

Washington School Improvement Framework: Regular Attendance

How Is It Calculated?

The Regular Attendance measure is based on the percentage of students enrolled for 90 calendar days or more throughout the school year, who are missing fewer than an average of two days per month. This includes excused and unexcused absences where a student misses 50% or more of the school day.

The most recent three years of data are combined when calculating this measure.

Which Grade Levels Are Included?

The Regular Attendance measure includes students in kindergarten through grade twelve.

	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Regular Attendance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

How Is the Score Combined?

The Regular Attendance rate is scored from 1 to 10, representing that school's performance in comparison to the rest of the state. The measure will be reported and calculated for each student group within a school that has at least 20 students over the three years of data included.

Each student group's scores are averaged with 9th Graders on Track and Dual Credit Participation, as applicable by grade span, to create the School Quality or Student Success indicator.



What Else Is There to Know?

Looking at a student's total number of days enrolled: if, on average, there are fewer than two full-day absences per 30 days enrolled, that student is considered regularly attending. If there is an average of two or more absences, then the student is considered chronically absent.



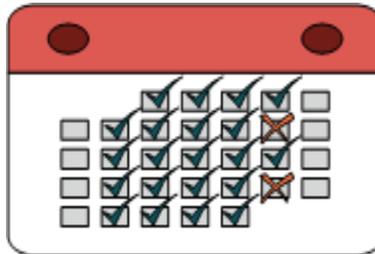
Students are connected to their primary school records only and must be enrolled for at least 90 days at the school to be included.

Why Is Regular Attendance Included? Why Does It Matter?

Every absence, excused or unexcused, is a learning opportunity lost and can have significant impacts on a student's success in school and life. A student who misses just two days a month, for any reason, is considered chronically absent.

Chronically absent students are more likely to fall behind academically and less likely to graduate from high school. Absences are one of the key early warning indicators of not finishing high school.

Absences can often be the first signal that a student is facing barriers or challenges (such as academics, health concerns, transportation, not feeling safe, etc.).



Additional Resources

For more information about attendance, visit OSPI's [Attendance, Chronic Absenteeism, and Truancy](#) webpage.

For more information about the framework, visit the [Every Student Succeeds Act \(ESSA\)](#) webpage.

For data-related inquiries, email us at AccountabilityData@k12.wa.us