



Health and Attendance Policy and Procedure

Reviewed May 2023

Ratified By Governors July 2023

Due for Review May 2024

Contents

1. Scope.....	2
2. Introduction	2
3. Definitions.....	2
4. Breaches of this policy and procedure.....	2
5. Trigger points	2
6. Sick pay.....	3
a. Statutory sick pay.....	3
b. Occupational sick pay.....	3
7. Medical appointments	3
8. Notification requirements.....	3
c. First day of absence	3
d. Ongoing absence.....	3
9. Certification requirements.....	4
e. Absence up to 7 days	4
f. Absence over 7 days	4
g. Certification during non-term time.....	4
h. Sickness during annual leave	4
10. Maintaining Contact.....	4
11. Return to work following period of absence	4
12. Occupational health referral.....	4
i. When to make a referral.....	5
j. Occupational health recommendations	5
13. Informal and formal absence management procedures	5
k. Right to be accompanied	5
l. Informal absence review meetings.....	5
m. Attendance improvement plans (AIP).....	6
n. Formal meetings	6
i. Formal meeting conversation	6
o. Formal meeting outcomes	7
p. Duration of warnings	7
q. Appeal	7
14. Ill health retirement.....	7
Appendix 1 – Sick Pay Entitlement (Teachers).....	8
Appendix 2 – Sick Pay Entitlement (Support Staff).....	8
Appendix 3 – Self-Certification Sickness Absence and Return to Work Meeting.....	9

AIP	Attendance improvement plan
Trigger points	Absence monitoring system to highlight levels or patterns of sickness that require further attention
SSP	Statutory sick pay

1. Scope

It is inevitable that from time to time employees may be unable to attend work due to sickness or injury. In such instances, the school is committed to dealing with absence due to genuine sickness in an empathetic, objective, sensitive, and consistent way across the school and to assist employees return to work as quickly as possible. It is also the school's aim to minimise the incidence of sickness and to give appropriate guidance and support to achieve this. However, high levels of sickness absence and/or repeated absence can cause significant disruption to the business of the school and can place an undue burden on other staff members and therefore this needs to be managed closely.

The school is aware that sickness absence may result from a disability. At each stage of the procedure, including meetings/hearings particular consideration will be given as to whether there are reasonable adjustments that could be made to the procedure or role requirements.

This policy sets out the school's approach in relation to sickness absence management, including its procedure for notification and certification and its position on payment during sickness absence

This policy and procedure applies to all employees and workers, etc. It has been subject to consultation with Trade Unions. It does not form part of anybody's contract of employment and may be varied.

2. Introduction

The aim of this policy is to set out our approach to sickness absence management, including but not limited to:

- trigger points
- the requirements for notification
- the requirements for certification
- our position on payment during sickness absence
- ensuring employees and managers are aware of their responsibilities when sickness absence occurs
- ensuring that any sickness absence is dealt with fairly and consistently
- our position on both short term and long-term absences from the workplace.

3. Definitions

This policy covers short-term and long-term absences. The definitions used in this policy are:

- Short-term absence: frequent, intermittent, short periods of absence
- Long-term absence: any continuous period of absence over 28 days (calendar)
- Trigger points: absence monitoring system to highlight levels or patterns of sickness that require further attention.

4. Breaches of this policy and procedure

Breaches include, but are not limited to, a failure to follow notification and certification requirements, when a school has reason to believe the sickness absence is not genuine and when the employee is undertaking inappropriate activities, including working for another organisation, whilst off sick.

Other relevant policies: Disciplinary & Leave of Absence.

5. Trigger points

It is hoped that close monitoring and discussions with an employee regarding absence and attendance will result in an improved attendance record. However, if levels of sickness absence reach a trigger point, sickness absence may be discussed with employees and managed in line with the school's absence management procedures.

In any six month period, the trigger points are:

- three separate occasions of sickness absence
- a continuous sickness absence of 10 working days or more
- an absence which appears to have a recurring recognisable pattern i.e. frequent absenteeism around a weekend.

These trigger points are for guidance only and the school reserves the right to raise any concerns at an earlier stage where there are reasonable grounds for concern, or at a later stage, where appropriate.

6. Sick pay

a. Statutory sick pay

Subject to compliance with the school's procedures, the school will pay statutory sick pay (SSP) to eligible employees at the national rate, which is subject to the deduction of tax and national insurance contributions.

