



# Chronic Absenteeism in 2022-23

Some encouraging signs but it will take a long-term  
investment and experience to recover

# Introductions



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SI&A



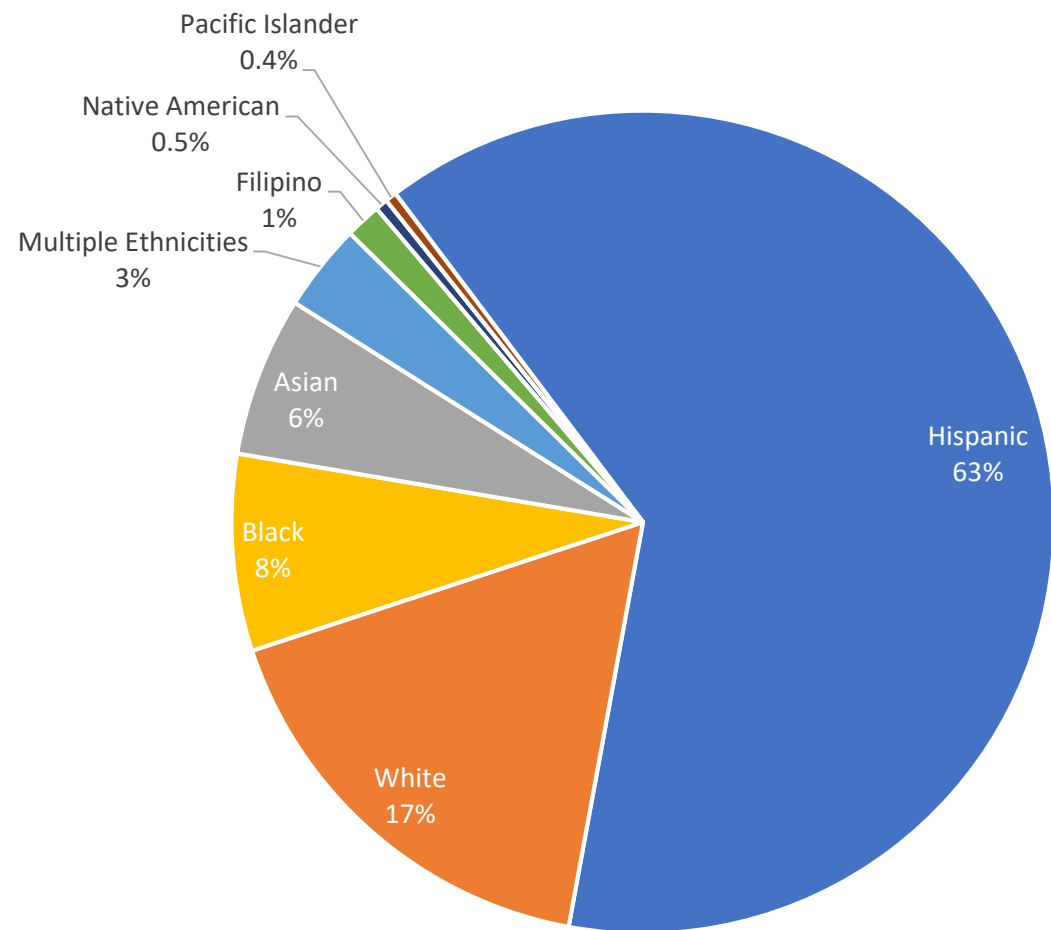
***Erica Peterson***  
National Education Manager  
SI&A

# Takeaways for today

- Chronic absenteeism is at an all time high **across the nation**
- Due to the volatility of the last two years, **good habits have been forgotten**
- Focus on daily attendance is essential for recovering from the pandemic - **attendance is #1 predictor for student success**
- Strong systems are required to **alleviate staff burnout**
- Proactive communication is essential to **reconnect with families and students**



# Demographic Breakdown of Dataset



The pie chart displays the racial/ethnic composition of students in the 30 districts across 17 counties. The overall composition resembles the overall California state enrollment.

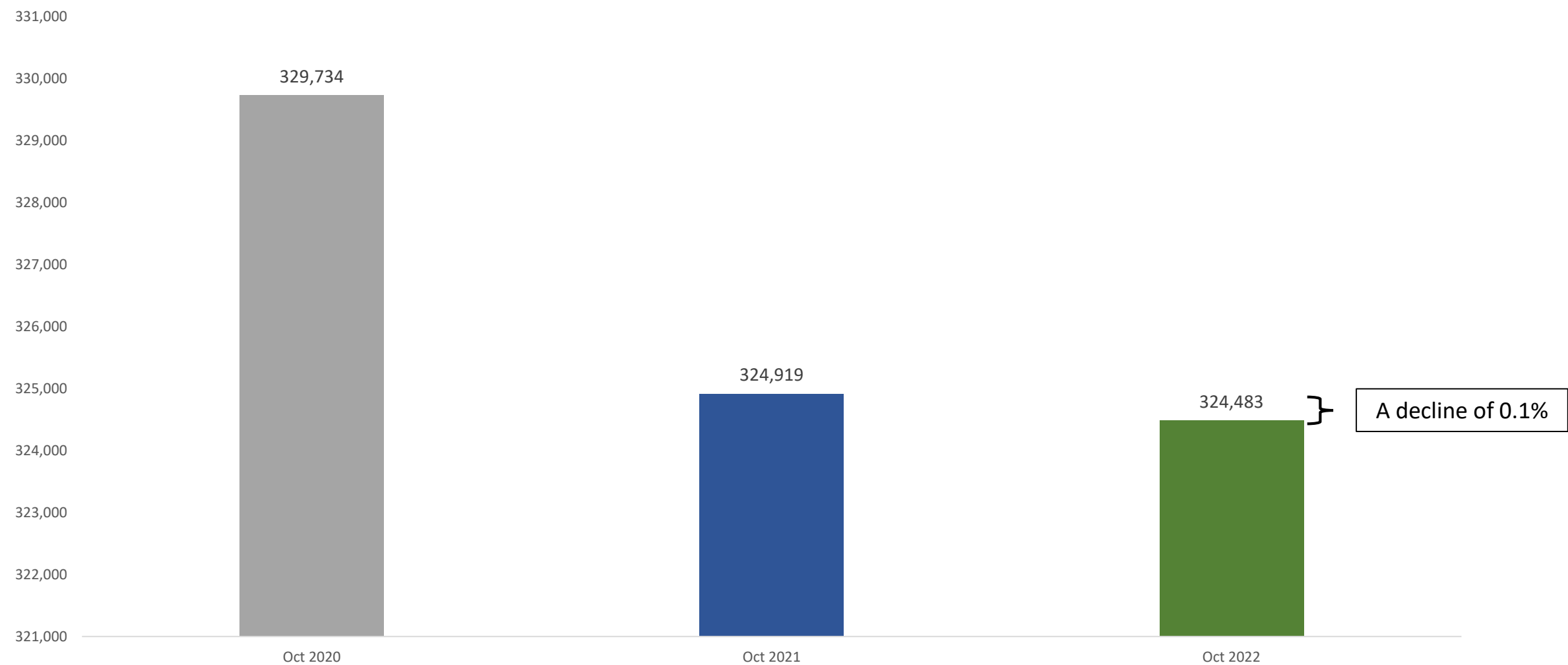
Race/Ethnicity	Percent of Population
Hispanic	63%
White	17%
Black	8%
Asian	6%
Multiple Ethnicities	3%
Filipino	1%
Native American	0.5%
Pacific Islander	0.4%

