

Homeroom Dashboards: Attendance CONNECT

Helpful Resources: [Attendance Discrepancies](#), [Daily and Yearly Attendance Terms Glossary](#)

Attendance data is an excellent tool for determining whether students have difficulty attending school. Attendance data is reported from various perspectives.

However, discrepancies may exist between the data displayed and the attendance for which students are held accountable. One of the best ways to identify discrepancies is to have school district Skyward personnel knowledgeable about student schedules and attendance procedures in each school review the attendance of a single student in courses that tend to have attendance discrepancies. Some common examples of such courses include Running Start, zero-period, advisory courses, rotating schedules, and block schedules.

Tiered Attendance

The tiered attendance views categorize students into different tiers based on their current or prior year absence rates, which in turn determines their "Risk Value".

Prior Year Tiered Attendance	Risk Level	Student Count	% of student count
Indicator Status		Student Count	
Tier I - Good Attendance (0-5% Absence)		3,515	41.20%
Tier I - Warning Absence (5-10% Absence)		3,063	35.90%
Tier II - Chronic Absence (10-20% Absence)		1,548	18.15%

Click the tiered level to view a list of students included in this tier. Here you can view each student's Risk Value and Configured Attendance Rate (%)

Ordered Student Risk Details for "Prior Year Tiered Attendance" for Current Year students

Student	Risk Calculation	Student	Risk Calculation	PreK-12 Stu...
	Risk Value	Risk Level	At Risk	Prior Year...
	33	Tier I - Warning	No	90.14%
	33	Tier I - Warning	No	92
	33	Tier I - Warning	No	92

Calculated Value: 90.14%
 Risk Value: 1
 Contributing Value: 33
 Risk Level: Warning Absence

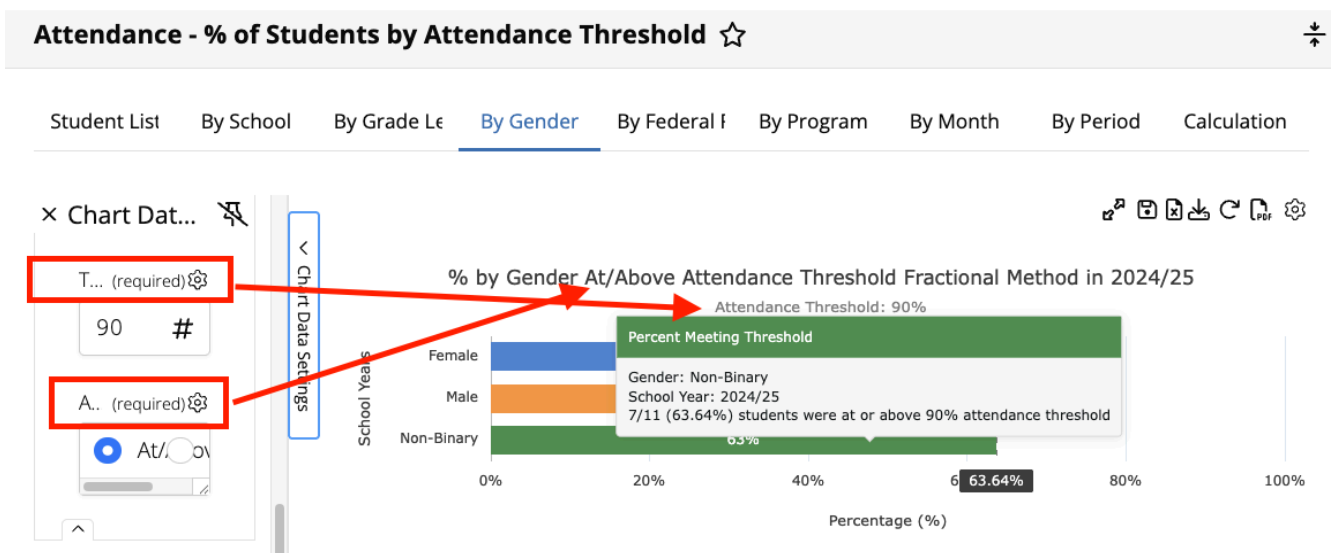
- Risk Level:** Specific color-coded thresholds for each risk level (0-5%, 5-10%, 10-20%, and 20% or more absences) are determined by the school or district's system configuration.
 - Example:

