

Report on chronic absenteeism and attendance in children and adolescents in Chile, 2017- 2023.

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Main findings

The percentage of students with chronic absenteeism at the national level decreased in the passage from 2022 to 2023. Similarly, the average annual attendance increased in this same period. However, for both indicators, the current figures still present a notable gap with respect to those recorded in the pre-pandemic period, reflecting **pending challenges with class attendance**.

In 2023, June and December are the months with the lowest attendance averages monthly.

Men tend to have a higher proportion of chronic absenteeism than women, and these differences are statistically significant.

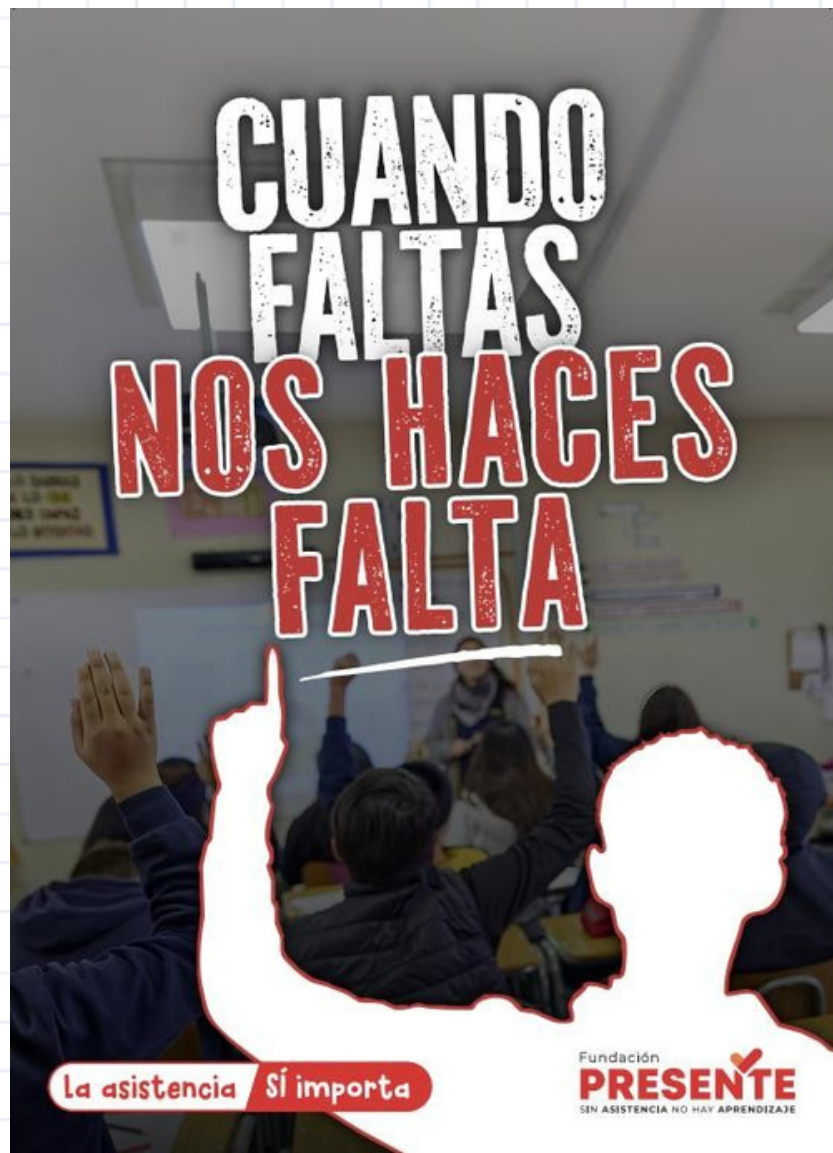
In general, the groups with the highest rates of students with chronic absenteeism correspond to: urban areas, the Atacama region, SLEP establishments, medium-low and low GSE and the initial education cycle.

Context of data used

The results contained in this presentation are obtained from the monthly reported attendance databases available on the Centro de Estudios Mineduc (CEM) website.

In the case of the year 2023, the bases of declared monthly attendance were merged, resulting in a final base with **3,000,343** observations on children and adolescents in Chile. This database was constructed excluding cases of adult students and special education students. By default, the CEM base databases do not include information for students in private paid schools.

It should also be noted that this database is a **longitudinal panel**, i.e., it was constructed by keeping students who are present during all months of observation (March to December). Therefore, if a child entered classes after March, or withdrew from classes during the year, he/she will not appear in this database. For this reason, student enrollment is the same throughout the school year. This procedure was replicated for 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2022.

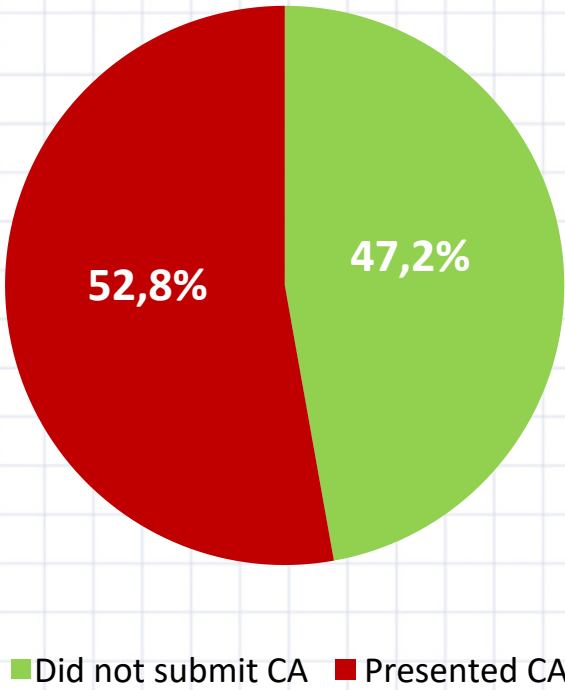


Chronic absenteeism

Chronic absenteeism (CA) occurs when a student misses 10% of classes during the year, with or without justification. In Chile, this is equivalent to missing 2 days per month, or in other words, 20 days per year.