Percentages based on 2022-23 fiscal year student counts

# Attendance Summary Year-Over-Year

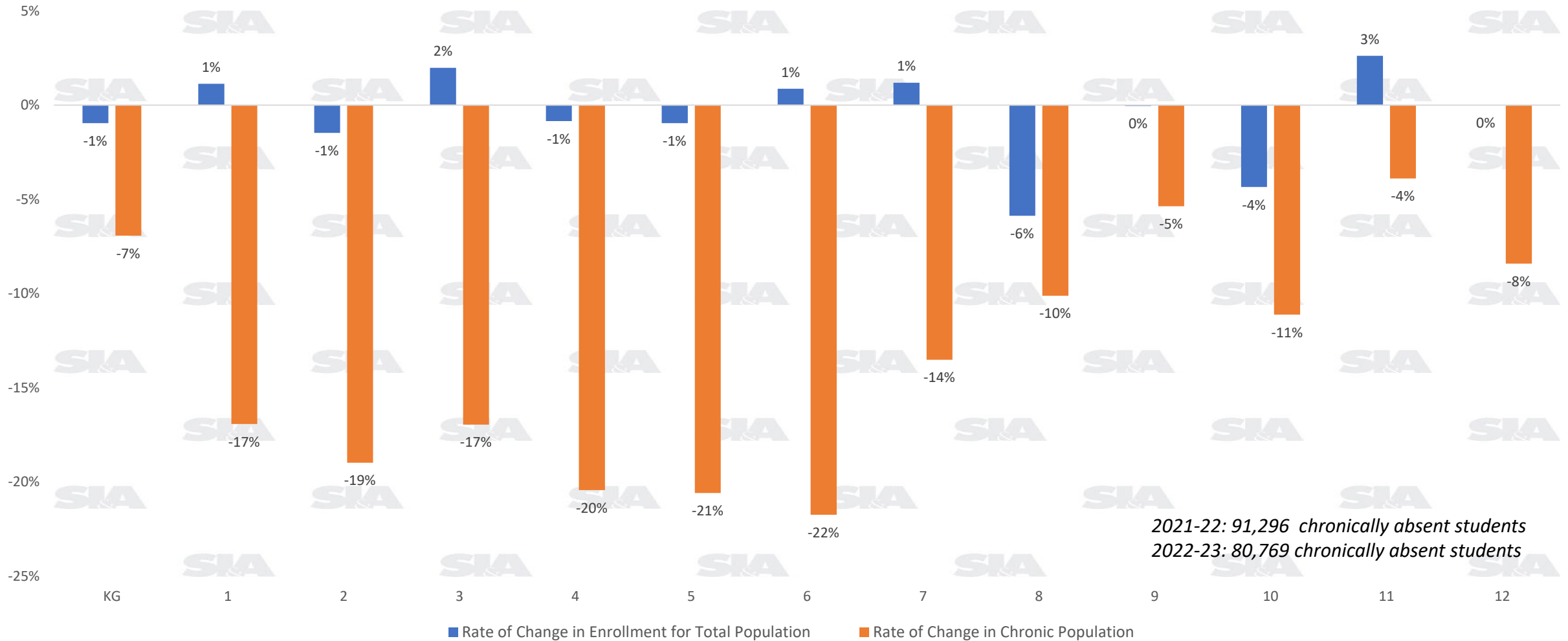


# Enrollment Declines are Slowing



# Rates of Change in Enrollment & Chronic Absenteeism by Grade

2021-22 to YTD 2022-23



# Chronic Rates Comparison by District Type

				Sep 2021 vs. Sep 2022
District Type	Sep 2020 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2021 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2022 Chronic Absence Rate	Rate of Change
ESD	15.7%	27.4%	24.4%	-10.9%
HSD	28.8%	31.7%	29.5%	-7.0%
USD	15.4%	26.8%	23.2%	-13.7%



