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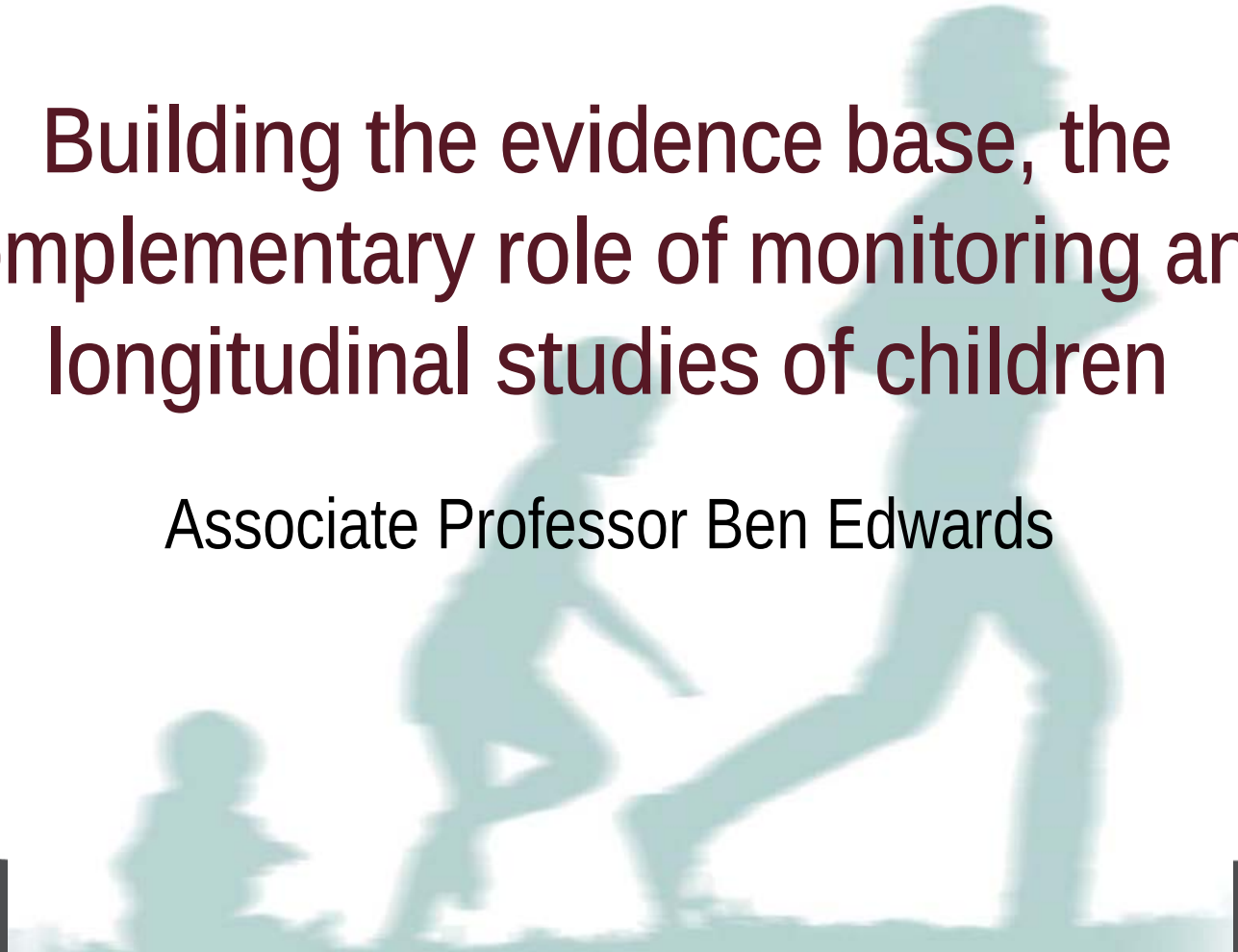
Building the evidence base, the complementary role of monitoring and longitudinal studies of children

