

RHODE RISLAND

Chronic Absenteeism Working Group Kick-Off

November 20, 2023

## Campaign to Reduce Chronic Absenteeism in RI



## What is chronic absenteeism?

Rhode Island defines chronic absenteeism as the percentage of students who miss 10\% or more of school days during the year (typically 18 or more days, or two days per month).


## History of Chronic Absenteeism



## Pandemic Impact in Rhode Island

## Changes in Chronic Absenteeism Rate in RI

- 25\% increase from SY 18-19 to SY 21-22
- 5\% decrease from SY 21-22 to SY 22-23


## Learning Impact of Chronic Absenteeism

## Significant performance gaps exist in ELA and math for students who are chronically absent.

Chronically absent students, on average, performed lower than their not chronically absent peers by 19.9\%-26\% on 2023 assessments.


Charge of Chronic Absenteeism Working Group


## Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Briefing on the current state of chronic absenteeism in RI
3. Discussion
4. Next steps


## Who is in the room?

Please introduce yourself:

1. Name
2. Organization
3. Rhode Island alma mater, if applicable

See your packet for the full list of members and other resources.


## Root Causes of Chronic Absenteeism

Absence reasons typically fall into four broad categories: barriers to attendance, aversion to school, disengagement from school, and misconceptions about the impact of absences.


## Disengagement




## Aversion: Student Challenges



## Aversion: Other Reasons Reported

RI SurveyWorks 2023

## "Student Perspectives on

 Chronic Absenteeism"- Inclement weather
- Lack of consequences from parents and caregivers
- "Checked out" feeling

"Other" as reported by grades 6-12 students on SurveyWorks


## Aversion: Academic, Behavioral, and Social Climate

18.7\% Chronically Absent
Extremely Absent (4.5\%)
Frequently Absent (13.4\%)

2017-18


2018-19


2021-22


2,190 students (1.6\%) were absent more than $50 \%$ of school days in 2022 23.

[^0]Frequently Absent > Absent between 10\% and 20\% of school days (between 18 and 36 days) Extremely Absent > Absent between 20\% and 50\% of school days (between 37 and 90 days) Mostly Absent > Absent more than 50\% of school days (more than 90 days)

## SY 23-24: Absences as of Today



## Misconceptions: Impact on K-12 Outcomes

How much do you think missing 2 days of school a month


## Misconceptions: Problem Primarily in Upper Grades



| Performance of <br> Chronically Absent <br> Students | RICAS ELA |  | RICAS Math |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Meeting/Exceeding <br> Expectations | Not Meeting/Partially <br> Meeting Expectations | Meeting/Exceeding <br> Expectations | Not Meeting/Partially <br> Meeting Expectations |
| Grades 3-5 | $21.6 \%$ | $78.4 \%$ | $17.9 \%$ | $82.1 \%$ |
| Grades 6-8 | $15.2 \%$ | $84.8 \%$ | $9.9 \%$ | $90.1 \%$ |

## Discussion

## What did we just hear?

From your vantage point, what can you do?

## How is RIDE supporting schools?



The Attendance Tool
Every Student. Every day.

Supporting LEAs to address student absenteeism through RIDE's Attendance Nudge tool, which allows principals to communicate with families when student absences becomea concern.


Publishingseveral interactive data tools including a real-time attendance leaderboard and a community dashboard detailing chronic absenteeism data and trends.


Establishing partnerships with municipal leaders, LEAs, and community organizations that prioritize addressing student chronic absenteeism.

## RIDE Data Tools: Upcoming Webinars to Learn More

- December 6, 3:00pm-4:00pm
- December 11,10:00am-11:00am



## Commit to Attendance Matters

1. Spread the word whenever and however you can.
2. Incorporate Attendance Matters into your work.
3. Sponsor/support a school.

## Join the Effort

## Reducing chronic absenteeism is an all-hands-on-deck effort. We need you!



Scan the QR code to explore new and improved data tools, share attendance incentives, and find out how you can help your community reduce chronic absenteeism.
\#ATTENDANCEMATTERSRI

\#COOL2BEINSCHOOLRI



[^0]:    * 2019-20 calculations use March data, all other years use end of year data.