# Chronic Rate Comparison by District Size

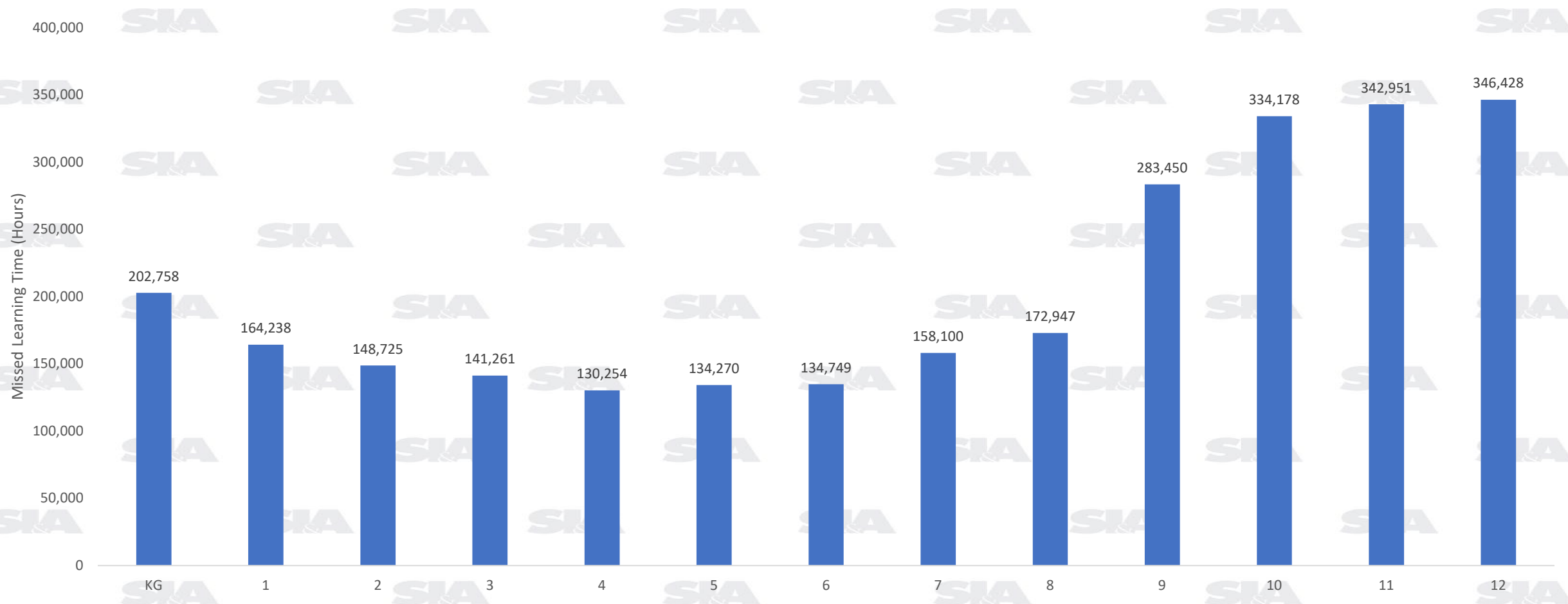
				Sep 2021 vs. Sep 2022
District Size	Sep 2020 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2021 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2021 Chronic Absence Rate	Rate of Change
< 3500	13.8%	27.1%	18.5%	-31.6%
3500 - 5000	15.0%	26.6%	22.6%	-14.9%
5000 - 10000	16.4%	19.8%	21.9%	10.4%
10000 - 20000	20.1%	30.2%	26.6%	-12.0%
> 20000	19.3%	30.5%	26.1%	-14.2%

# Chronic Absence Rate Comparison By Grade

				Sep 2021 vs. Sep 2022
Grade	Sep 2020 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2021 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2022 Chronic Absence Rate	SI&A Rate of Change
KG	14.6%	33.9%	31.8%	-6.0%
1	14.5%	30.7%	25.2%	-17.8%
2	13.6%	28.0%	23.0%	-17.8%
3	12.5%	26.4%	21.5%	-18.6%
4	12.3%	24.9%	20.0%	-19.7%
5	12.6%	24.4%	19.6%	-19.8%
6	16.0%	24.8%	19.2%	-22.4%
7	20.5%	25.7%	21.9%	-14.5%
8	18.7%	24.6%	23.5%	-4.5%
9	25.7%	26.7%	25.3%	-5.3%
10	24.5%	30.3%	28.1%	-7.1%
11	22.8%	30.3%	28.3%	-6.3%
12	22.3%	31.4%	28.8%	-8.4%

# Missed Learning Time by Grade as of Sep. 2022

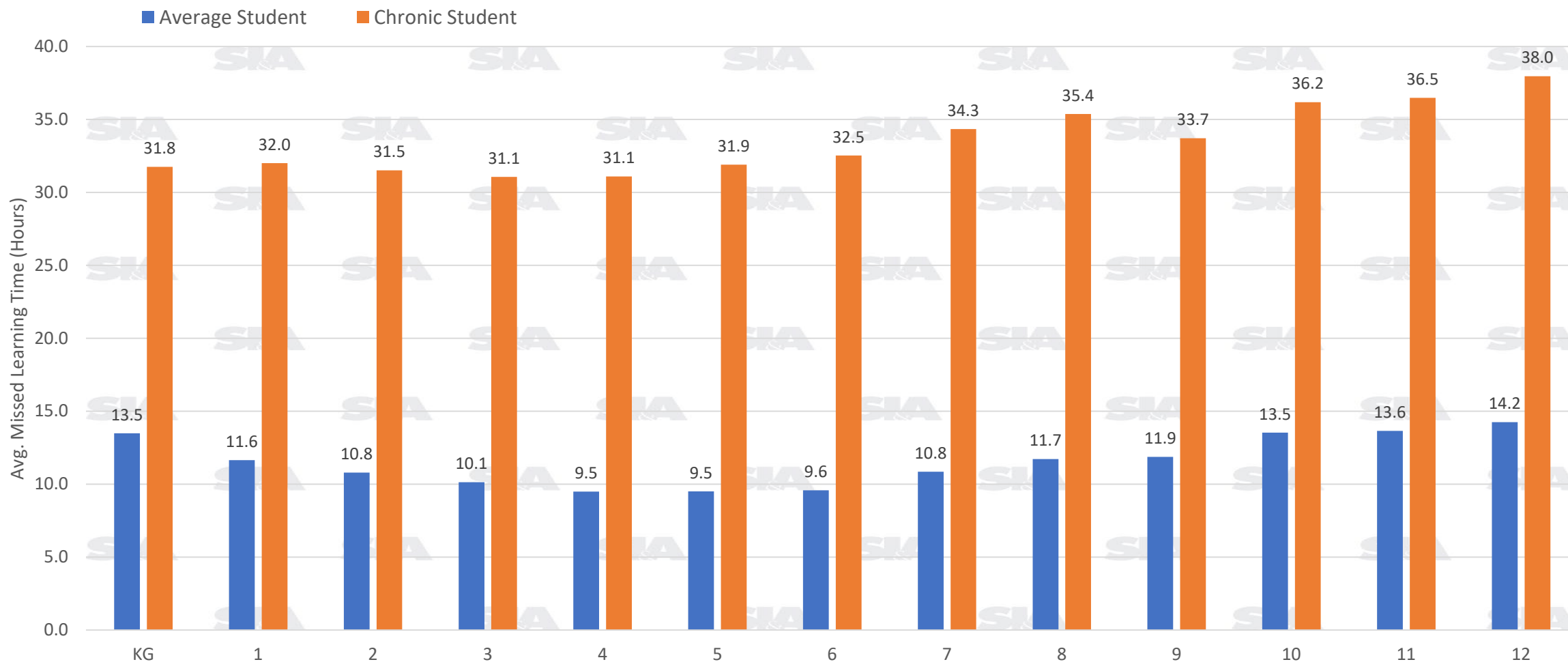
Total Missed Hours of Learning Time: **2,751,359 Hours**



