populations include students from immigrant communities, and those who are homeless, living in poverty, or otherwise experiencing frequent moves.

5. Public data on chronic absence data is accessible, visible, understandable and can be viewed by school, district, grade and sub-population.

- 1. Data on chronic absence are used to target and allocate public and community resources (e.g. physical and behavioral health services, transportation, early childhood education, afterschool, economic supports, etc.).**

- 2. The SEA creates materials, resources and opportunities to help public agencies, non-profit organizations and civic groups work together with schools and districts to promote Tier 1 positive messaging and engagement about the importance of daily attendance for academic supports and the availability of supports to help families overcome common attendance barriers.**

3. The SEA facilitates community and agency partners working with districts to implement Tier 2 early intervention that uses personalized outreach to motivate attendance, identify barriers to attendance, and connects students and families to needed supports.

- 4. The SEA facilitates community and agency partners working with districts to implement Tier 3 intensive intervention that prioritizes and coordinates provision of case management and service delivery to students who are severely chronically absent.**

5. The SEA provides examples of contracts or MOUs for LEAs to use with community organizations and public agencies to outline how they will share data, support LEAs and schools in improving school attendance, and how they will assess their impact.