

Your child's regular attendance in school encourages academic and social-emotional success. Together, families, educators, and community members can support a child's attendance and help each student stay on the path to success.

It doesn't matter whether the absences are excused or unexcused -- each missed day represents missed learning time. Missed days add up quickly: When a student misses as few as two days a month, that's 10% of the school year. This increases the risk of academic and social-emotional struggles. (2 absences a month x by nine months = 18 days/10% of missed school days in a school year.)

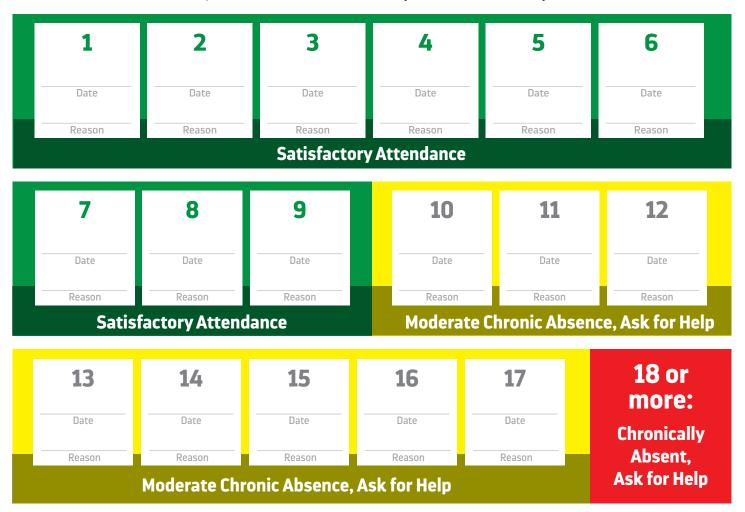
School + You = Success

Build **Use Life** Plan Ask For Relationships Help Hacks Ahead Things don't always go Students do best in a Visit 211info.org to learn Work on household smoothly. Planning about local community routines to make it warm, safe and welcoming ahead can help be ready resources, or ask your environment. We can all easier to get out the for issues with: school for suggestions. door. Find tips for help by: the following at Transportation Shelter, food, clothing Ensuring every student **Every-Day-Matters.org:** (Explore carpool, bus, is connected with an Health issues safe walk/bike Evening routines adult within his or her Acute or chronic illness options.) school who can watch Homework help Mental health services for issues and help with After school pick-up Getting ready Behavioral support solutions. and care (Have a • Planning for the day back-up!) Oral (mouth and teeth) Helping students build relationships with health classmates and peers. Planning for success by setting attendance goals and addressing possible obstacles in advance.



Keep Track of Time

Successful students attend school regularly, with support from all of us at school, home and the community. Track missed days here:



Too Sick for School?

Students can go to school if:

- They have a runny nose or little cough, but no other symptoms.
- They haven't taken any feverreducing medicine for 24 hours, and have been fever-free during that time.
- They haven't thrown up or had diarrhea for 24 hours.

Keep students home if:

- They have a temperature higher than 100.4 degrees even after taking medicine.
- They are throwing up or have diarrhea.
- Their eyes are pink and crusty.

Call the doctor if:

- They have a temperature higher than 100.4 degrees for more than two days.
- They've been throwing up or have diarrhea for more than two days.
- They've had the sniffles for more than a week, and aren't getting better.

These are generally accepted guidelines. Every body is different. If you are unsure, ask your health care provider or call your school.