SSP is payable from the fourth day of absence and up to 28 weeks.

To qualify for SSP, employees must complete and provide a self-certification form to the School.

b. Occupational sick pay

Subject to compliance with the school's procedures, the school will pay occupational sick pay.

Eligibility for occupational sick pay including duration and level of payment is in accordance with the relevant conditions of service.

7. Medical appointments

The school will allow reasonable paid time-off for employees to attend medical appointments which are unable to be arranged out of working hours. Before arranging non urgent doctor's medical appointments, employees should seek the approval of the Headteacher if it is necessary to take time off work. Employees should make every attempt to make these appointments at the beginning or end of the day or during lunch breaks to minimise the time they have to be absent from work. Evidence of the appointment may be requested by the school.

Elective procedures should be arranged during holiday periods and will usually be unpaid.

8. Notification requirements

c. First day of absence

It is a requirement that employees contact the Assistant Headteacher by telephone message to report that they are too unwell to come to work. The employee should aim to do this as early as possible and before their normal start time so that cover can be arranged.

In circumstances where the employee is incapacitated or unable to contact the school to report their absence, their next of kin should do so on their behalf, at the earliest opportunity.

Where the Headteacher is absent they will need to notify both the chair of governors and their deputy or next suitable post holder.

A failure to report an absence in accordance with the schools process could be constituted as a breach of policy and reporting requirements. This may result in sick pay being withheld and it should be noted that there is no obligation to reinstate pay in such cases.

If the absence is the result of an accident or injury sustained during the course of work duties, this information and the name of the person to whom the incident was reported must be made known. This is to ensure that the school's management has properly recorded the accident and, where necessary, taken remedial action.

d. Ongoing absence

Employees (or their next of kin if they are not sufficiently well to do so) should maintain contact, during any period of self-certification, such that the school has a reasonable knowledge of the employee's progress at all times, and of when they can realistically expect the employee to return to work.

A failure to report ongoing absence in accordance with arrangements agreed could be constituted as a breach of policy and reporting requirements. This may result in sick pay being withheld and it should be noted that there is no obligation to reinstate pay in such cases.

9. Certification requirements

e. Absence up to 7 days

Employees are permitted to self-certificate for any absence up to 7 days (calendar, inclusive of bank holidays).

A copy of the complete self-certification form should be provided to the school upon a return to work in order for sick pay to be processed.

Unless specifically requested, employees are not required to provide a statement of fitness for work i.e. 'doctors fit note', for absences up to 7 days.

f. Absence over 7 days

Where sickness absence lasts longer than 7 calendar days, medical evidence is required in the form of a 'fit note' and should cover the duration of the absence.

If a fit note expires and the employee is not well enough to return to work, the employee should obtain a further fit note to ensure their absence is certified and should provide it to the School at the earliest opportunity.

A failure to maintain certification in the form of a fit note for the period of absence may constitute a breach of policy and reporting requirements. This may result in sick pay being withheld and it should be noted that there is no obligation to reinstate pay in such cases. Should any employee become aware that they are unlikely to be able to provide a new certificate in good time, they should ensure that this is reported to the school at the earliest opportunity, and in any case prior to the current note expiring, with information on when it should be expected.

The school reserves the right to require employees to obtain a fit note for absences of any duration. In circumstances where the employee incurs a cost for obtaining a fit note for an absence up to 7 days, the school will reimburse reasonable costs incurred.

g. Certification during non-term time

Where an employee working Term Time Only is not fit to work on the last day of term, or half term, and is not fit for work on the first subsequent day of term time, a fit note is required to cover the holiday period.

h. Sickness during annual leave

If an employee becomes unwell during annual leave and wishes to treat this as sick leave and reclaim annual leave, they will need to provide appropriate certification as per sections 7.1 and 7.2.

10. Maintaining Contact

It is a requirement that a reasonable level contact is maintained during absence between employer and employee.

It is anticipated that at an early stage of the absence, arrangements will be made between employee and employer as to the frequency and form contact is to take.

A failure to maintain reasonable contact may be dealt with under the School's disciplinary policy.

11. Return to work following period of absence

It is good practice for return to work meetings to be carried out when an employee returns to work after a period of absence. This will be carried out by the line manager or another member of the senior leadership team.

