ATTENDANCE REPORT

2020-2021

Prepared By:

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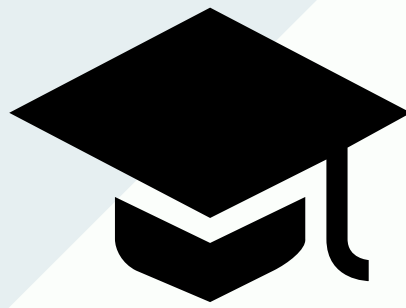
INTRODUCTION :

Attendance plays a crucial role in student success and academic achievement.

The objective of this report is to analyze the attendance data of students in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of attendance patterns, identify trends, and propose interventions to improve attendance rates.

I aim to uncover :

- **Factors that influence attendance,**
- **Explore the relationship between attendance and academic performance,**

and **provide actionable recommendations** for enhancing student engagement and attendance.
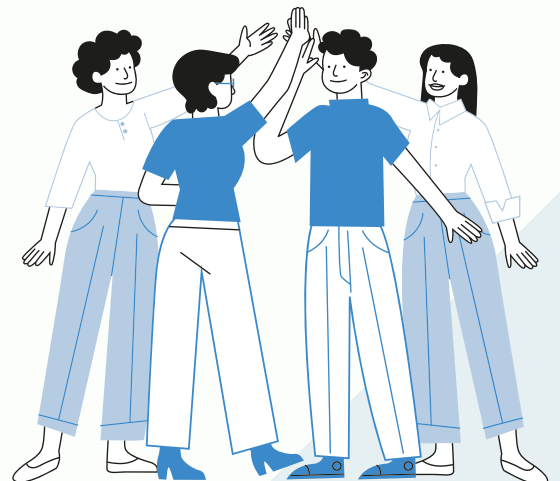
Data Collection

To conduct a comprehensive analysis of student attendance, we collected data from multiple educational institutions within the specified timeframe. The following information was collected for each student:

1. **Student ID:** A unique identification number assigned to each student for tracking purposes.
2. **Date:** The specific date on which attendance was recorded.
3. **Attendance Status**: The status of the student's attendance, categorized as:
   - **Present:** The student was present for the class.
   - **Absent:** The student was absent from the class.
   - **Late:** The student arrived late for the class.

- **THIS IS REPORT IS ACTUALLY BASED ON DUMMY DATA WHICH CLOSELY REPLICATES THE ACTUAL ATTENDANCE STATUS OF THE STUDENTS**

ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW

1. **Total Number of Students:**
   - The attendance data encompasses a total of **50** students .

2. **Number of School Days:**
   - The attendance data was collected for school **198** days .

3. **Overall Attendance Rate:**
   - The calculated overall attendance rate is **84%**, indicating the average attendance percentage across all students.

4. **Average Days Present per Student:**
   - On average, each student attended classes for 165 days during the specified timeframe.

5. **Perfect Attendance:**
   - NO student achieved perfect attendance

6. **Notable Attendance Statistics:**
   - **Minimum Attendance**: The lowest number of days attended by a student is **156**, indicating the student with the lowest attendance rate.
   - **Maximum Attendance:** The highest number of days attended by a student is **192**, showcasing the student with the highest attendance rate.

MONTH	NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE
November	24	93%
December	25	83%
January	25	86%
February	23	83%
March	25	84%
April	25	88%
May	26	89%
June	24	66%
Overall	198	84%

Class Attendance Analysis:

Distribution of Attendance by months:
- **November : 93**% attendance
- **December : 83**% attendance
- **January : 86**% attendance
- **February : 83**% attendance
- **March : 84**% attendance
- **April : 88%** attendance
- **May : 89**% attendance
- **June : 66**% attendance

June which is the end month of a semester tend to have a lower attendance rate, with **66%** of students present. The reasons may be:

- **Exam Preparation**
- **Fatigue and Burnout**
- **Completion of Course Requirements**
- **Studying From Home**
- **Early Departures or Vacation Plans**

- **Notable Attendance Patterns:**
  - **Period 1(NOV-JAN): 87.33%** attendance
  - **Period 2(FEB-APR): 85%** attendance
  - **Period 3(MAY-JUNE): 77.5%** attendance
- Analyzing attendance patterns over defined periods highlights that :
- **Period 1 may exhibit higher attendance rates (87.33%**) due to the initial enthusiasm of students at the start of the academic year
- **Period 2 (85%)** shows the general attendance .
- **Period 3 (77.5%)** may show variations influenced by factors like holiday breaks, exam and practicals.