Grade Data Point	0	1	2	3	Measure
Current Year Attendance Rate	100<95	95<90	90<80	80<0	% Attendance
Last 20 days' Absence	0	1>2	3>4	5>20	days

- Risk Value:** The risk value is a numerical value calculated based on the student’s absence rate. The numerical value is then assigned a color-coded tiered risk level:
 - Tier 1 (Low Risk):** Students with low absence rates (e.g., 5-10%).
 - Tier 2 (At-Risk):** Students with a moderate absence rate (e.g., 10-20%).
 - Tier 3 (High Risk):** Students with high absence rates (e.g., 20% or more).
 - Example:** A student with a 9% absence rate (100% - 91% = 9%) might be assigned a Risk Value of 33, placing them in an “At Risk” tier.
- Absence Rates:** The absence rate is calculated by dividing the number of periods missed by the total number of periods enrolled.
 - For example, if a student misses 30 periods out of 150 total periods over a month, their absence rate is 20%. $(30/150) \times 100 = 20\%$ This is a significant level of absence, placing them in the category of being chronically absent. For a 180-day school year, a 20% absence rate would equate to missing 36 days of school.

Attendance - % of Students by Attendance Threshold Views

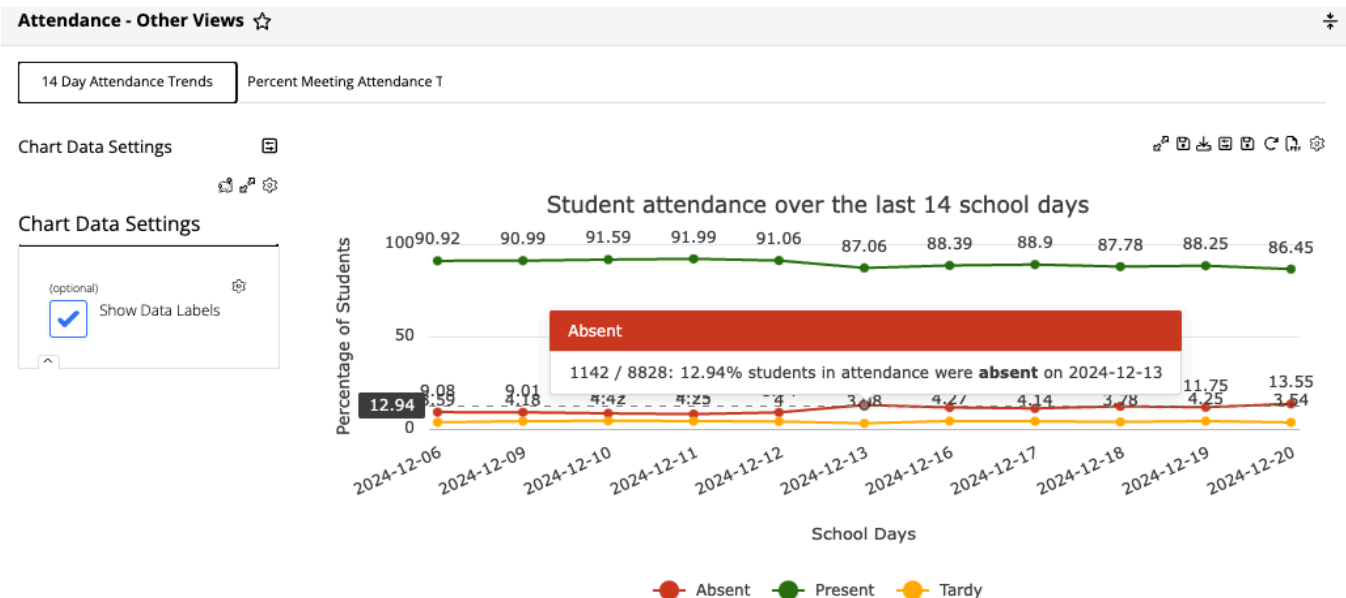
These views show the percentage of students who meet a specific attendance threshold, typically 90%, broken down by different categories (e.g., gender, grade level, school). The calculation employs the fractional method to determine attendance and absence rates, utilizing a “sum of effective daily attendance” approach. The data can be viewed for different timeframes (e.g., month, 30-day period) and compared against district-wide rates. Use the Chart Data Settings to change the At Above/Below Threshold and (90) % Threshold, School Year(s) filters.