Associate Professor Ben Edwards



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Attendance in primary school

Factors and consequences

Galina Daraganova, Killian Mullan and Ben Edwards

Correlates of non-attendance age 6-7, Wave 2

	Odds Ratio		Odds Ratio
Pre-Year1 (ref: Year 1)	**1.85****	Lone parent	1.14
Year 2 (ref: Year 1)	0.92	**Mother not working**	**1.35****
Girl	1.15	Parent with degree	1.17
Indigenous	**1.55***	**On benefit**	**1.29***
Delayed	0.80	**Regional**	**1.19***
Child speaks language other than English	1.00	Consistent parenting	0.83
Repeated grade	0.69	High parenting self-efficacy	1.10
Child is bullied	**1.29****	Not satisfied with school	0.85
Medical condition or disability	0.99	**Parental expectation for high education**	**0.74****
Who Am I?	**0.99***	Involvement with school	1.02
Emotional or behavioural problems (SDQ)	**1.02***	Catholic school (ref: Government school)	1.05
Likes school	1.08	Independent school (ref: Government school)	0.96
Likes teacher	1.14		

Implications: Correlates of attendance

- As children age:
  - Fewer factors related to non-attendance
  - Family factors less important
  - Previous non-attendance more important with age suggesting self-sustaining process (ATSI, income support recipients)
- Mothers not working could assist in the socialisation of non-attendance
- School readiness important

Influence of absenteeism on academic achievement: Numeracy

- Early non-attendance (8-9 years) important
- Thereafter the influence on numeracy 10-11 years indirect through numeracy at 8-9 years

What offsets the effects of non-attendance?

- Early primary school is the optimal time to target school attendance and numeracy interventions
- Children with lower school readiness have higher levels of absenteeism
- Protective factors:
  - High levels of non-verbal ability
  - When parents have a university degree
  - Parental expectations are high