Data Visualization

Data Visualization

ATTENDANCE RATE OVER 3 PERIODS

100%

75%

50%

25%

0%

Period 1   Period 2   Period 3

● Days   ● Attendance

Line Chart Infographic

100%

75%

50%

25%

0%

Student 1 Student 2 Student 3 Student 4 Student 5 Student 6 Student 7 Student 8 Student 9 Student 10
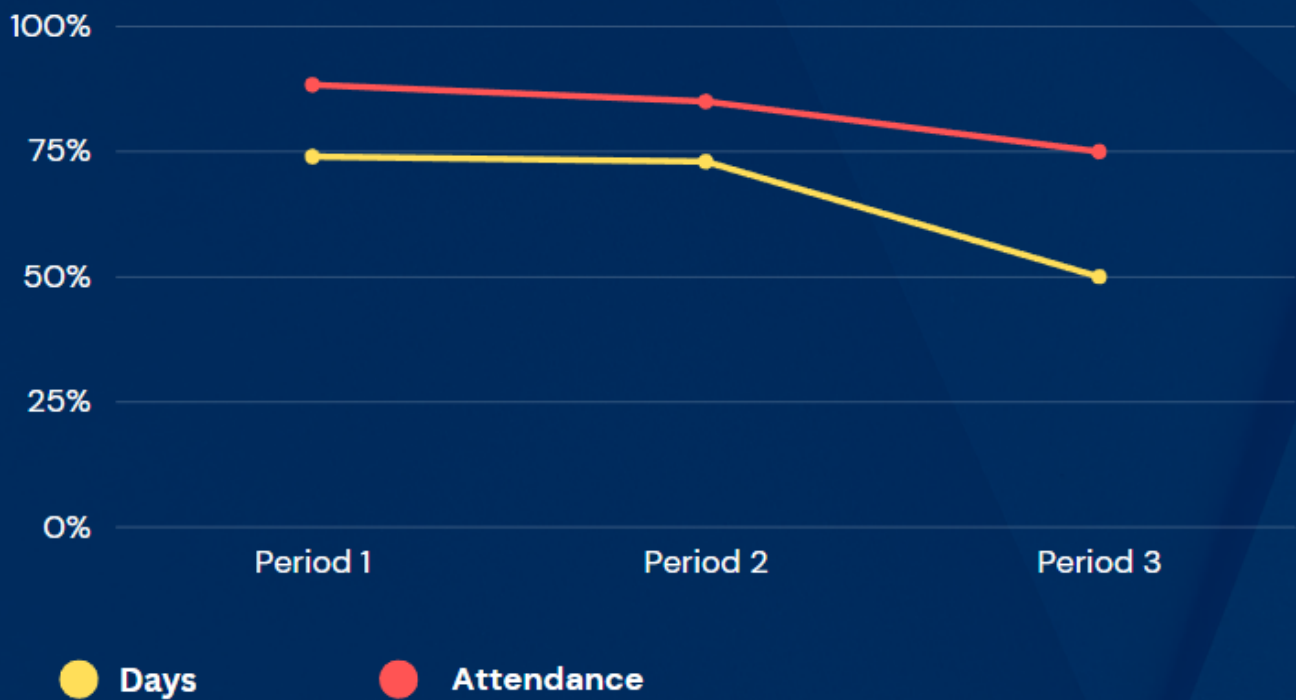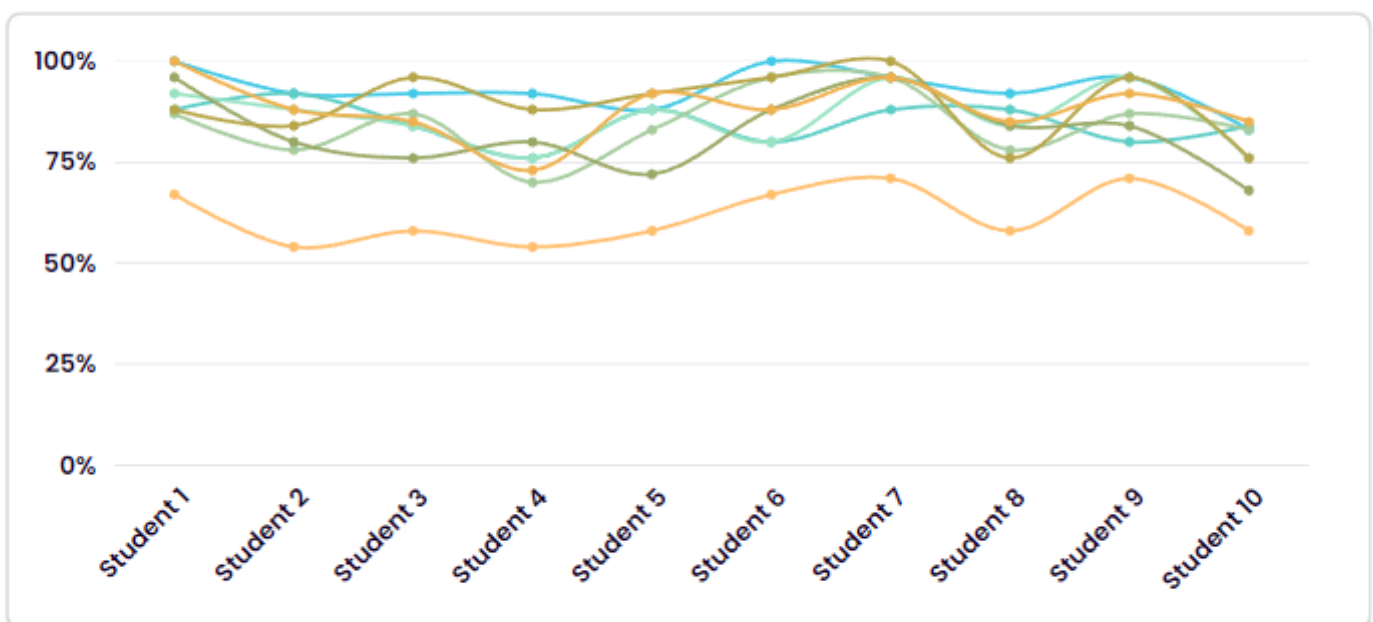
Factors Influencing Attendance