A record of the meeting should be made using the self-certification and return to work form. A copy of this form should be given to the employee and the original placed on the employee's personal record file.

The purpose of the meeting is to welcome the employee back to work and to clarify that the employee is fit to carry out the duties of their post. The meeting will also establish the reasons for the absence and highlight any additional support required. Any concerns regarding absence may be raised and measures identified to support the employee to improve attendance and help prevent its reoccurrence.

Employees should be made aware when they are near to reaching the schools trigger points and the potential implications of this.

12. Occupational health referral

During any period of absence (short-term and long-term) or upon return to work, the school may require an employee to engage with an occupational health provider, to obtain medical advice into their health, wellbeing or into the reason for the absence. Employees may also request a referral to occupational health services to obtain support.

Employees are expected to attend an appointment, co-operate with the occupational health professional and may be asked to provide consent for the release of medical information.

The line manager should discuss the contents of the referral directly with the employee before making a referral.

i. When to make a referral

The school may consider making a referral in the following, non-exhaustive, circumstances:

- where it is anticipated or known that the absence is going to last four weeks or more (the absence need not have exceeded four weeks at the time of making the referral);
- where there is a concern over persistent short-term absence prior to or during an attendance improvement plan;
- where a trigger point is met, unless a referral has already been undertaken recently;
- where there is a concern of any nature where there appears to be an underlying medical condition;
- when an employee has been absent with, or appears to be suffering from, mental health issues (i.e. stress, anxiety, depression); or
- where there are concerns about an employee's health and/or safety in the workplace and medical advice is required.

Referrals may not be necessary for routine procedures which require a fixed period of convalescence, unless complications arise.

j. Occupational health recommendations

The recommendations contained within a report from an occupational health provider are advisory.

The report may contain recommendations of support and reasonable adjustments including a phased return to work or temporary or permanent adjustments to an employee's role. The report should be discussed with the employee and the school should decide whether recommendations are reasonable, sustainable and can be implemented.

In the event that the employee is unable to fulfil the role, retirement or termination of employment on ill health grounds may be considered.

13. Informal and formal absence management procedures

The management of absence is based on the principle that, whilst absence due to ill health will not usually be the fault of an employee, there may come a point where the employee is deemed incapable of undertaking the role they were employed to do.

The point at which a manager decides to move an employee to the formal process will vary from case to case.

Timescales for each stage will depend on individual circumstances and some sickness absence issues may be dealt with over a longer or shorter period than others.

k. Right to be accompanied

The employee has the right to be accompanied at a formal meeting by a trade union representative or appropriate work colleague.

The employee should provide the name of the companion within 3 working days of the meeting. Where the chosen companion is unavailable on the day scheduled for the meeting, the employee may request the meeting is rescheduled within 5 working days of the original date. If the employee is unable to attend the meeting in this timeframe, the meeting may take place in a timeframe at the discretion of the school. If the companion remains unavailable, the employee may be asked to choose another companion.

There is no right to be accompanied at informal meetings. This will only be permitted where it is deemed to be in the interests of an early resolution and where there are particular circumstances in which an employee needs additional support. In such cases an independent note-taker may also be present. In an informal meeting, a delay to allow the attendance of a companion is discretionary.

During the meeting the companion may put the employee's case forward and confer with the employee, they may not answer on the employee's behalf or address the attendees if the employee demonstrates they do not wish this.

l. Informal absence review meetings

Informal absence review meetings should be arranged to gather information and discuss with the employee, the cause of the absence, anticipated return to work, fitness for duties, support and reasonable adjustments.

The employee should be advised of any sickness absence concerns and feedback should be constructive, with the emphasis being placed on finding ways to support the employee and improve attendance wherever possible. The employee should be given the opportunity to provide feedback and to respond to any questions from the manager.

An attendance improvement plan (AIP) may be an outcome of an informal meeting in cases of persistent short term absence or a series of intermittent absences. An informal meeting will not result in any formal warnings being given to the employee.

m. Attendance improvement plans (AIP)

An attendance improvement plan is a tool used to record the attendance level an employee will need to achieve. It is used to improve and maintain attendance to a level that is acceptable to the school. An AIP can be implemented in both informal and formal management procedures.