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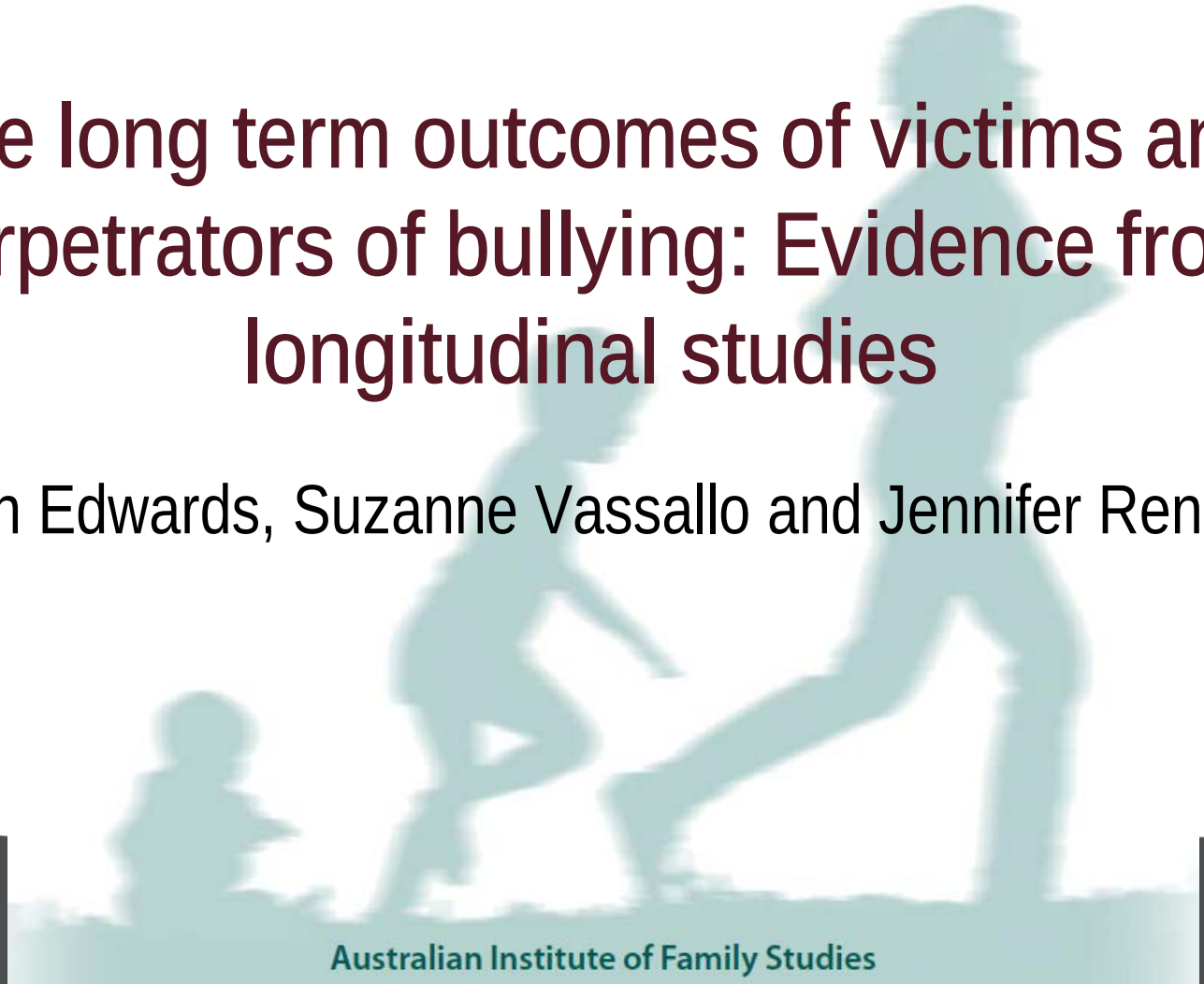
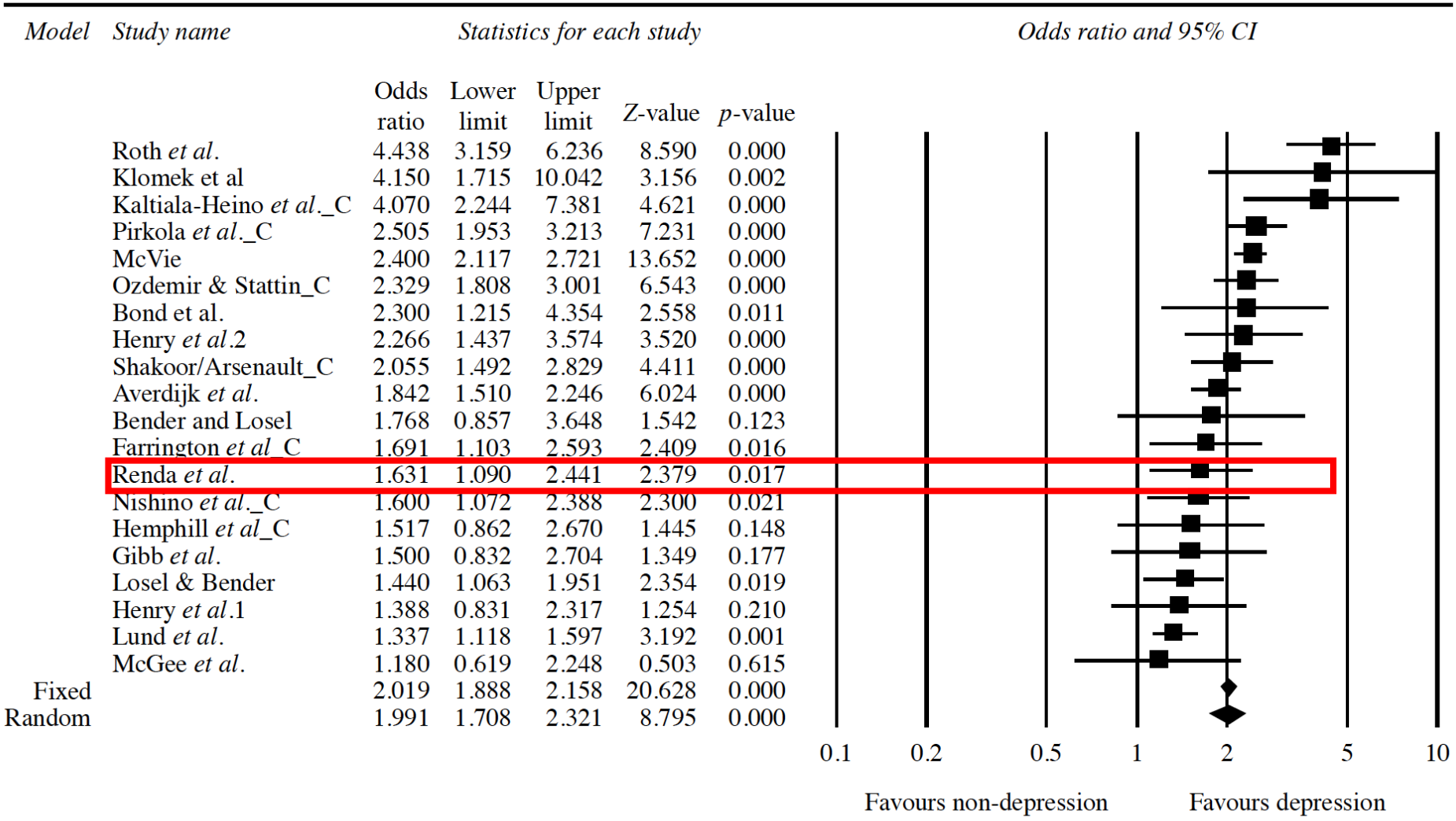
The long term outcomes of victims and perpetrators of bullying: Evidence from longitudinal studies