- **Fractional Calculation:** The fractional method counts every scheduled class period toward a student’s total attendance or absence rate.
- **Attendance rates** are the ratio of periods attended to the total number of periods enrolled.
- **Absence rates** are calculated as the ratio of periods missed to the total number of periods enrolled.
- **Daily and Weekly Attendance Rate Calculation:** A student’s daily attendance rate is calculated using the **fractional method**. This method considers the ratio of periods attended to the total number of periods a student is enrolled in for a given day. (Number of Periods Present / Number of Periods Enrolled) x 100.
 - **Single Day:** If a student attends 2 out of 5 scheduled periods, their daily **attendance rate** is 40% (2 periods attended / 5 total periods). Their **absence rate** is 60% (3 periods missed / 6 total periods).
 - **School Week (5 days):** If a student misses one period each day for a school week, their **weekly attendance rate** is 80% (20 attended periods / 25 total periods). Their **absence rate** is 20% (5 missed periods / 25 total periods).
 - **30-Day Period (school days, not calendar days):** If a student misses 1 out of 5 periods each day for 30 consecutive school days, their 30-day **attendance rate** is 80% (120 attended periods / 150 total periods). Their **absence rate** is 20% (30 missed periods / 150 total periods)
- **Average Yearly Attendance/Absence:** The sum of the daily ratio in a given year of elements present/absent to the number of elements enrolled each day, divided by the number of days enrolled in that year.

Attendance - Other Views

These metrics provide different ways to analyze and understand student attendance data. (Current Year: 14 Day Attendance Trends, Current Year Monthly Attendance Trends, Last 30 Days % Meeting Attendance, Last 5 Days Attendance Rate by School)



- **Percentage of Students:** This metric shows the proportion of the student population within a specific attendance range or category. For example, “96.57% of students have an attendance rate between 95-100%”.

Present

 8104 / 8392: 96.57% students in attendance were **majority present** in August(2024)

