

CDC Operationalized 1305 Performance Measure

Date: 12/18/2015

Measure ID: m_4.5.09

Performance Measure: Reduced absences for students identified with chronic conditions (in the local education agencies targeted by FOA funding)

Strategy: Implement policies, processes, and protocols in schools to meet the management and care needs of students with chronic conditions (e.g. asthma, food allergies, diabetes, and other chronic conditions related to activity, diet, and weight)

Intervention (Enhanced only):

1. Identifying and tracking students with chronic conditions that may require daily or emergency management, e.g. asthma and food allergies.
2. Developing protocols that ensure students identified with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management are enrolled into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs, if eligible.
3. Providing assessment, counseling, and referrals to community-based medical care providers for students on activity, diet, and weight-related chronic conditions.

Basic

Enhanced

- Domain 2: Environmental Approaches that Promote Health
- Domain 3: Health Systems Interventions
- Domain 4: Community Clinical Linkages

- Short Term
- Intermediate
- Long Term

AREAS	EXPLANATION
Purpose of Performance Measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of this performance measure is to determine the extent to which there has been a reduction in absenteeism among students identified with chronic conditions.³
Results Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the US, CDC funded grantees worked to increase attendance of students with chronic conditions, thus maximizing learning.
Definition of Terms (<i>Key concepts defined</i>)	<p>Chronic condition refers to a health condition that requires more than routine health services and may include, or increase the risk for, ongoing physical, developmental, behavioral, and/or emotional conditions. While states have the freedom to address any chronic conditions affecting children in their jurisdiction, we encourage awardees to use data to determine priority chronic conditions with a focus on at least one of the following conditions (in no particular order): asthma, diabetes, epilepsy or seizure disorder, food allergies, hypertension/high blood pressure, or obesity.</p> <p>Local education agency (LEA) is another word for school district and will be referred to as LEA throughout this document.</p>
Unit of Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Days absent
Intended/Targeted Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K-12 students identified with a chronic condition in targeted LEAs
Numerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States should report the numerator for this performance measure in the measure notes field of the reporting template.
Denominator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States should report the denominator for this performance measure in the measure notes field of the reporting template.
Rate/Count/Percentage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent absenteeism for students identified with a chronic condition in targeted LEAs. (Please record the numerator and denominator used to calculate this percent in the <u>measure notes field</u> for this performance measure.)

Disparities Focus	<p>Approach related/specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Stratification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Data source(s)	<p>The following data sources can/should be used to collect data for this measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student chronic condition tracking system or database to identify students with chronic conditions • Student attendance records to determine the number of days missed <p>To calculate percent absenteeism for the state, divide the total number of school days missed among students identified with a chronic condition in schools in the targeted LEAs by total attendance days multiplied by number of schools reporting. We recognize that for some districts and schools total attendance days may vary. In addition actual total attendance days may vary significantly for each student. To standardize the number of attendance days, states are asked to select a total number of attendance days, for example 180 days, based on the accepted value for that state. States are asked to use this <u>set</u> number of attendance days when calculating this performance measure annually.</p> <p>Percent absenteeism = $\frac{\text{Total \# of school days missed among students with chronic conditions in targeted LEAs}}{\text{Total attendance days (e.g., 180) x \# of schools reporting}}$</p> <p>Not Appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Survey for Children’s Health (NSCH)
Frequency of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School Health Guidelines. http://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/npao/strategies.htm 2. Back to School with Asthma Toolkit. 3. Balfanz, R., & Byrnes, V. (2012). The Importance of Being in School—A Report on Absenteeism in the Nation’s Schools. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Center for Social Organization of Schools. http://new.every1graduates.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/FINALChronicAbsenteeismReport_May16.pdf
Additional Information/Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States may be interested in comparing their percent absenteeism among students with chronic conditions with the percent absenteeism among the general student population to determine whether students with a chronic condition miss more or less days of school compared to the general student population.