

# How school attendance data could play crucial role in targeting mental health support for pupils

November 24 2021, by Kathy Thomas

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Poor school attendance impacts a child's future, not just through their educational achievement but also socially and developmentally.

Pupils with mental and neurodevelopmental [disorders](#) or who self-harm are more likely to miss [school](#) through absenteeism and [exclusion](#) than their classmates

Now researchers say these absences are potential indicators of current or future poor [mental health](#) and could be used to target vital assessment and potentially life-changing early intervention.

A study led by Swansea University's Professor Ann John, highlighted the importance of integrated school-based and healthcare strategies to support young peoples' engagement with education.

Professor John said: "Children with poor mental [health](#), who are neurodiverse or who self-harm often struggle at school.

"Health and educational professionals, services and policy makers should be aware that children with poor attendance may be experiencing emotional ill health, whether this is diagnosed in school or early adulthood.

"Absences and exclusions may provide a useful tool to identify those who require additional support. Early intervention will not only reduce immediate distress and difficulties for the young person but also may also interrupt poor life trajectories and improve outcomes in later life."

The new study saw researchers from Swansea, Cardiff and Cambridge Universities and NHS Wales, examine the association between attendance (absences and exclusions) and neurodiversity, mental health and self-harm in 437,412 Welsh school pupils aged from seven to 16 between 2009 and 2013.

Published in *The Lancet Psychiatry*, their paper highlights that children and young people with a [neurodevelopmental disorder](#), mental disorder,

or who self-harm diagnosed and recorded before the age of 24 are much more likely to miss school than their peers.

School absenteeism and exclusion rates were higher after the age of 11 in all children but disproportionately more so in those with a recorded disorder.

The study also found individuals with more than one recorded disorder were more likely to be absent or excluded and this was exacerbated with each additional disorder.

There are many ways attendance may be impacted by neurodevelopmental disorders, mental health problems and self-harm. From disruptive behaviors resulting in exclusion or somatic symptoms such as [stomach pain](#) and headaches leading to authorized absences to symptoms associated with anxiety and depression, family and peer problems such as bullying.

If absence results in social isolation and poorer academic performance, this could go on to exacerbate mental health and attendance issues.

The study also identified important differences among genders: "Within the diagnosed populations, girls with neurodevelopmental disorders, depression and substance misuse were more likely to be absent, and boys were more likely to be excluded.

Professor John added: "This aligns with a view that boys express their mental distress through their behavior which in turn impacts the school environment resulting in their exclusion, whereas girls, especially with emotional disorders or delayed diagnosis of neurodevelopmental disorders, tend to be more anxious and withdraw from social contact."

However, the team said having special educational needs (SEN) status

reduced the likelihood of a pupil being absent or excluded, potentially highlighting the positive impact of recognition, diagnosis and educational interventions.

Professor John said the [study](#) was unique because it linked routinely collected primary and secondary care health data with educational data.

She added: "There is growing interest in school-based prevention and [early intervention](#) programs which focus on improving the school environment and culture for reducing adolescent mental health problems. Other interventions have included psychological interventions focussing primarily on anxiety and depression symptoms.

"This has increased relevance as children return to school following closures and blended learning during the pandemic.

"Attendance and exclusion data could provide useful information about where to focus limited resources. School-based mental health prevention strategies may also help build resilience, enabling pupils to develop strategies for managing and improving their mental health and wellbeing as well as to understand when and how to seek additional help."

**More information:** Ann John et al, Association of school absence and exclusion with recorded neurodevelopmental disorders, mental disorders, or self-harm: a nationwide, retrospective, electronic cohort study of children and young people in Wales, UK, *The Lancet Psychiatry* (2021). [DOI: 10.1016/S2215-0366\(21\)00367-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(21)00367-9)

Provided by Swansea University

Citation: How school attendance data could play crucial role in targeting mental health support

for pupils (2021, November 24) retrieved 30 April 2024 from  
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-11-school-crucial-role-mental-health.html>

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