CA at national level

Figure 1: Percentage of students with CA, 2023



Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.
N= 3,000,343

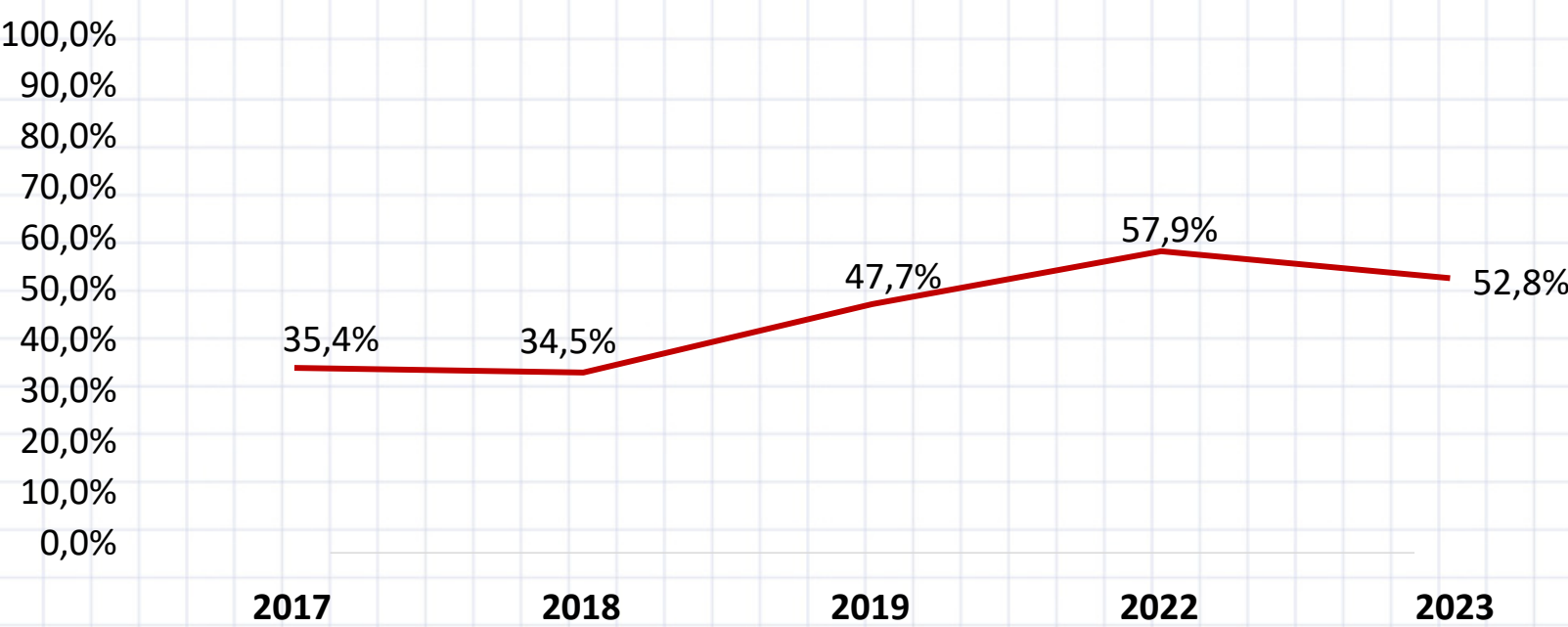
In other words...

**During 2023, 1,584,473 Chilean students
ended the year with chronic
absenteeism.**

Source: "Declared monthly attendance", CEM
N= 3,000,343

Evolution of CA at the national level

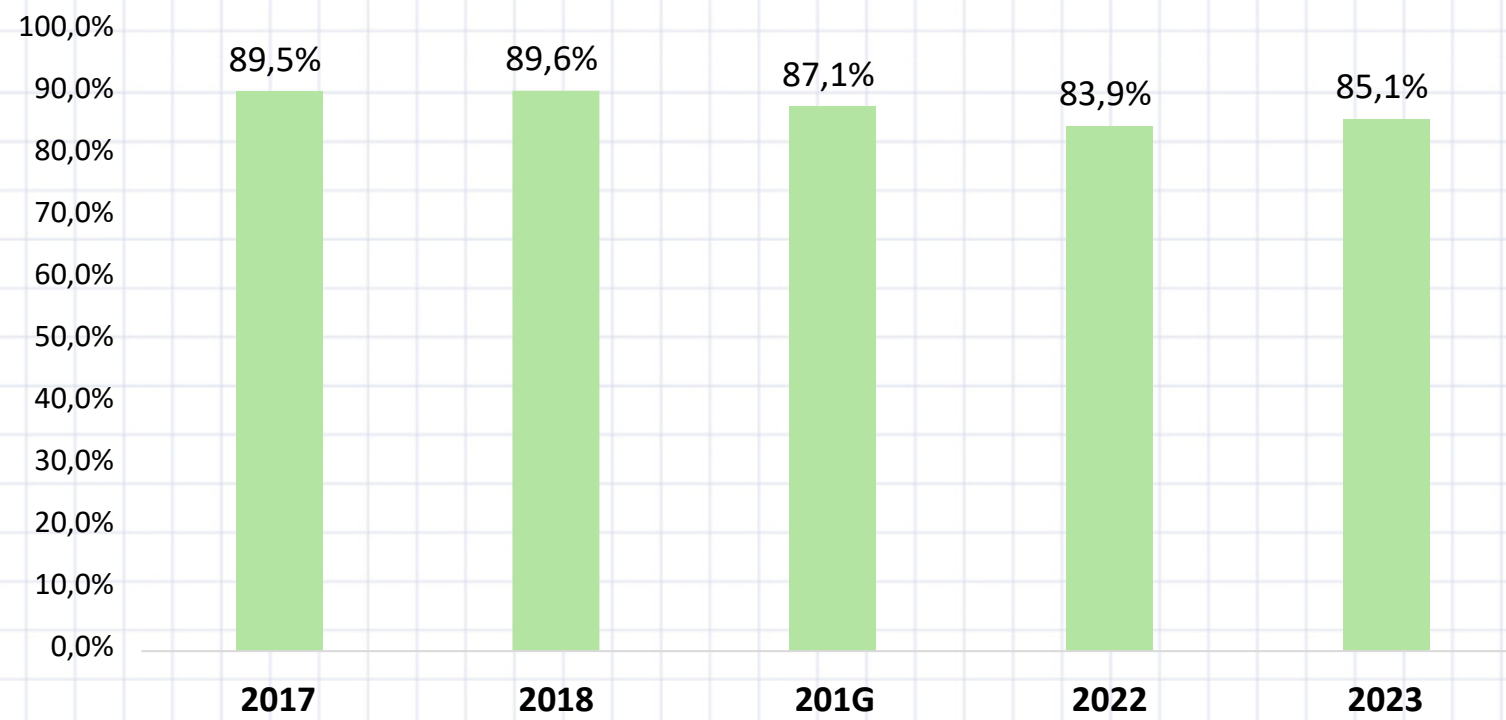
Figure 2: Percentage of students with CA, 2017-2023.



Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.

Average annual attendance

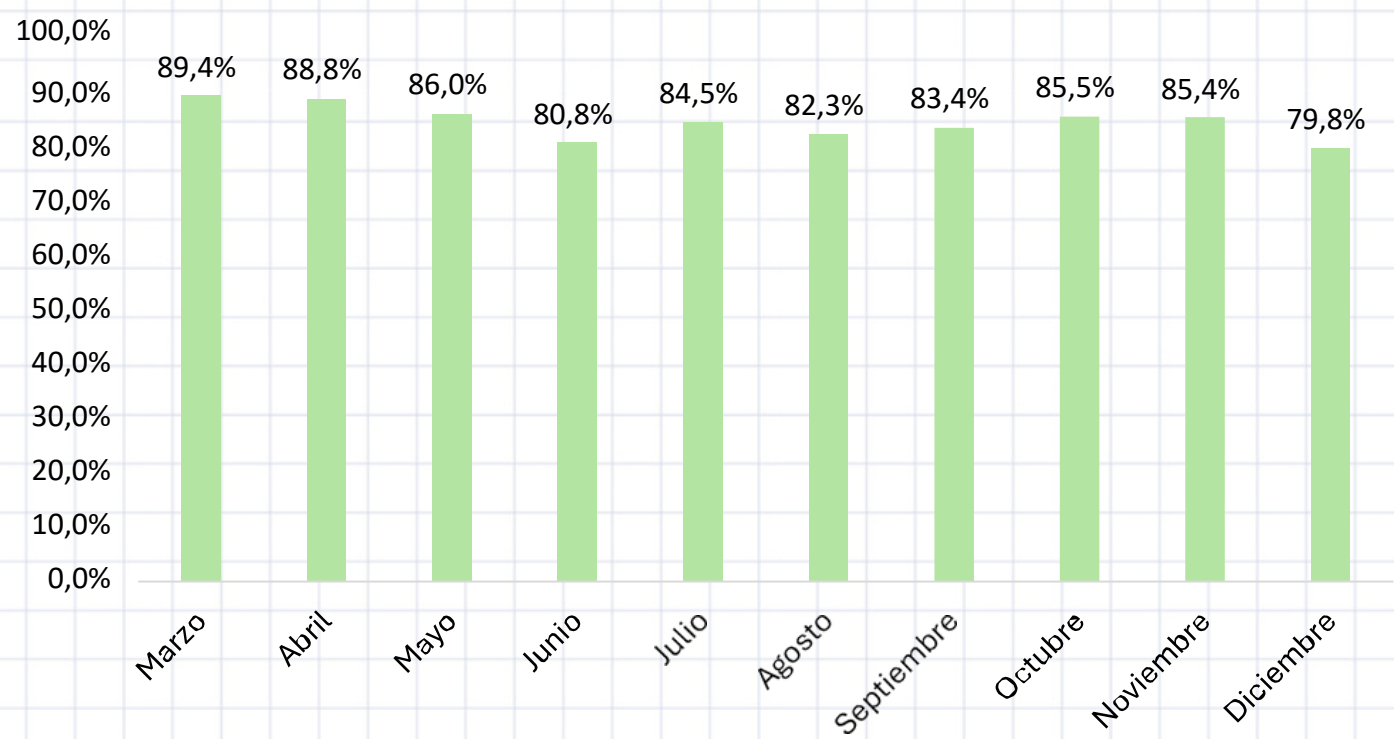
Figure 3: Average annual attendance, 2017-2023.



Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.

Average monthly attendance

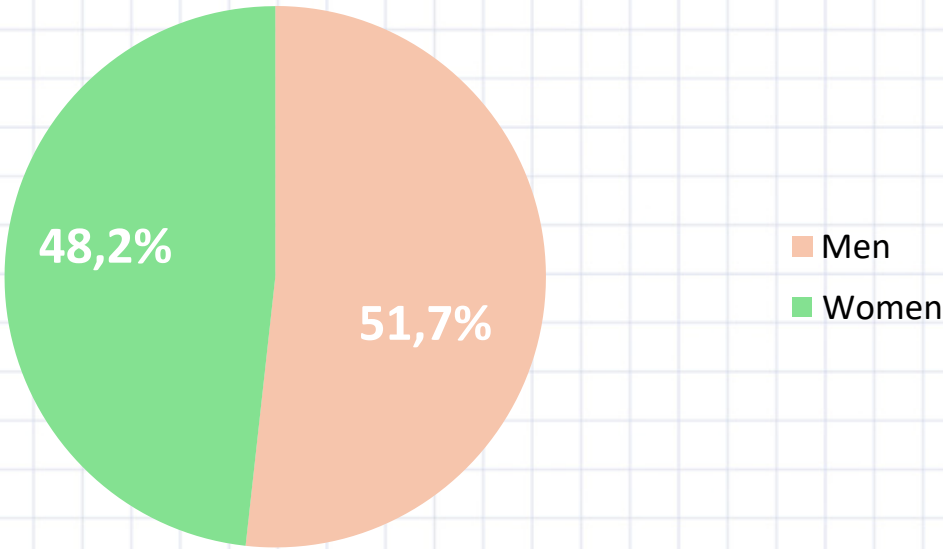
Figure 4: Average monthly attendance, 2023



Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.
N= 3,000,343

Distribution of CA according by gender

Figure 5: Distribution of students with CA by gender, 2023



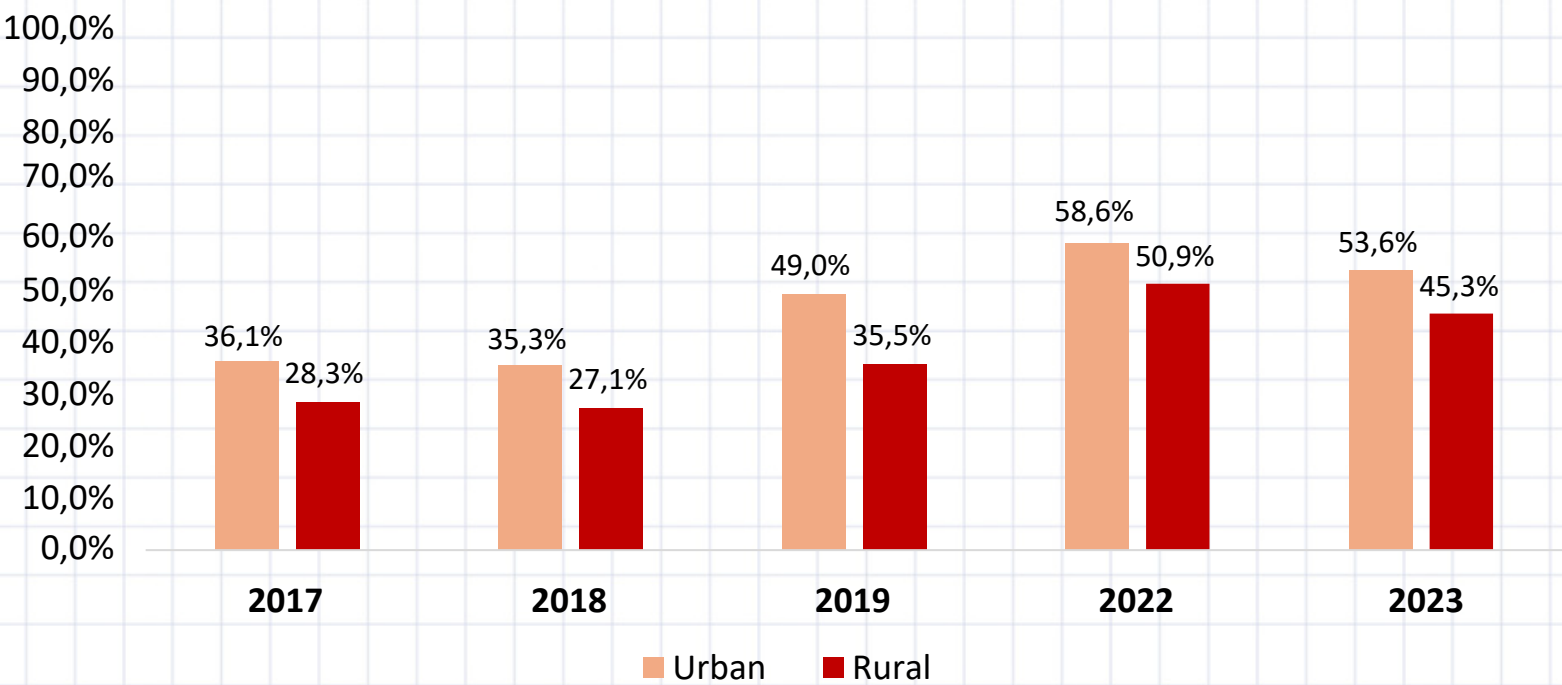
Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.

N= 3,000,343

Note: Differences between groups are statistically significant.