Ben Edwards, Suzanne Vassallo and Jennifer Renda



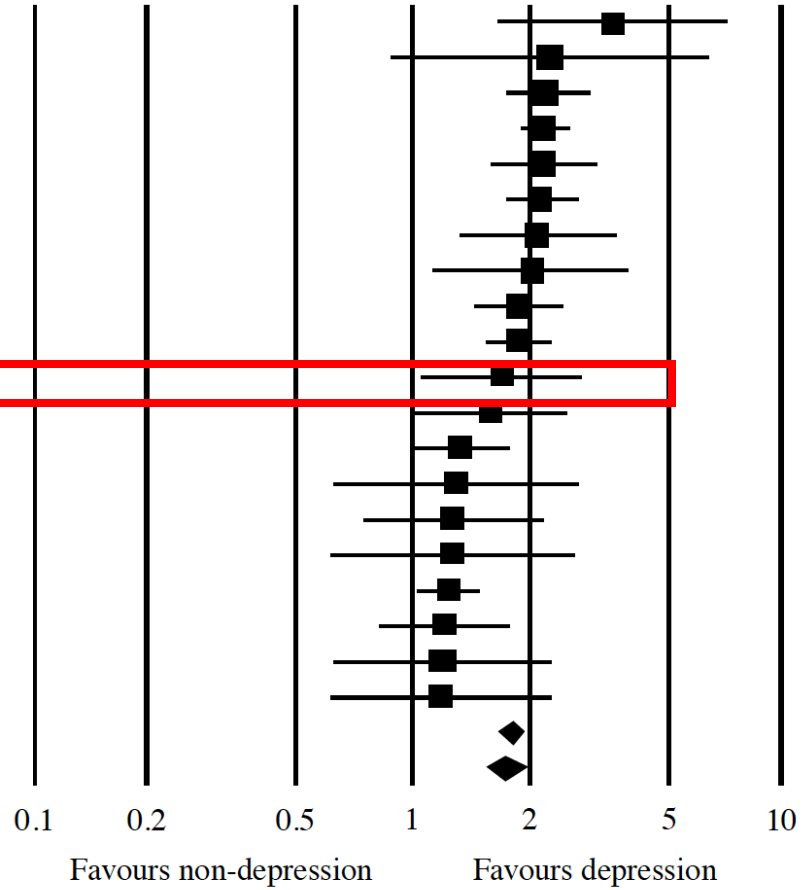
Meta-analysis: Bully victimisation and later depression- unadjusted effect sizes



