Education

By Jocelyn Gecker, Bianca Vázquez Toness and Sharon Lurye Associated Press

MEDFORD, Mass. — Flerentin "Flex" Jean-Baptiste missed so much school he had to repeat his freshman year at Medford High outside Boston. At school, "you do the same thing every day," said the youth, who was absent 30 days his first year. "That gets very frustrat-

Then his principal did some-thing nearly unheard of: She let students play organized sports during lunch — if they attended all their classes. In other words, she offered high schoolers recess.

"It gave me something to look forward to," said Flerentin, 16. The following year, he cut his absences in half. Schoolwide, the share of chronically absent students declined from 35% in March 2023 to 23% in March 2024 — one of the steepest declines among Massachusetts high schools.

Years after COVID-19 upended American schooling, nearly every state is still struggling with attendance, according to data collected by The Associated Press and Stanford University educational economist Thomas Dee.

Roughly one in four students in the 2022-23 school year remained chronically absent, meaning they missed at least 10% of the school year. That represents about 12 million children in the 42 states and Washington, D.C., where data is available.

Before the pandemic, only 15% of students missed that much

Schools say they're still battling the effects of pandemic school closures. After as much as a year at home, school for many kids has felt overwhelming, boring or socially stressful.

In all but one state, Arkansas, absence rates remain higher than pre-pandemic. Still, the problem appears to have passed its peak; almost every state saw absenteeism improve at least slightly from 2021-22 to 2022-23.

Schools are working to identify students with slipping attendance, then providing help. They're working to close communication gaps with parents, who often aren't aware their child is missing so much school.

So far, the solutions that appear to be helping are simple — like

Schools making slow progress on record absenteeism



Josh Reynolds/Associated Press

fine her.

"I didn't dread going to her

Another teacher had the oppo-

site effect. "She would say, 'Wow,

guess who decided to come today?

skipping her class even more.

Ms. Tachiquin recalled. "I started

In Massachusetts, Medford High

But the lunchtime gym sessions

School requires administrators to

greet and talk with students each

have been the biggest driver of im-

proved attendance, Principal Marta Cabral said. High schoolers

need freedom and an opportunity

to move their bodies, she said.

"They're here for seven hours a

Chronically absent students are

at higher risk of illiteracy and

eventually dropping out. They also

miss the meals, counseling and so-

missed significant school last year.

In Amy Lloyd's high school classes

in Juneau, some families now treat

attendance as optional. Last term,

several of her English students

missed school for vacations.

In Alaska, 45% of students

day. They should have a little fun."

Stubborn circumstances

cialization provided at school.

class," Ms. Tachiquin said.

postcards to parents that compare a child's attendance with peers. But to make more progress, experts say, schools must get creative to address their students' needs.

Caring adults and incentives

In Oakland, Calif., chronic absenteeism skyrocketed from 29% pre-pandemic to 53% in 2022-23 across district and charter schools. Officials asked students what would convince them to come to

Money, they replied, and a mentor.

grant-funded program launched in spring 2023 paid 45 students \$50 weekly for perfect attendance. Students also checked in daily with an assigned adult and completed weekly mental health assessments.

Paying students isn't a permanent or sustainable fix, said Zaia Vera, the district's head of socialemotional learning.

But many absent students lacked stable housing or were helping to support their families. "The money is the hook that got them in the door," Ms. Vera said.

More than 60% improved their attendance, Ms. Vera said. The program is expected to continue, along with district-wide efforts aimed at creating a sense of belonging. Oakland's African American Male Achievement project, for example, pairs Black students with Black teachers who offer support.

Kids who identify with their educators are more likely to attend school, said Michael Gottfried, a University of Pennsylvania professor. According to one study he led, California students felt "it's important for me to see someone who's like me early on, first thing in the day," he said.

A caring teacher made a difference for Golden Tachiquin, 18, who graduated from Oakland's Skyline High School this spring. When she started 10th grade after a remote freshman year, she felt lost and anxious. She later realized these feelings caused the nausea and dizziness that kept her home sick. She was absent at least 25 days that

But she bonded with an Afro-Latina teacher who understood her culturally and made Ms. Tachiquin, a straight-A student, feel her poor attendance didn't deschool earlier this month.

History teacher Matt Broph works with Flerentin "Flex" Jean-Baptiste, 16, of Medford, Mass., on making up late assignments during summer

"I don't really know how to reset the expectation that was crushed when we sat in front of the computer for that year," Ms. Lloyd said.

Emotional and behavioral problems also have kept kids home from school. Research shared exclusively with AP found absenteeism and poor mental health are "interconnected," said University of Southern California professor Morgan Polikoff.

For example, in the USC study, almost a quarter of chronically absent kids had high levels of emotional or behavioral problems, compared with just 7% of kids with good attendance.

How sick is too sick?

When chronic absence surged to around 50% in Fresno, Calif., officials realized they had to remedy pandemic-era mindsets.

"Unless your student has a fever or threw up in the last 24 hours, you are coming to school. That's what we want," said Abigail Arii, director of student support ser-

Often, said Noreida Perez, who oversees attendance, parents aren't aware that physical symptoms can point to mental health struggles.

More than a dozen states now let students take mental health days as excused absences. But staying home can become a vicious cycle, said Hedy Chang, of Attendance Works, which works with schools on absenteeism.

"If you continue to stay home from school, you feel more disengaged," she said. "You get farther behind."

Changing the culture around sick days is only part of the prob-

At Fresno's Fort Miller Middle School, where half the students were chronically absent, two reasons kept coming up: dirty laundry and no transportation. The school bought a washer and dryer for families' use, along with a Chevy Suburban to pick up students who missed the bus. Overall, Fresno's chronic absenteeism improved to 35% in 2022-23.

Melinda Gonzalez, 14, missed the school bus about once a week and would call for rides in the Suburban.

"I don't have a car; my parents couldn't drive me to school," Melinda said. "Getting that ride made a big difference."

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