Distribution of AC by zone

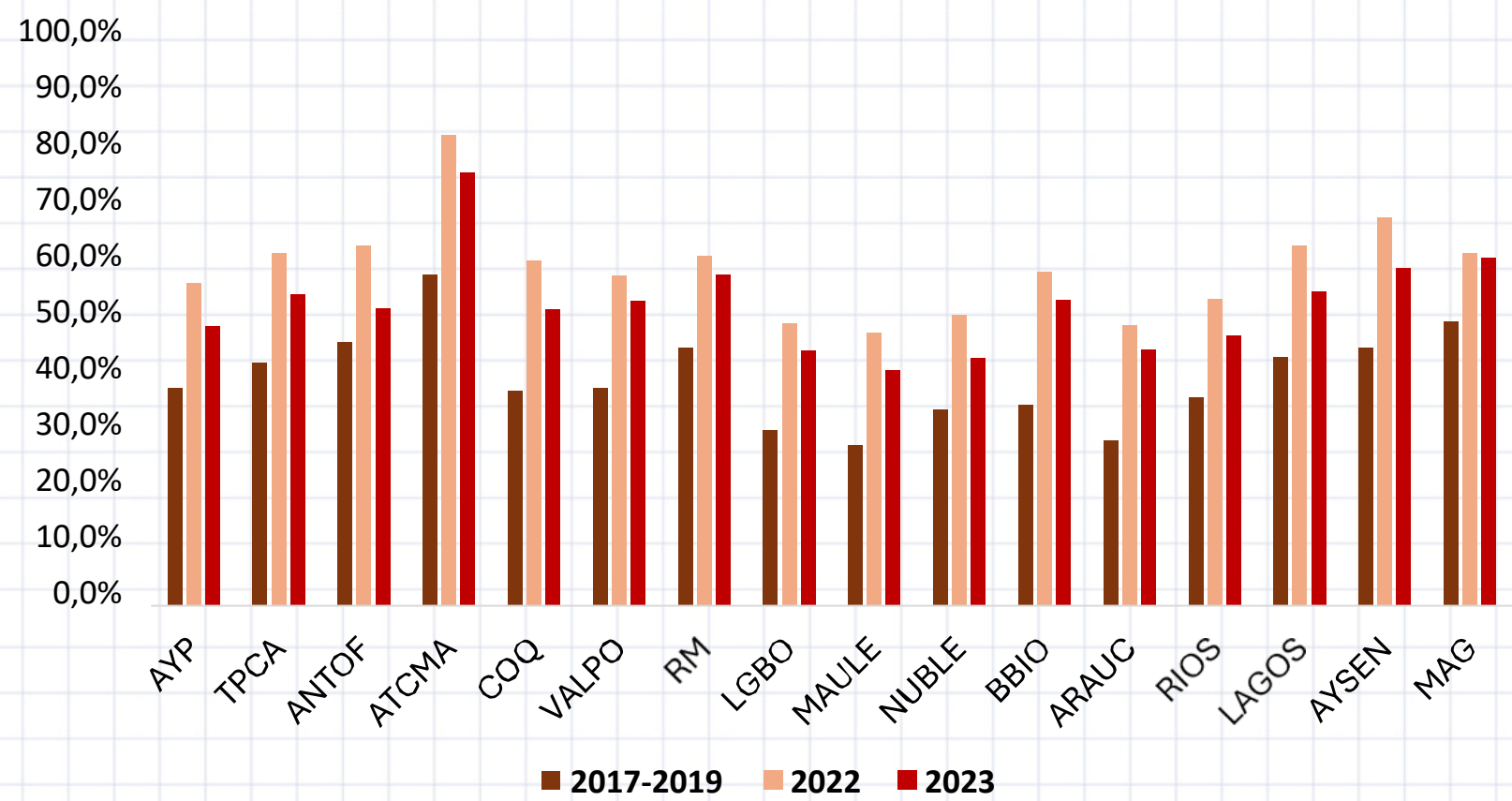
Figure 6: Percentage of students with CA by school zone, 2017-2023.



Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.

Distribution of CA by region

Figure 7: Percentage of students with CA by school region, 2017-2023.

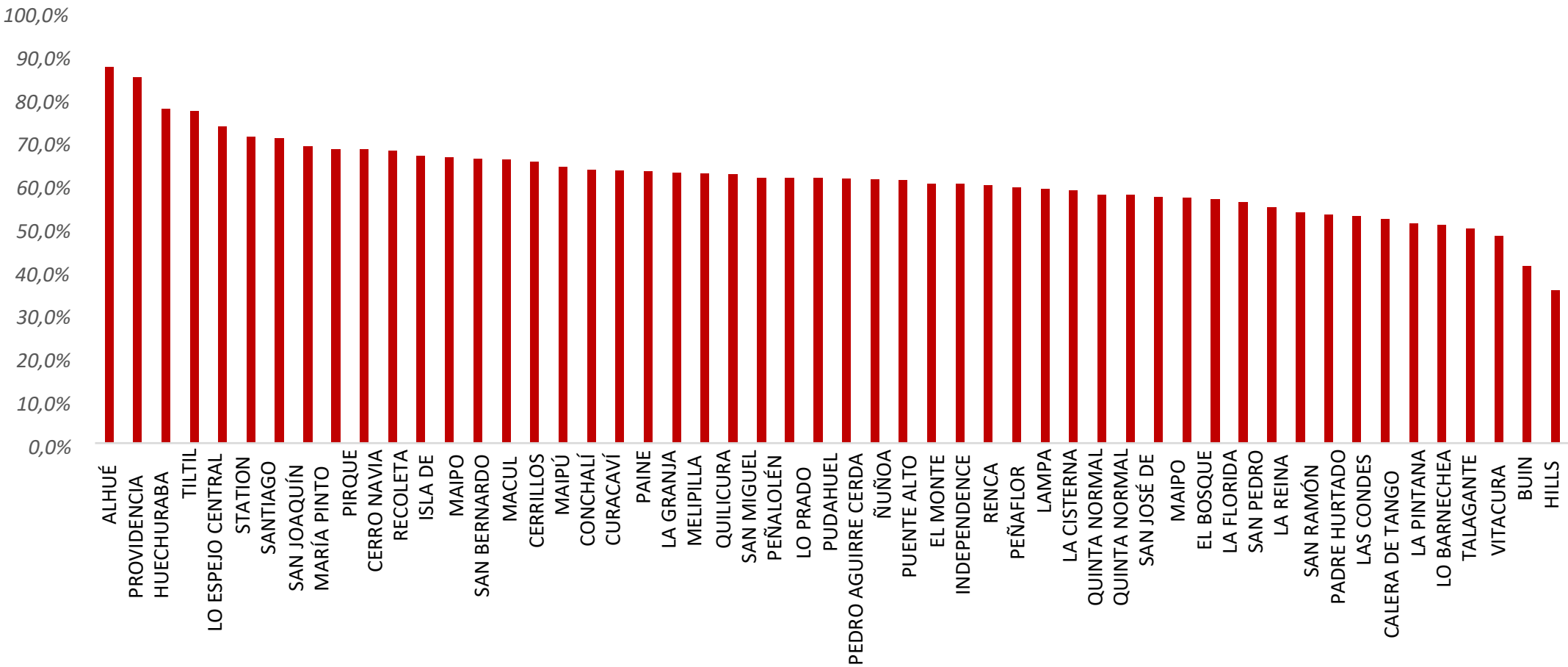


Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.