Learning time calculated by multiplying total days missed by 6 hours in a school day. Numbers represent the chronic student population

# Missed Learning Time Comparision by Grade

Avg. Instructional Hours: 161 Hours



Learning Time Calculated by Multiplying Total Days Missed by 6 hours in a school day

# Chronic Rate Comparison by Race/Ethnicity

				Sep 2021 vs. Sep 2022
Race/Ethnicity	Sep 2020 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2021 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2022 Chronic Absence Rate	SI&A Rate of Change
Hispanic	21.0%	30.2%	26.5%	-12.2%
White	11.8%	23.6%	21.5%	-8.6%
Black	28.8%	35.3%	30.7%	-13.2%
Asian	7.3%	15.5%	13.6%	-11.9%
Multiple Ethnicities	15.7%	26.6%	22.8%	-14.2%
Filipino	6.6%	14.4%	13.8%	-4.3%
Native American	21.1%	35%	33%	-5.1%
Pacific Islander	26.2%	31%	27%	-11.6%

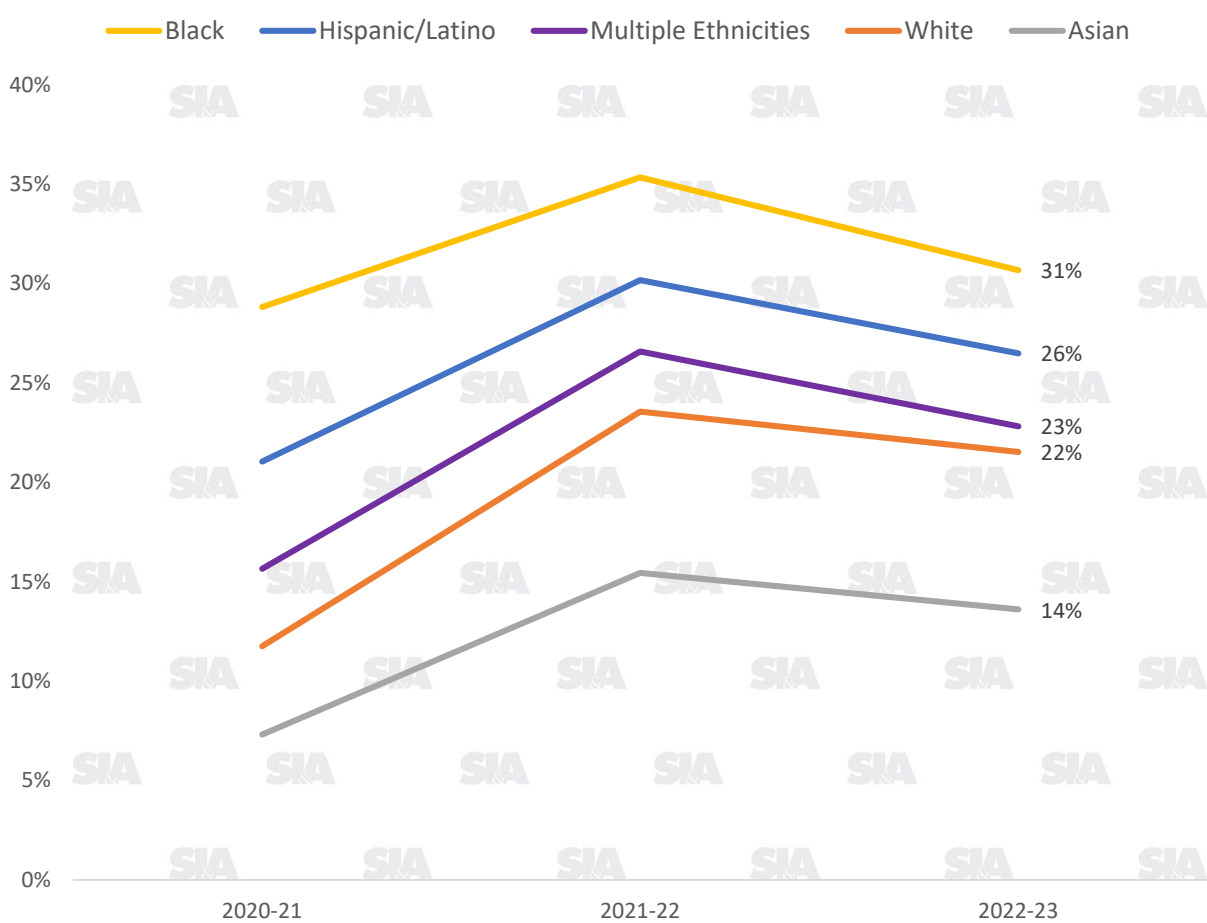


# Chronic Absences Highest for Black & Hispanic Students

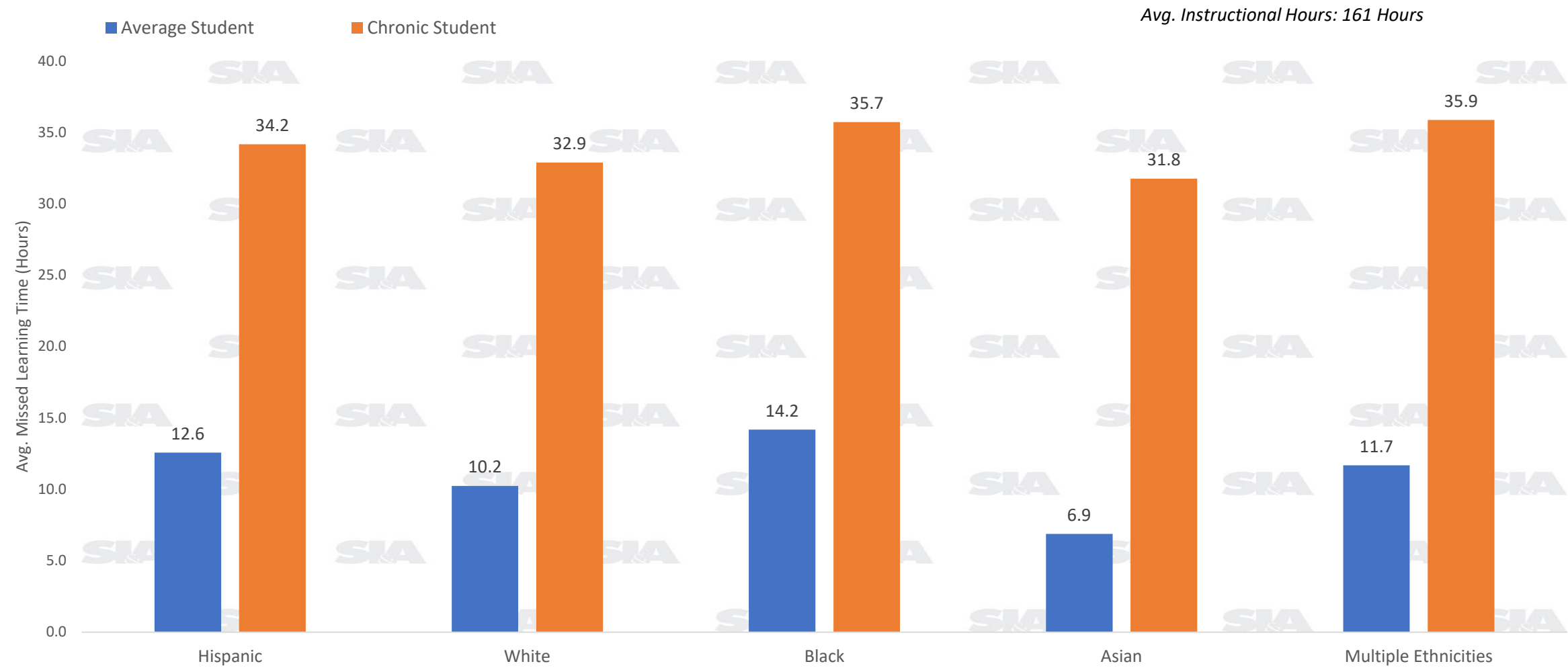
Chronic Absence Rates by Top 5 Ethnicities by Year