- Health and Illness.

- Transportation Issues.

- Family Circumstances.

- Socioeconomic Factors.

- Lack of Engagement.

- Lack of motivation and interest.

- Bullying or Safety Concerns.

- Lack of Parental Involvement.

- Academic Challenges.

- Mental Health Issues.

- Lack of strict rules.

Absenteeism Reasons:

Categorization of Absenteeism Reasons:
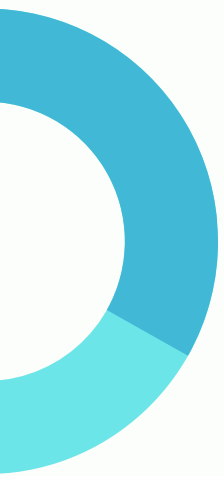
a. Illness-related Absences:

- Common illnesses leading to absences: (e.g., flu, common cold, chronic conditions)

b. Family-related Absences:

- Types of family emergencies: (e.g., bereavement, medical emergencies, family events)

c. Other Reasons for Absences:

- Identification of less common reasons: (e.g., transportation issues, lack of motivation, academic disengagement)

Proposed Interventions

1. Implement an Attendance Rewards Program
2. Enhance Communication with Parents
3. Offer Flexible Attendance Options
4. Provide multilevel Transportation Support
5. Develop Personalized Attendance Plans
6. Strengthen Teacher-Student Relationships
7. Celebrate Attendance Achievements
8. Stricter rules for minimum attendance
9. Regular publication of attendance
10. Creating a positive environment

Conclusion

In conclusion, analyzing attendance data and understanding the factors influencing attendance are essential steps in developing effective strategies to improve attendance rates.

Proposed interventions include **promoting a positive academic climate, raising awareness of attendance importance, implementing incentive programs, strengthening parental involvement and improving transportation options.**

Regular communication with parents, collaboration with community partners, and involvement of stakeholders are vital for success.

By implementing these interventions, schools can create an environment where every student has the opportunity to thrive academically and personally.