Distribution of CA according to counties



Figure 8: Percentage of students with CA by communes of the RM, 2023

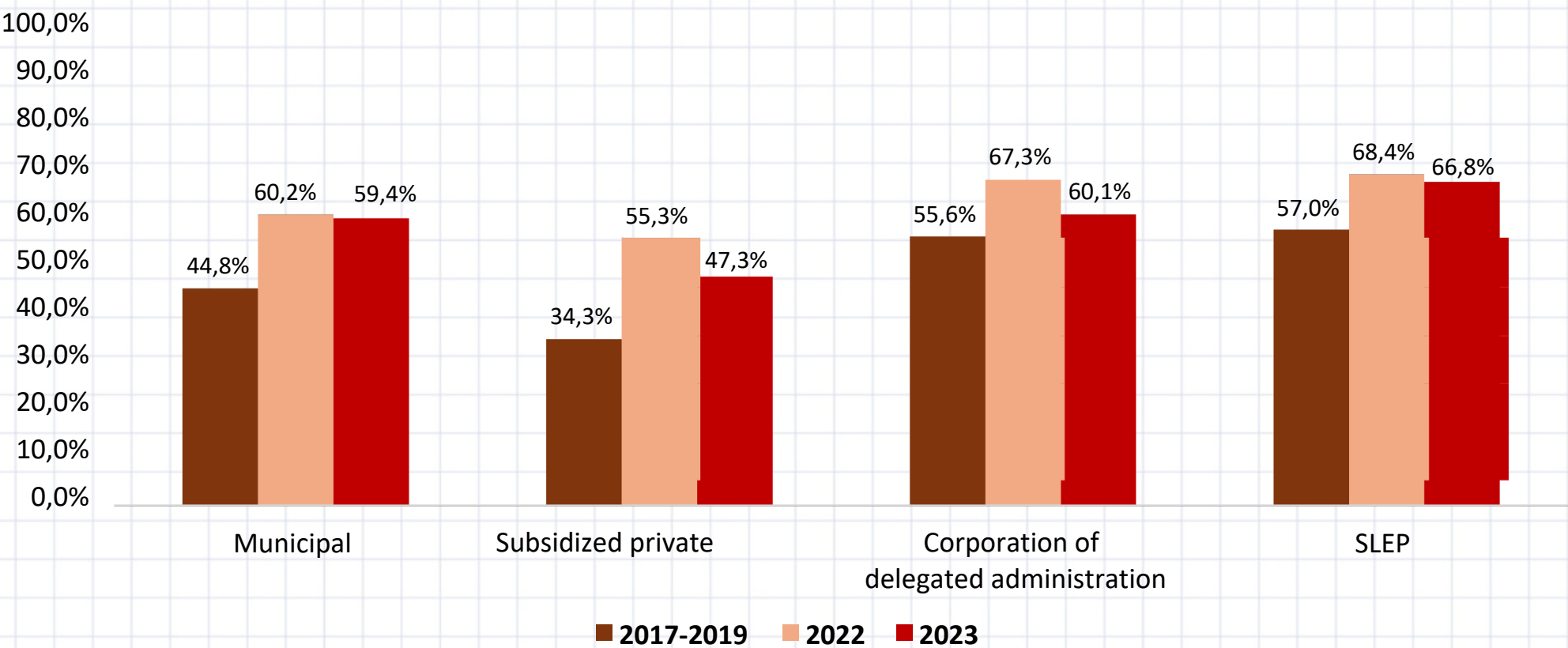


Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.

N= 3,000,343

Distribution of CA according to administrative unit

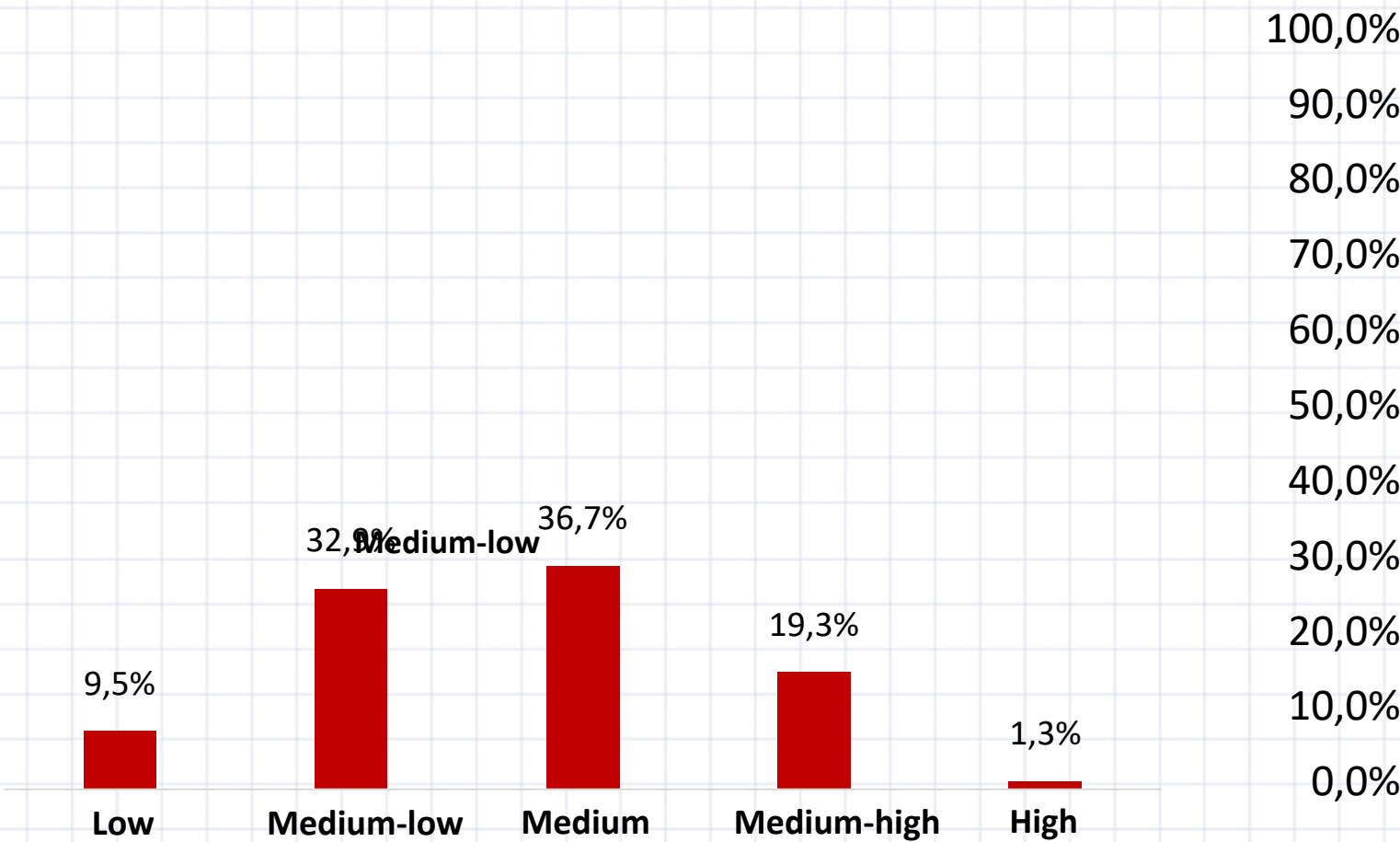
Figure G: Percentage ofcestudinatnotes with-AC by establishment unit, 2017-2023.



Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.

Distribution of CA according to GSE

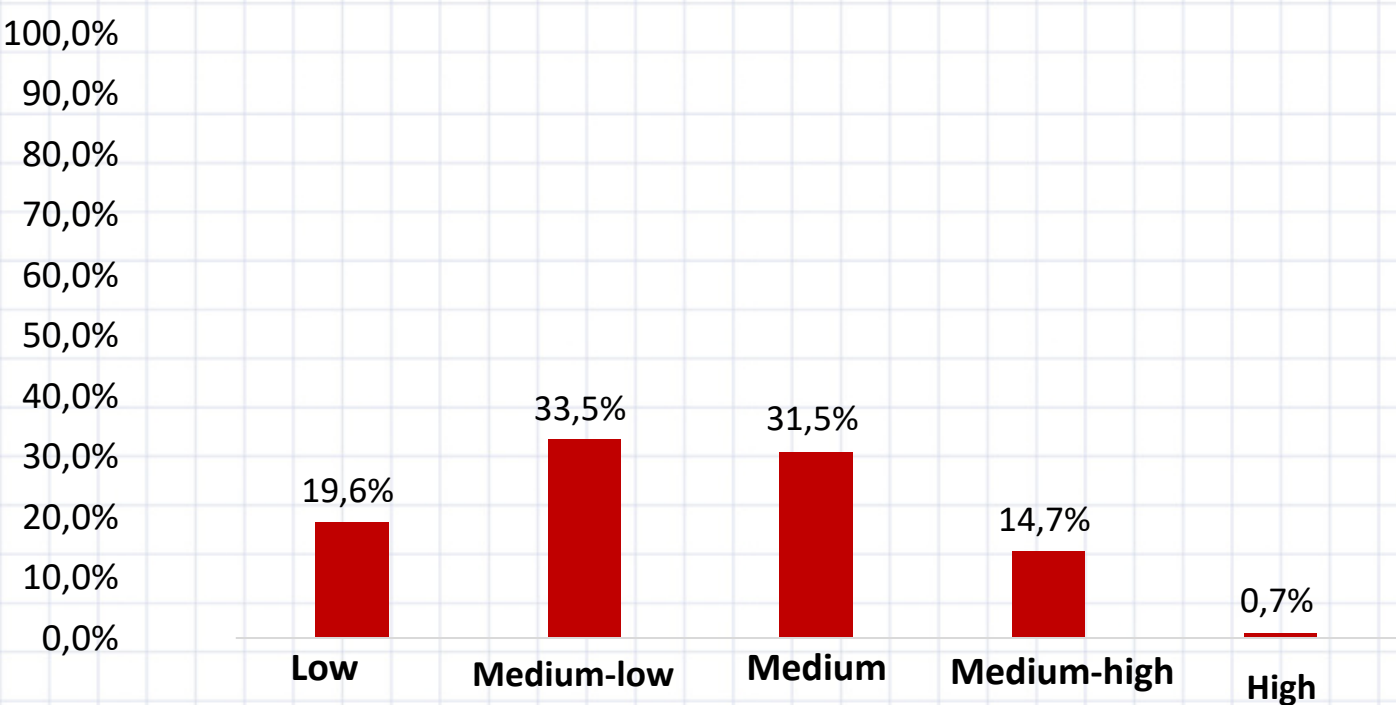
Figure 10: Percentage of students with CA by GSE 4thBasic, 2023



Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.
N= 3,000,343

Distribution of CA according to Socio-economical group (GSE)