The tool can be used to re-align expectations around attendance standards, measure progress against those standards and put in place specific support mechanisms to ensure that a more consistent and effective level of employee attendance is achieved.

The AIP should give the employee adequate time to demonstrate attendance has improved in a sustainable manner and should include details of the support the employee will be offered to help them achieve improved attendance.

Throughout the review period, the employee's progress will be reviewed to assess if any further action and/or support is required. If the employee's attendance levels have not improved to an acceptable standard within the period agreed, consideration will be given to the management of the absence moving forward, including escalating the process to the formal stage.

n. Formal meetings

If an employee's absence is of concern or informal action has not succeeded in improving attendance to an acceptable level, consideration will be given to whether there are grounds for undertaking formal action. The formal process can be applied to cases of frequent short-term and long-term sickness absence.

The purpose of the formal process will be to give an employee support to help them to achieve the expected attendance levels. If improvement is not made or maintained, formal sanctions may be issued to manage the absence and communicate expectations.

At the meeting the employee will be given the chance to state their case and raise any factors they wish to have considered.

At every stage of the formal absence management procedure, the employee will:

- be given advance notice of any formal meeting in writing;
- be advised in writing of the nature of the attendance concerns;
- have the right to be accompanied by their professional association/ trade union representative or appropriate work colleague; and
- have a right of appeal against any decision made.

Employees should make all reasonable efforts to attend meetings convened under this policy. If the employee fails to attend without good reason or is persistently unable to attend due to health issues, a meeting may be convened and a decision taken based on the available evidence in the absence of the employee.

i. Formal meeting conversation

The following matters, depending on the nature of the case, can be discussed during formal meetings:

- circumstances of the absence and actions taken to date, including a summary of absence records to date;
- the reason for the absence, how much longer it is likely to persist and if the employee will be able to return to their job;
- the operational impact of the absence;
- the contents of any occupational health reports and/ or medical evidence and whether there is a requirement for further occupational health input;
- relevant risk assessments or other plans implemented as part of the informal process
- attendance improvement plans and whether the targets were met;
- relevant issues or representations raised by the employee;
- grounds for concern and appropriate action;
- reasonable adjustments and/or re-deployment;
- if the ongoing absence could result in termination this should be disclosed;
- timescale for further meetings; or
- any other reasonable areas for discussion.

o. Formal meeting outcomes

Formal meetings will adjourn for those hearing the case to consider whether a sanction should be issued to the employee. The outcome can either be communicated to the employee after the adjournment on the same day, or alternatively, the employee can be written to and informed of the outcome, if the duration of the adjournment is likely to be lengthy.

The type of sanction issued will be based on the specifics of the absence case. A series of warnings are not fault based sanctions for absence but an indication that ongoing absence could result in the termination of employment.

The outcomes of a formal meeting can include:

- first written warning and/or an attendance improvement plan;
- final written warning and/ or an attendance improvement plan;
- Dismissal: where the employee has been issued with formal first and final written warnings and continues to be unable to exercise their duties; or
- Dismissal: where the employee has not been issued with a first or final written warning but is unable to exercise their duties due ill health capability

Prior to a dismissal of this nature the school should have considered:

- if the employee has been absent on a long-term basis
- if the school has allowed for a reasonable period of recovery
- if medical advice has been sought and considered
- if a return to work in the short-term is unlikely
- if there are reasonable adjustments that would enable the employee to return to work
- if the school can demonstrate they cannot sustain a longer period of absence

p. Duration of warnings

In circumstances where a warning is issued, it will be 'live' for a period of 12 months, unless the employee is notified otherwise.

q. Appeal

The employee has the right to appeal against any formal sanction. To exercise this right they must write to the person specified clearly stating the grounds for appeal, within 7 days from receipt of the letter.

An appeal will be heard by an appropriate person who was not involved in the original meeting.

At the discretion of the school, the appeal will be a rehearing or a review of the original decision.

New evidence will only be considered if relevant and there is sufficient reason why this was not referenced earlier.

14. Ill health retirement

Ill health retirement can be considered before the decision is taken to terminate employment. The option for ill-health retirement is subject to meeting the eligibility criteria set out by the relevant pension provider and advice should be sought from occupational health.