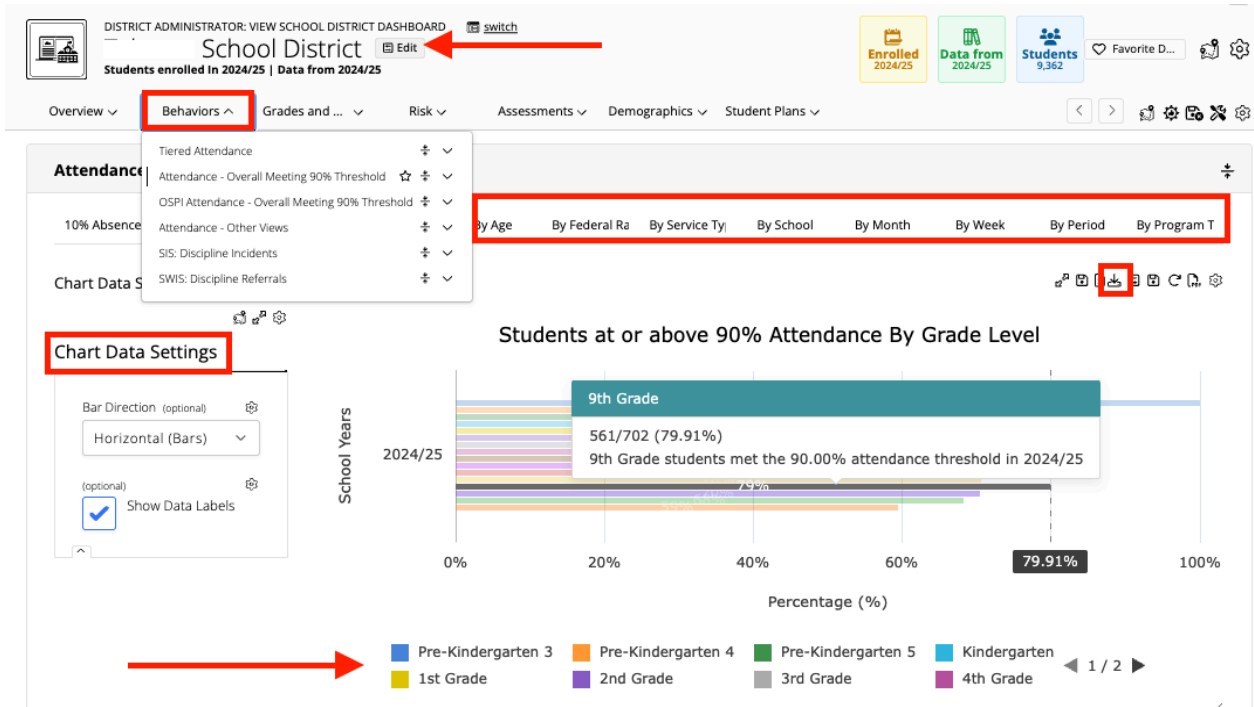
Absent

 288 / 8392: 3.43% students in attendance were **majority absent** in August(2024)

- **Percent Meeting Attendance Threshold:** This refers to the percentage of students who meet a predefined attendance goal, such as attending 95% or more of their scheduled days. This is often used as a measure of “satisfactory” attendance.
- **Percentage (%):** This metric typically represents the average daily attendance rate for a student or group of students, indicating the total percentage of time students were present.
- **Median Presence/Absence:** The median is the middle value in a set of attendance data. It’s a helpful measure because it is not skewed by extreme attendance or absence rates, providing a more representative picture of the typical student's attendance. For example, a school's median attendance might be 98.43% even if a few students have very low attendance rates.
- **Goal:** An attendance target goal is a specific objective for attendance, typically aiming for 90% to enhance overall school performance. These goals encourage regular attendance, linking it to improved grades, increased productivity, and greater success.

Chart Guidance

1. Start by clicking on the **Behavior tab** at the top of any dashboard and selecting one of the following options from its dropdown menu.
2. Use the **Edit Page Data Settings** next to the title name to filter which student data you want to appear.
3. In the **Chart Data Settings**, to the left, you can filter and adjust the chart settings. Close the drawer to gain more viewing space.
4. Click the **subpage (tab)** across the top of the container to view various aggregated data.
5. Below the chart, click any identifier to hide the identifier bar or column from the chart.
6. Click the **Download Chart icon** to download the chart image.
7. Hover over any pie piece, bar, or column to reveal student numbers and percentages that are included.
8. Click any tier title, pie piece, bar, or column to view a list of included students and further risk details.
9. Click the **magnifying glass** next to the student's name to view the Student Dashboard for more specific information.



10. To add a student to a student group, click the **checkmark** to the left of the student's name.

11. Click the **Selected Gear** at the top of the data table and choose **Add Students to Student Group**.

12. Select one of the following radio buttons:

- **Create New Group:** Fill in the **Student Group Name** and click **Save**.
- **Add to Existing Group:** Click the **magnifying glass**, select the **checkbox** for the group you want to add, and click **Save** when you are finished.

Selected (2) ⚙️

Add Students to Student Group

	Grade	Attendance Rate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Udd Bal 2024/25 9th Grade 96%	9th Grade	96%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Li Sheffi 2024/25 9th Grade 96.67%	9th Grade	96.67%
<input type="checkbox"/> Franklin 2024/25 9th Grade 100%	9th Grade	100%
<input type="checkbox"/> Miya Ter 2024/25 9th Grade 97.33%	9th Grade	97.33%

Essentials

New or Existing Group? (optional)

Create New Group Add to Existing Group

Create New Student Group

Student Group Name (required)

New Risk Group Aa

Cancel