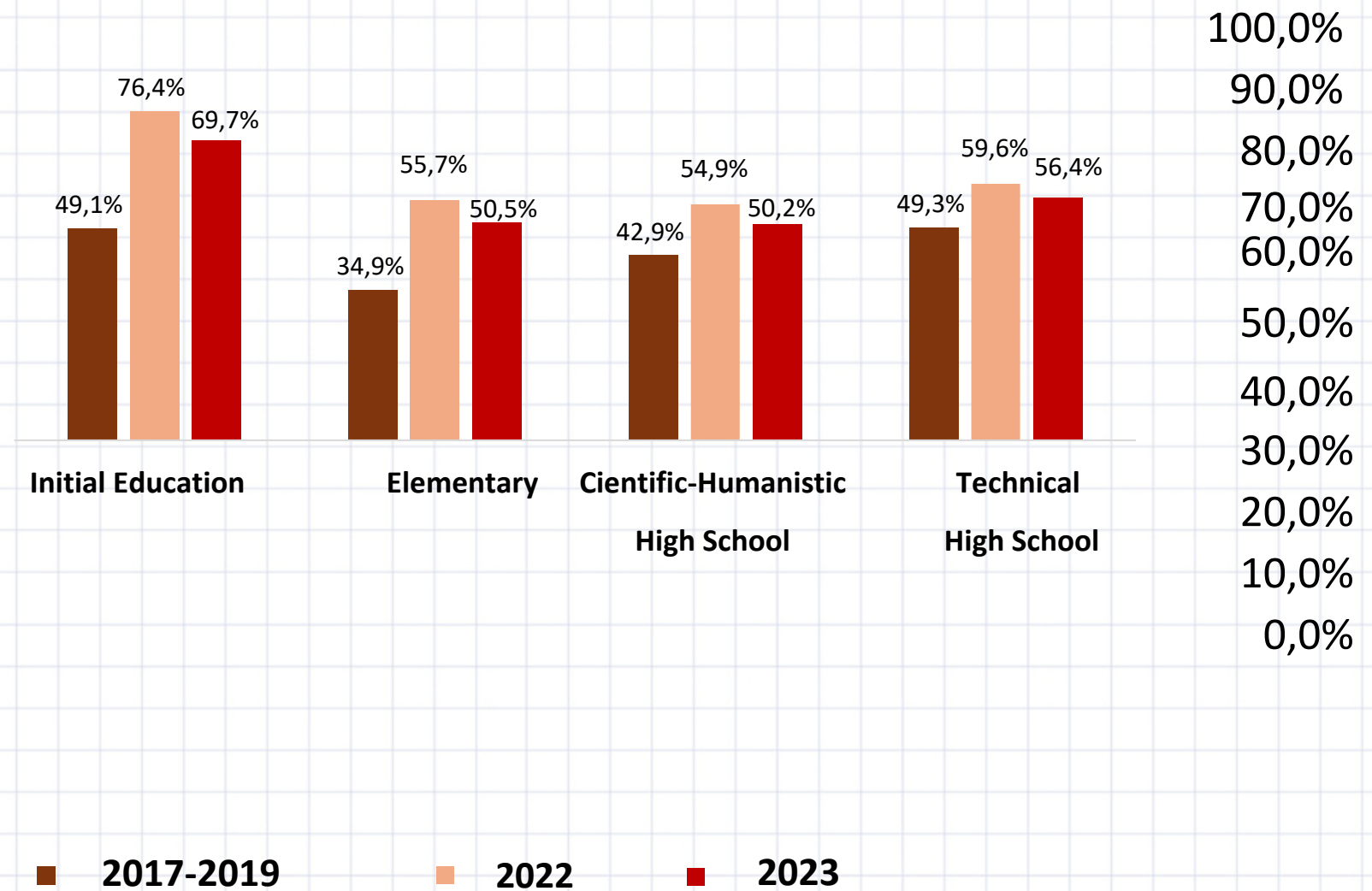
Figure 11: Percentage of students with CA according to GSE IIºMedium, 2023



Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.
N= 3,000,343

Distribution of CA by cycle

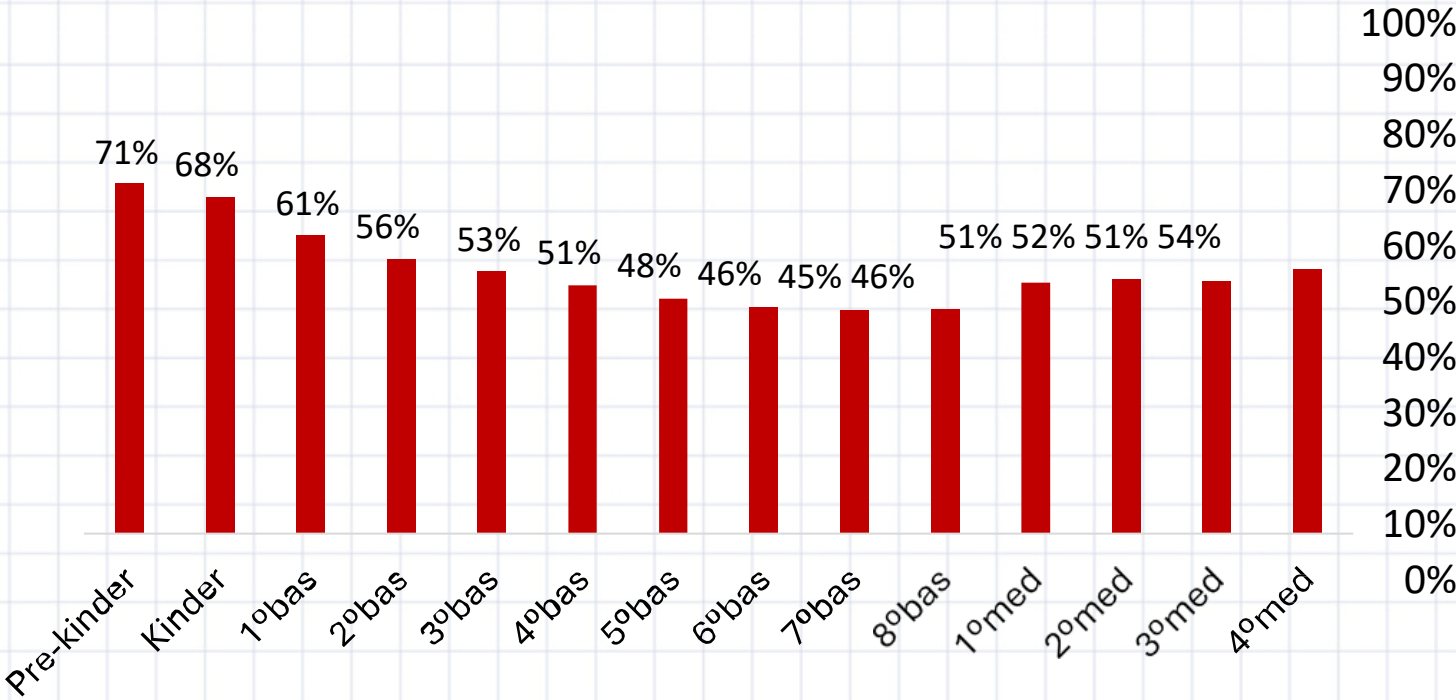
Figure 12: Percentage of students with CA by education cycle, 2017-2023.



Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.

Distribution of CA by level

Figure 13: Percentage of students with CA by level of education, 2023



Source: Own elaboration based on "Declared monthly attendance", CEM.
N= 3,000,343