For non-teaching staff, in some circumstances it may be possible to mutually agree a date that employment will end avoiding the need for a formal hearing; however the end of employment must still be treated as a dismissal.

Appendix 1 – Sick Pay Entitlement (Teachers)

Teachers	
During the first year of service	Full pay for 25 working days and after completing 4 calendar months' service half pay for 50 working days
During the second year of service	Full pay for 50 working days and half pay for 50 working days
During the third year of service	Full pay for 75 days and half pay for 75 working days
During the fourth year and successive years	Full pay for 100 working days and half pay for 100 working days

Note 1: For teachers, working days are the days defined as “directed time” (currently 195 per school year). Years of service are based on aggregated service.

Appendix 2 – Sick Pay Entitlement (Support Staff)

Table A	
Support Staff in Community or Voluntary Controlled Schools, or any other school adopting the new terms and conditions of employment - with effect from 1 April 2012	
First 2 days absence in each period of absence	No pay
During the first 6 months of service	Statutory Sick Pay only
During months 7-12 of service	1 month full pay and 1 month half pay
During the second year of service	2 months' full pay and 2 months' half pay
During the third year of service	3 months' full pay and 3 months' half pay
During the fourth year of service	4 months' full pay and 4 months' half pay
Additional Disability Leave allowance	Up to 5 extra days paid disability leave per year available to those employees who have a disability defined by the Equality Act 2010.
Additional Pregnancy related sick leave	Up to 5 extra days' paid pregnancy related sick leave for women who experience pregnancy related sickness.
<p>Note 1: For occupational sick pay entitlement record purposes (and without prejudice to the National Council's arrangements for self-certification days and to any local agreements on “qualifying days” for statutory sick pay purposes) “one month” is deemed to be equivalent to 26 working days, Saturday being reckoned in all cases as a working day.</p>	
<p>Note 2: Entitlement is based on continuous service.</p>	
<p>Note 3: At Middleton School under the Headteacher's discretion support staff are given 3 days of paid sickness entitlement outside of the collective agreement.</p>	

Appendix 3 – Self-Certification Sickness Absence and Return to Work Meeting

User Guidance Notes														
<p>This form should be completed using block capitals and placed on the employee’s school file. In addition a copy should be given to the employee.</p> <p>Please ensure that you complete all sections of the form. If you require further guidance please contact HR Services</p>														
Part One-Employee details														
Title	First name					Last name					Initials			
Job Title				Payroll Number										
Part Two - Details of Sickness														
Number of days Absent		Start date of sickness						Last date of sickness						
Working days														
Calendar Days		Please tick this box if the sickness was over 7 calendar days <input type="checkbox"/> Please attach a fit note/GP’s certificate.												
Part Three – Return to work meeting														
Line Manager’s Name														
Date of meeting														
Location of meeting														
People present at meeting														
Back problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muscular Skeletal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stress/Depression/Anxiety	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Carcinoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flu	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Infections	<input type="checkbox"/>	Headache/ Migraine	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eye Disorder	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Ear, Nose & Throat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Urinary Tract infection	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pregnancy Related	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Stomach Aliments	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heart problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Respiratory/Chest/Asthma	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Other (please specify):														
Details of items discussed														
<p>Risk Assessment reviewed or conducted <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Have any health review prompts been reached?</p> <p>Health review prompts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When there are 3 or more instances of absence in any rolling 6 month period • When an individual accumulates ten or more calendar days absence within any rolling 6 month period • When an absence appears to have a recognisable pattern, for example frequent absence around a weekend • When an employee’s sickness absence is for a continuous period of at least 28 calendar days • When there are a series of absences which impact on service delivery • Has an Attendance Improvement Plan been set recently (this may be set prior to trigger points being met). 														

Yes (If yes, consider arranging a Formal absence review meeting and inform employee that they *may* be issued with a formal warning)

No

Attendance Improvement Plan set

Details of support offered

Details of the impact of the absence on the school/employees workload

Referred to Occupational Health

Part Four – Authorisation

I certify I was absent from work due to sickness as detailed on this form.

Please note: Knowingly making a false statement may result in disciplinary action being taken and sick pay being terminated.

Employee Signature:	Name							
	Date					2	0	

I certify that I have discussed this absence with the employee and that the necessary certifications have been completed.

Manager Signature:	Name							
	Date					2	0	