

Municipality of Rotterdam

Attendance protocol

Process for managing: Lates

Action	Explanation	Who is involved
 Weekly: Tutors check magister on attendance, discuss any recurring issues with student lateness. 		 Tutors, write in magister logbook
 3 X late Tutor talks to student and writes it in magister logbook, tells Head of Section 		 Tutors report Head of Section
 6 x late<u>Letter</u> sent to the parents, signed by the tutor 		 Tutor to send letter, report of Head of Year
 9 x late <u>letter</u> sent to the parents by the Head of the Years 		 Head of Section - note in magister logbook
• 12 x <u>letter</u> sent to parents by Head of the Years	 Send a warning letter to the parents/carers, with a copy to the school. 	 Head of Section- copy in student file
15 x late Letter and notice to the attendance officer	 Talk to student and parents/carers and, where applicable, require participation in a <u>HALT</u> project 	 Head of Section, link to school absence officer, report to Leerplicht.

Notes to consider

- Lateness: the time frame is measured per year. (This is official, so it is definitive)
- In the case of sustained lateness due to trains, weather or traffic conditions, etc, a
 decision must be made by the Head of Section. By this is meant that students are
 normally marked late with a reason if there is a delayed train etc. This is
 acceptable only up to a certain level, not weekly. This is going to be dealt with
 case by case and led by Heads of Section.
- Only for Lesson 1, a "late" is considered a "late" within the first 15 minutes of the start of the lesson, anything beyond that becomes an **unexplained absence**. Students will still need to present to you the red slip.
- For a late during the day, if a student is more than 10 minutes late for a lesson, it becomes an unexplained absence, without a valid reason. An example of this would be speaking to a Head of Section. The Head of Section will inform of this to the teacher or accompany the student back to his/her lesson.



Recording absences

Reason	Record as
Truancy: • Whole hours or days • No reason, no legitimate reason or no reason given later	Unauthorised absence
Reported sick in accordance with applicable agreements: Before the agreed time By the parent or carer	Illness
Not reported sick in accordance with applicable agreements: Not before the agreed time Not by parent or carer 	Unauthorised absence
Late for school	Unauthorised absence
Appointment with doctor, specialist etc. reported in accordance with applicable agreements.	Authorised absence, e.g. doctor's appointment
Appointment with doctor, not reported in accordance with applicable agreements.	Unauthorised absence
Exemption or leave for compelling reasons (fewer than 10 school days), with head of school's permission.	Authorised absence, e.g. exemption, leave
Exemption or leave for compelling reasons (fewer than 10 school days), with school attendance officer permission.	Authorised absence, e.g. exemption, leave
'Deluxe' absence: day or days off without head of school's or school attendance officer's permission.	Unauthorised absence
Exclusion, no more than five days (not applicable to primary schools).	Exclusion
Student Exclusion	Exclusion



Action to be taken by school

Туре	Description	Action
Absence with underlying reasons	 16 hours' absence within a period of four weeks Absence (possibly) related to underlying problems 	 Contact parents If a student is absent for 16 hours within four weeks, the school attendance officer must be notified within five working days. If a student is absent for less than 16 hours, the school attendance officer may be notified if underlying problems are suspected.
Exclusion	A school may exclude a student for a maximum of five days. This does not apply to primary schools.	Parents must be notified immediately. If a student is excluded for more than one day in two weeks, notify the school attendance officer* the inspectorate
Exclusion	School Exclusion	Notify both the parents and the school attendance officer* within one working day. Notify the inspectorate within two weeks.

^{*}by sending an email to leerplicht@rotterdam.nl



Action to be taken by the school if a student is absent due to illness

Within RISS, the below action is led and decided by Heads of Section

Description	Action
Doubtful whether absence is due to illness.	 Contact parents Notify the Multidisciplinary Consultation Team/Pupil Welfare Advisory Group (MDO/ZAT). They will decide whether the school doctor or nurse should take action, and whether the school attendance officer should be notified.
Prolonged absence due to illness (more than two weeks)	 Contact parents Notify MDO/ZAT. They will decide whether the school doctor or nurse should take action and whether the school attendance officer should be notified. Draw up a homework plan and/or catch-up plan and, where necessary, advise on alternative teaching provision.
Absence due to illness is a cause for concern. A student is absent for more than 16 consecutive hours several times a year.	 Contact parents Notify MDO/ZAT. They will decide whether the school doctor or nurse should take action and whether the school attendance officer should be notified.

- How should you notify the school attendance officer of a student's absence?
 - Primary schools and schools for special education should use the unauthorised absence notification form (formulier kennisgeving ongeoorloofd verzuim (KOV)), which can be downloaded at www.rotterdam.nl/leerplicht.
 - Secondary schools should report all absences through the portal www.duo.nl/zakelijk
 - In time, primary schools and schools for special education will also be required to use this portal. We will keep you informed.
 - The full absence and attendance protocol can be downloaded at www.rotterdam.nl/leerplicht.