10 Facts About School Attendance

• Absenteeism in the first month of school can predict poor attendance throughout the school year. Half the students who miss 2-4 days in September go on to miss nearly a month of school. [Read more…]

• Chronic absence appears to have doubled by the end of the 2021-22 school year. We estimate that it now affects nearly one out of three students (or 16 million vs. 8 million students in the 2018-19 school year). [Read more…]

• Absenteeism and its ill effects start early. [Read more…]

• Poor attendance can influence whether children read proficiently by the end of third grade or be held back. [Read more…]

• By 6th grade, chronic absence becomes a leading indicator that a student will drop out of high school. [Read more…]

• Research shows that missing 10 percent of the school, or about 18 days in most school districts, negatively affects a student’s academic performance. That’s just two days a month and that’s known as chronic absence. [Read more…]

• Students who live in communities with high levels of poverty are four times more likely to be chronically absent than others often for reasons beyond their control, such as unstable housing, unreliable transportation, and a lack of access to health care. [Read more…]

• When students improve their attendance rates, they improve their academic prospects and chances of graduating. [Read more…]

• Attendance improves when schools engage students and parents in positive ways and when schools provide mentors for chronically absent students. [Read more…]

• Most school districts and states don’t look at all the right data to improve school attendance. They track how many students show up every day and how many are skipping school without an excuse, but not how many are missing so many days in excused and unexcused absence that they are headed off track academically. [Read more…]