Relative Chronic Absence Rate Trends by Top 5 Ethnicities

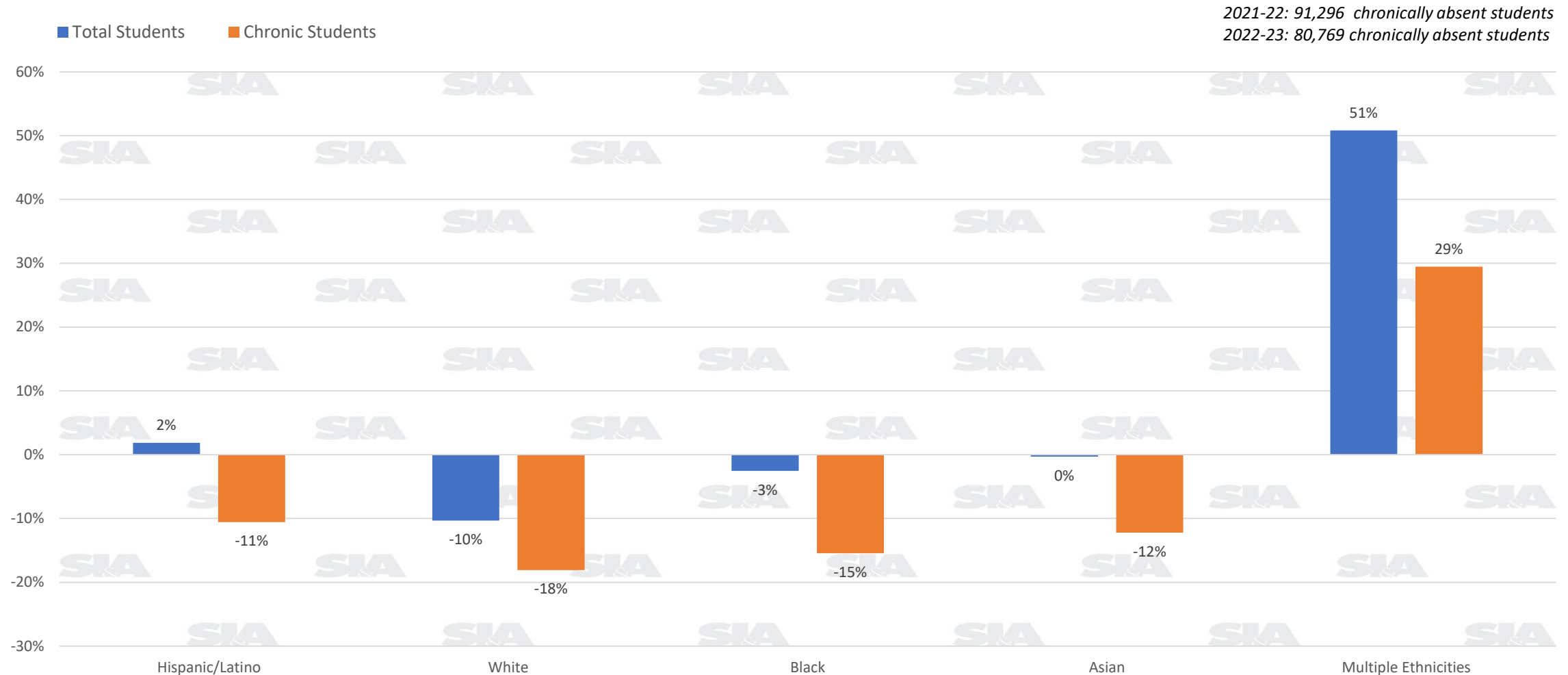


# Missed Learning Time Highest for Students of Color

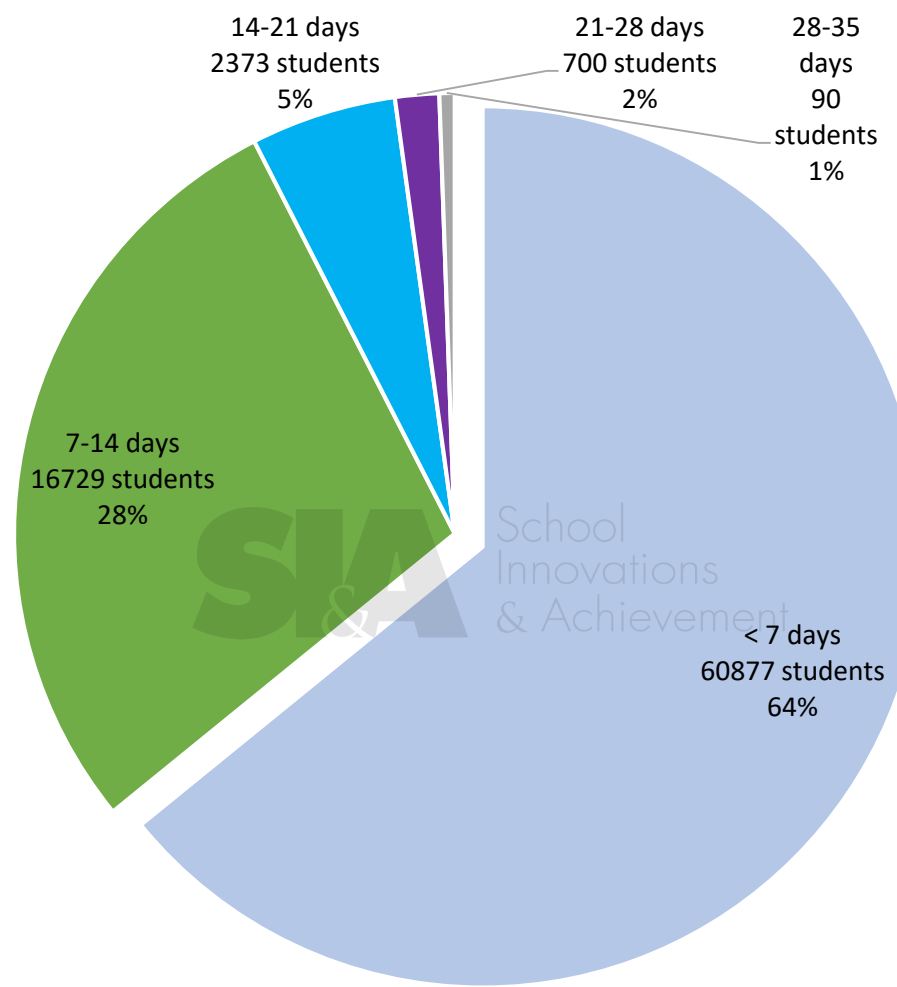


# Changes in Enrollment & Chronic Absenteeism by Top 5 Ethnicities

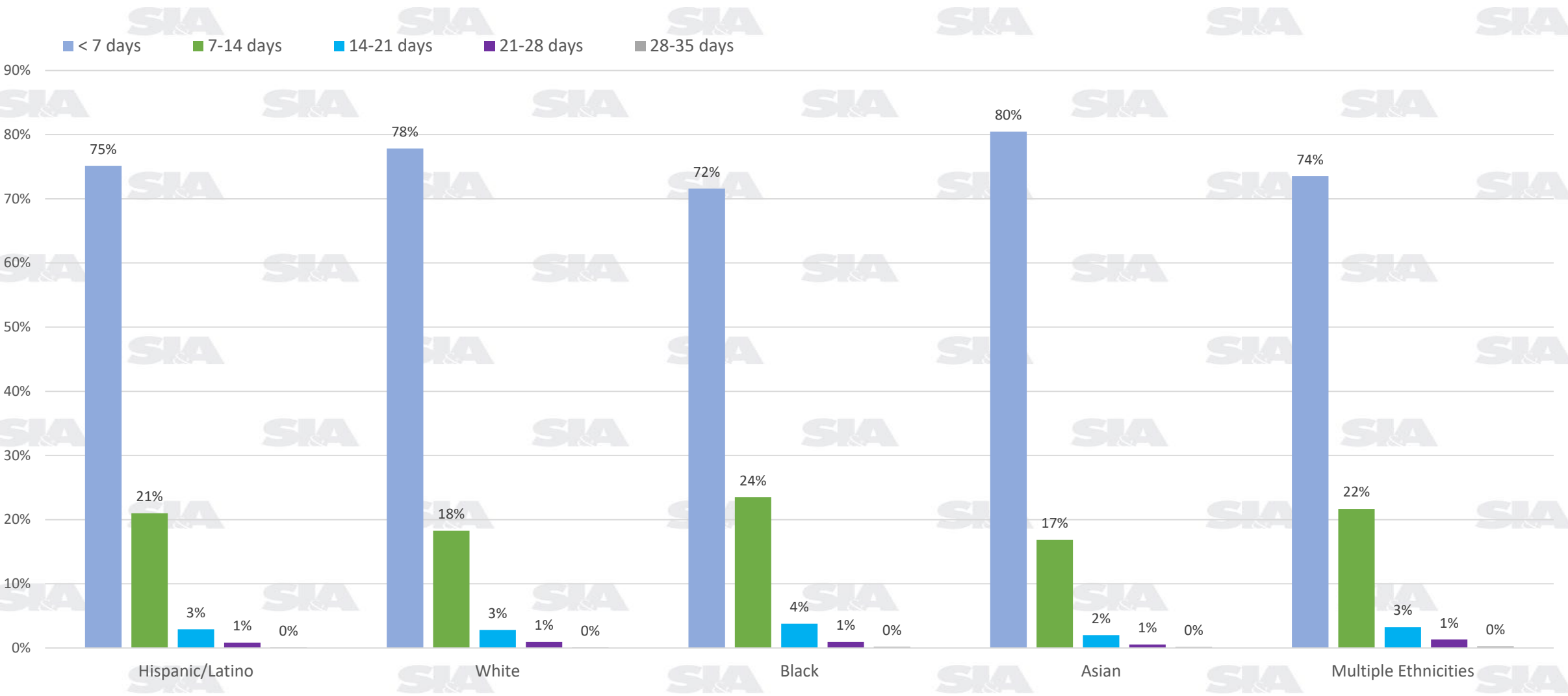
2021-22 vs. YTD 2022-23



# Days Missed by Chronically Absent Students



# Days Missed for Chronically Absent Students by Ethnicity





# English Language Learner Comparison

				Sep 2021 vs. Sep 2022	
Subgroups	Sep 2020 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2021 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2022 Chronic Absence Rate	Change in Chronic	Rate of Change
English Language Learner	24.8%	29.6%	26.6%	-3.0%	-10.0%
Non English Language Learner	16.5%	28.0%	24.7%	-3.3%	-11.6%

The chart on the left shows the change in chronic rates for the English Language Learner Population, as well as the population of students who are Non English Language Learners\*.

*\*Non English Language Learner status includes any student who is not currently categorized as English Language Learner status*

# F&R Lunch Status Comparison

				Sep 2021 vs. Sep 2022	
Subgroups	Sep 2020 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2021 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2022 Chronic Absence Rate	Change in Chronic	Rate of Change
Free & Reduced Lunch	23.8%	30.1%	28.7%	-1.4%	-4.6%
Paid Lunch	10.7%	26.7%	21.4%	-5.4%	-20.0%

Both groups saw decreases in chronic rates.

The population that pays for lunch has an decrease in chronic rates that is almost 5 times larger than the free & reduced lunch population.

*\*Paid Lunch status includes any student who is not categorized as free or reduced lunch status*

# Foster Care Comparision

				Sep 2021 vs. Sep 2022	
Subgroups	Sep 2020 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2021 Chronic Absence Rate	Sep 2022 Chronic Absence Rate	Change in Chronic	Rate of Change
Foster Care	22.9%	37.8%	24.2%	-13.6%	-35.9%
Permanent Housing	13.7%	28.1%	23.1%	-5.0%	-17.7%

Both subgroups saw decreases in chronic rates.

The foster care population has a decrease in chronic rates that is almost 3 times larger than the permanent population.

*\*Permanent Housing status includes any student who is not categorized as Foster Care status*

