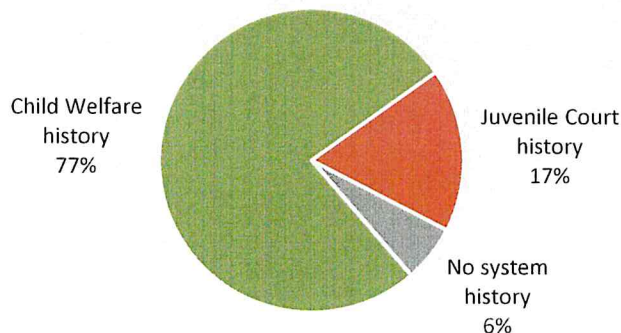


More about various topics related to School Attendance

Define	Ages	Who gets involved?	Notes
Educational Neglect Failure to make arrangements and/or provide for a child's education <i>(Source: ND CW Policy: 640-01-15-20-05-50)</i>	7 to 10/12	School makes referral to CPS (HSZ) CPS conducts assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no safety concerns, close case If safety concerns exist, proceed to work with family according to child welfare practice (safety plan, svc required, etc.) 	Educational neglect may be confirmed when the defined criteria have been met and the criteria below is supported by evidence gathered in the assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The caregiver is aware or should have been aware of the excessive absenteeism <u>and</u> The caregiver contributed to the problem or failed to take steps to effectively address the problem (i.e. failure to provide a minimum degree of care), <u>and</u> Educational impairment or harm to the child or danger of impairment or harm results
Truancy Is habitually and without justification truant from school subject to compulsory school attendance and is absent from school without an authorized excuse more than three days during a school year. <i>(Source: NDCC 27-20.3-6(1a))</i>	10/12 to 16	School makes referral to CHINS (HSZ) CHINS works with family and refers to svc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low = diversion only (refer to services) Med = quarterly connection w/family High = monthly connection w/family 	Truancy can lead to various risks. Tardiness can escalate into full-day absences. Truancy often acts as a "gateway" behavior. This is because it can lead to students trying drugs and alcohol. It can also lead to kids engaging in other criminal acts, such as vandalism and theft. Sometimes, this misbehavior ultimately leads to dropping out of school altogether.
Chronic Absenteeism Those who attended school for more than 10 days and who also missed 10 percent or more of their enrolled days within a school year	7 to 16	This is a subset of truancy. Consider distinction b/t "chronic truancy" and "chronic absenteeism" (which can include a wide range of absence types, excused and unexcused)	School attendance is a powerful predictor of student outcomes; irregular attendance can be a better predictor of whether students will drop out of school before graduation than test scores. Children in early grades are particularly susceptible to the impact of irregular attendance, because falling behind in fundamental reading skills can have a snowball effect that impacts future learning.

94% of all CHINS referrals have had interaction with either the child welfare or juvenile court systems at some time in their life



116,600 – # children enrolled in ND K-12

93% - Annual attendance rate (2022, 2023, and 2024) Source: insights.nd.gov

750 – avg # of individuals reported to CPS for educational neglect (2022-24)

Aug 2022 – Feb 2025

874 – # kids referred to CHINS for truancy since Aug 2022

77% - one referral

23% - multiple referrals (avg 2.8 / child)