Model	Study name	Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-value	p-value
	Roth *et al.*	4.438	3.159	6.236	8.590	0.000
	Klomek et al	4.150	1.715	10.042	3.156	0.002
	Kaltiala-Heino *et al.*_C	4.070	2.244	7.381	4.621	0.000
	Pirkola *et al.*_C	2.505	1.953	3.213	7.231	0.000
	McVie	2.400	2.117	2.721	13.652	0.000
	Ozdemir & Stattin_C	2.329	1.808	3.001	6.543	0.000
	Bond et al.	2.300	1.215	4.354	2.558	0.011
	Henry *et al.*2	2.266	1.437	3.574	3.520	0.000
	Shakoor/Arsenault_C	2.055	1.492	2.829	4.411	0.000
	Averdijk *et al.*	1.842	1.510	2.246	6.024	0.000
	Bender and Losel	1.768	0.857	3.648	1.542	0.123
	Farrington *et al*_C	1.691	1.103	2.593	2.409	0.016
	Renda *et al.*	1.631	1.090	2.441	2.379	0.017
	Nishino *et al.*_C	1.600	1.072	2.388	2.300	0.021
	Hemphill *et al*_C	1.517	0.862	2.670	1.445	0.148
	Gibb *et al.*	1.500	0.832	2.704	1.349	0.177
	Losel & Bender	1.440	1.063	1.951	2.354	0.019
	Henry *et al.*1	1.388	0.831	2.317	1.254	0.210
	Lund *et al.*	1.337	1.118	1.597	3.192	0.001
	McGee *et al.*	1.180	0.619	2.248	0.503	0.615
Fixed		2.019	1.888	2.158	20.628	0.000
Random		1.991	1.708	2.321	8.795	0.000