# Attendance and Achievement Are Inextricably Linked

Achievement



Attendance

## District Leadership: **IT'S NOT TOO LATE!**

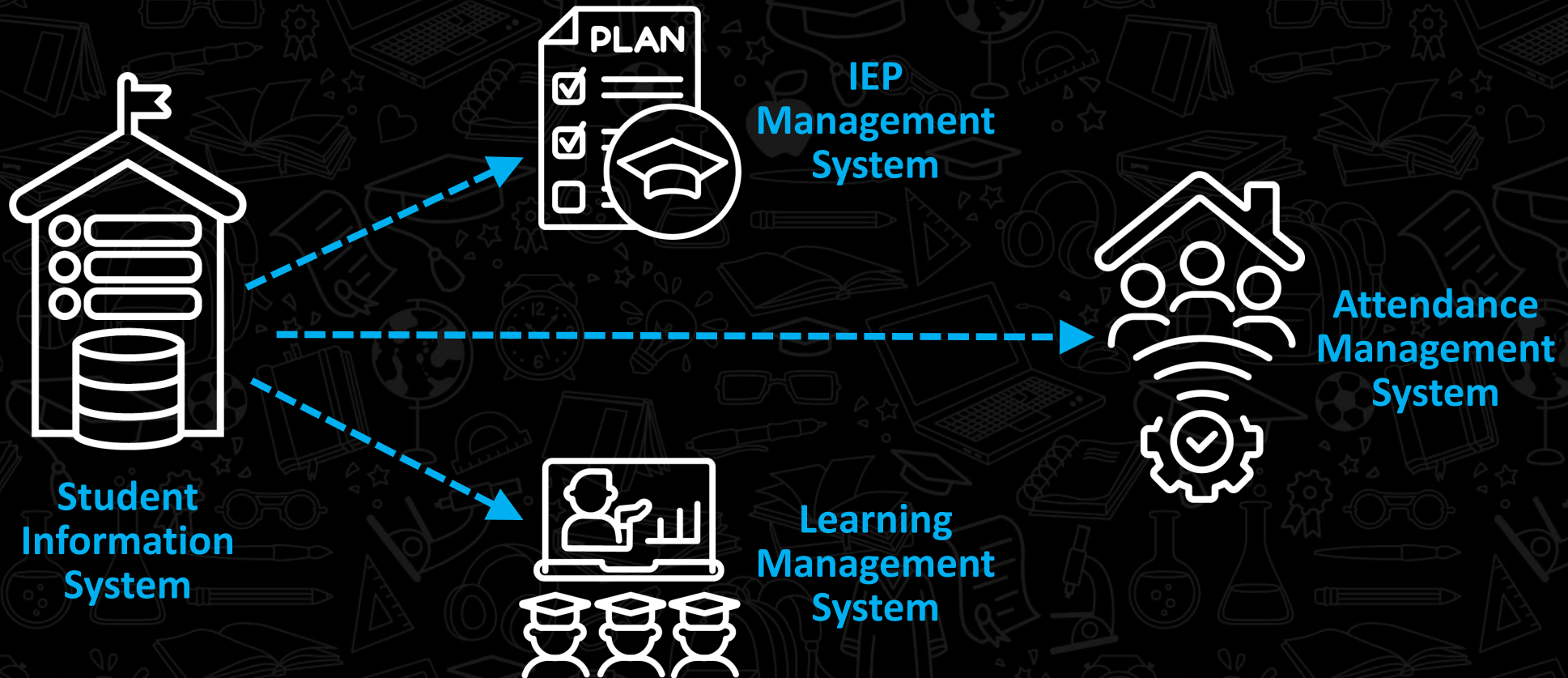
**98% of these chronic students do not have to end the year chronically absent**

- **80,769** students are chronically absent so far
- **79,328\*** students have not missed 18 or more days of school yet. They do not have to end the year as chronically absent.





# Systems Innovation

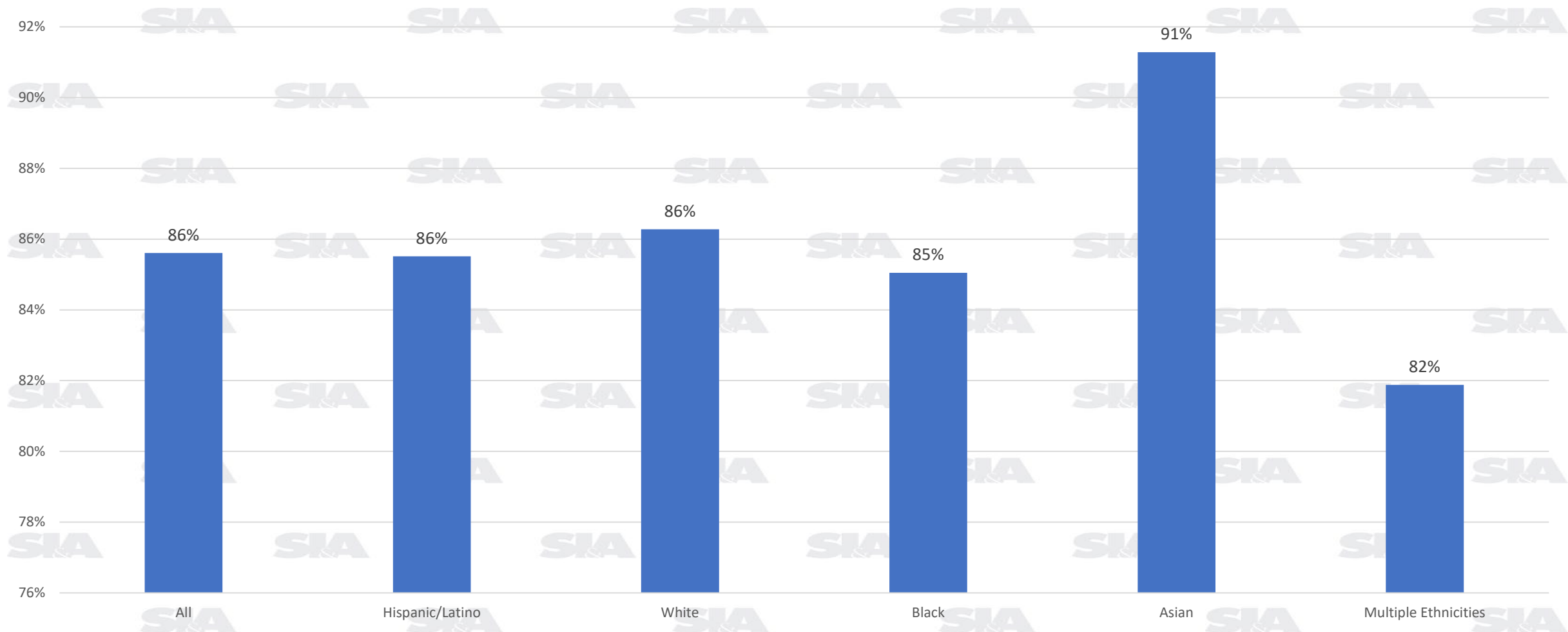


# SaveRates

Early identification and intervention has a demonstrable impact. The overall SaveRate is 86%- meaning 86% of students who received an attendance notification to date, have not accrued additional absences to require additional intervention.


Notification Type	At Risk	Saved	SaveRate
Unexcused Absence Notification	24,886	20,706	83.2%
Excessive Excused Absence Notification	5,792	5,505	95.0%

# 2022-23 saveRATE by Ethnicity



\* Includes 5 largest ethnic/racial subgroups.





SI&A's Attendance Management System (AMS)

# **The Achievement Initiative**

***Let's Begin to Change the Trajectory Now.***