

Too Sick for School?



One of the problems most often confronting parents of school age children occurs when a child complains of not feeling well on a school day. A decision must be made as to whether the child stays home or goes to school. How do you make the right decision? The following guidelines are provided to assist you in making the decision as to when your child should stay home from school:

Fever: A child with a temperature over 100 degrees F should not go to school and should be kept home until fever-free for 12 hours.

Diarrhea, vomiting, and stomachache: A child with diarrhea or vomiting needs to stay home. A doctor should be consulted if diarrhea or vomiting continues for more than 24 hours. If your child has a stomachache, with no other symptoms, it is OK to send them to school.

Cold, cough, sore throat: A child with a bad cough or bad cold symptoms should stay home even though there may not be a fever associated with the illness. If your child complains of a scratchy, sore throat and has no other symptoms, he/she may go to school. If white spots can be seen in the back of the throat or if a fever is present, keep the child home and call your doctor.

Here's how you can improve your child's school attendance:

Make sure your child stays healthy by eating nutritious meals and snacks, getting enough sleep and exercise.

Send your child to school each day even if they complain, unless they meet the criteria on the back for illness.

Talk to your child about the importance of attending school and why a good education is important.

Support school rules and consequences for skipping class and being tardy.

Avoid scheduling family trips or doctor appointments during school hours.

Show your child why education is important. Give specific examples of how education helps people succeed.



Student Attendance

**Franklin Middle School
Attendance Office
743-6030**

Learning builds day by day. A child who misses a day of school misses a day of learning.

Unnecessary absence from school may have a negative effect on a student's attitude, work habits and progress.

According to School District Regulation 5141.1, there is a **10-day limit** for parental excused absences in a school year. After the limit is reached, all future absences during the school year will be considered unexcused unless they meet the exceptions listed on the left.

Truancy- unexcused absences: Under State Law, any student absent without an acceptable excuse part of all of five (5) or more days on which school is held during a school semester is considered a habitual truant.

State law also requires that parents/ guardians of truant students meet with the building administrator.



Tardy

Students that are tardy to school and class will get a warning for tardy 1 & 2; Advisory consequence and parental contact for tardy 3 & 4; Office Referral and Closed Lunch detention for Tardy 5-10; Office Referral and After-school detention for Tardy 11 and beyond.

Truancy

- 1st offense – Closed lunch detention
- 2nd offense-30 minutes after school
- 3rd offense-60 minutes after school
- 4th offense-90 minutes after school
- 5th offense-120 minutes after school

Attendance:

A Key to your child's success

Your child's success in school depends on having a solid educational background- one that can only be gained through regular school attendance.

Research shows that children who are in school most of the time do better on state tests.

Being late for school hurts a child's learning, too. A student who is 10 minutes late every day will miss 30 hours of instruction during the year.

Attending School is the Law!

IF YOU KNOW YOUR CHILD WILL BE ABSENT, PLEASE CALL FRANKLIN'S ATTENDANCE OFFICE BEFORE THE SCHOOL DAY BEGINS

ABSENCES THAT DO NOT COUNT IN THE 10 DAYS

- A DEATH IN THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY OR FUNERAL FOR CLOSE RELATIVE
- COURT OR LEGAL PROCEDURE REQUIRING STUDENT ATTENDANCE
- RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY
- WRITTEN MEDICAL EXCUSE
- SCHOOL ORDERED SUSPENSION