Meta-analysis: Bully victimisation and later depression -adjusted effect sizes

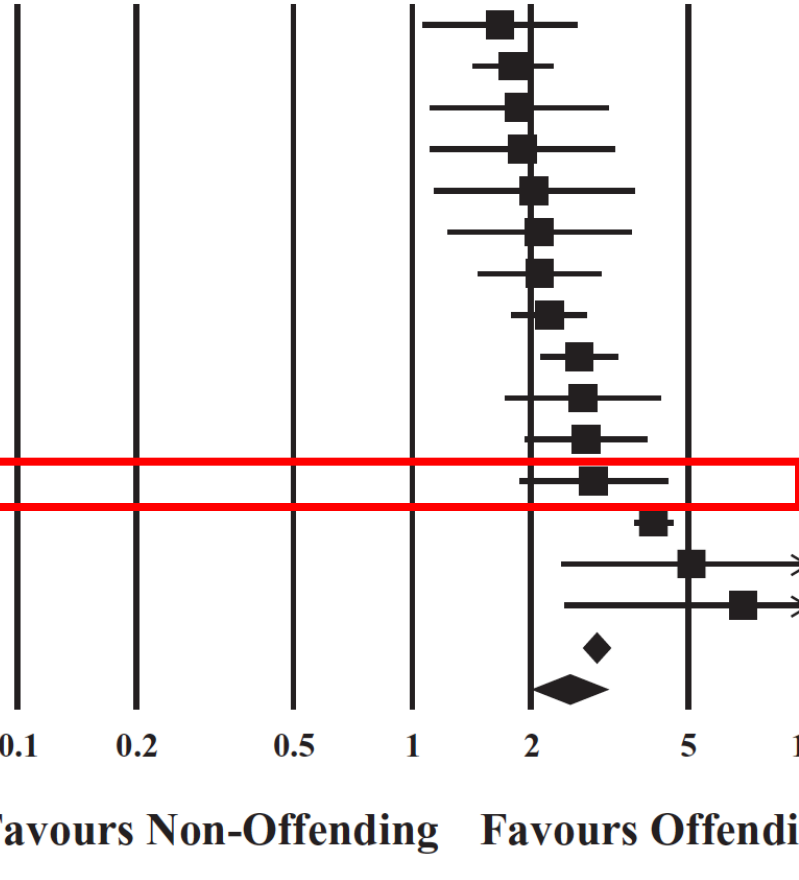
Model	Study name	Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-value	p-value
	Kaltiala-Heino et al._C	3.249	1.664	6.343	3.452	0.001
	Klomeketal_C	2.258	0.894	5.702	1.723	0.085
	Pirkola et al.	2.214	1.717	2.855	6.127	0.000
	McVie	2.200	1.881	2.574	9.849	0.000
	Roth et al.	2.180	1.580	3.007	4.747	0.000
	Ozdemir & Stattin_C	2.142	1.718	2.670	6.774	0.000
	Henry et al.2	2.097	1.315	3.343	3.111	0.002
	Bond et al.	2.030	1.136	3.627	2.391	0.017
	Shakoor/Arsenault_C	1.890	1.453	2.459	4.743	0.000
	Averdijk et al.	1.877	1.538	2.290	6.206	0.000
	Renda et al.	1.700	1.056	2.736	2.185	0.029
	Farrington et al_C	1.607	1.017	2.538	2.034	0.042
	Losel & Bender	1.338	0.988	1.812	1.883	0.060
	Bender & Losel	1.303	0.636	2.668	0.724	0.469
	Henry et al.1	1.290	0.758	2.194	0.939	0.348
	Hemphill et al_C	1.278	0.627	2.604	0.675	0.499
	Lund et al.	1.240	1.028	1.496	2.243	0.025
	Nishino et al_C	1.221	0.822	1.814	0.989	0.323
	McGee et al.	1.210	0.632	2.317	0.575	0.565
	Gibb et al.	1.200	0.627	2.298	0.550	0.582
Fixed		1.798	1.676	1.928	16.421	0.000
Random		1.743	1.539	1.973	8.769	0.000



What about bullies? Bullying perpetration and later antisocial behaviour

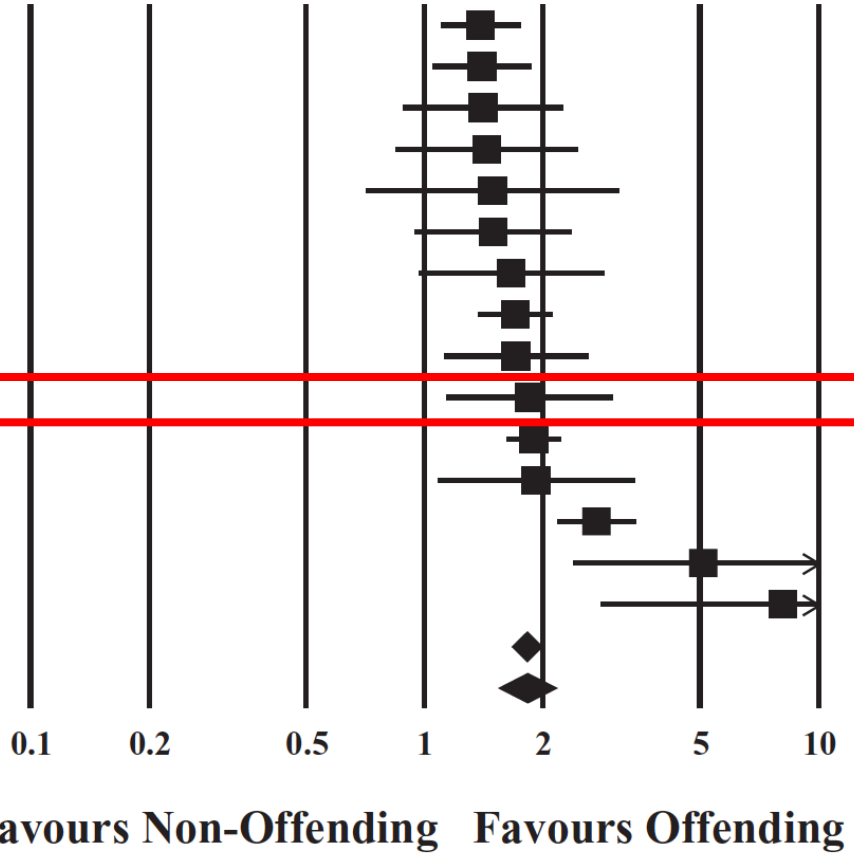
Meta-analysis: Bully perpetration and later offending -unadjusted effect sizes

Model	Study name	Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value
	Henry et al. 2	1.670	1.066	2.616	2.240	0.025
	Kim et al.	1.800	1.426	2.273	4.942	0.000
	Henry et al. 1	1.870	1.114	3.139	2.368	0.018
	Jian et al.	1.900	1.109	3.256	2.335	0.020
	Farrington et al_C	2.040	1.139	3.655	2.396	0.017
	Farrngton&Ttofi	2.100	1.231	3.583	2.722	0.006
	Sourander et al.	2.104	1.465	3.022	4.027	0.000
	Lösel & Bender_C	2.222	1.784	2.769	7.120	0.000
	Nishino_C	2.656	2.119	3.329	8.476	0.000
	Gibb et al_C	2.707	1.724	4.250	4.328	0.000
	Hemphil et al_C	2.757	1.929	3.941	5.564	0.000
	Renda et al_C	2.883	1.875	4.432	4.825	0.000
	McVie_C	4.087	3.650	4.577	24.384	0.000
	Haapasalo et al.	5.104	2.390	10.897	4.212	0.000
	Bender & Lösel	6.901	2.439	19.522	3.641	0.000
Fixed		2.922	2.714	3.145	28.490	0.000
Random		2.499	2.028	3.078	8.607	0.000



Meta-analysis: Bully perpetration and later offending -adjusted effect sizes

Study name	Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value
Kim et al.	1.388	1.102	1.749	2.780	0.005
Sourander et al.	1.400	1.048	1.870	2.278	0.023
Gibb et al_C	1.409	0.883	2.249	1.438	0.151
Henry et al.1	1.440	0.845	2.453	1.342	0.180
Farrington & Ttofi	1.490	0.711	3.123	1.056	0.291
Henry et al. 2	1.494	0.943	2.366	1.711	0.087
Farrington et al_C	1.660	0.967	2.850	1.837	0.066
Lösel & Bender	1.702	1.372	2.110	4.840	0.000
Hemphill et al_C	1.708	1.123	2.598	2.501	0.012
Renda et al_C	1.849	1.140	2.999	2.491	0.013
McVie_C	1.898	1.620	2.224	7.916	0.000
Jiang et al.	1.920	1.081	3.412	2.224	0.026
Nishino et al_C	2.732	2.177	3.428	8.679	0.000
Haapasalo et al.	5.100	2.389	10.889	4.210	0.000
Bender & Lösel	8.121	2.814	23.436	3.873	0.000
	1.811	1.667	1.968	14.018	0.000
	1.817	1.547	2.134	7.283	0.000



What factors are protective?

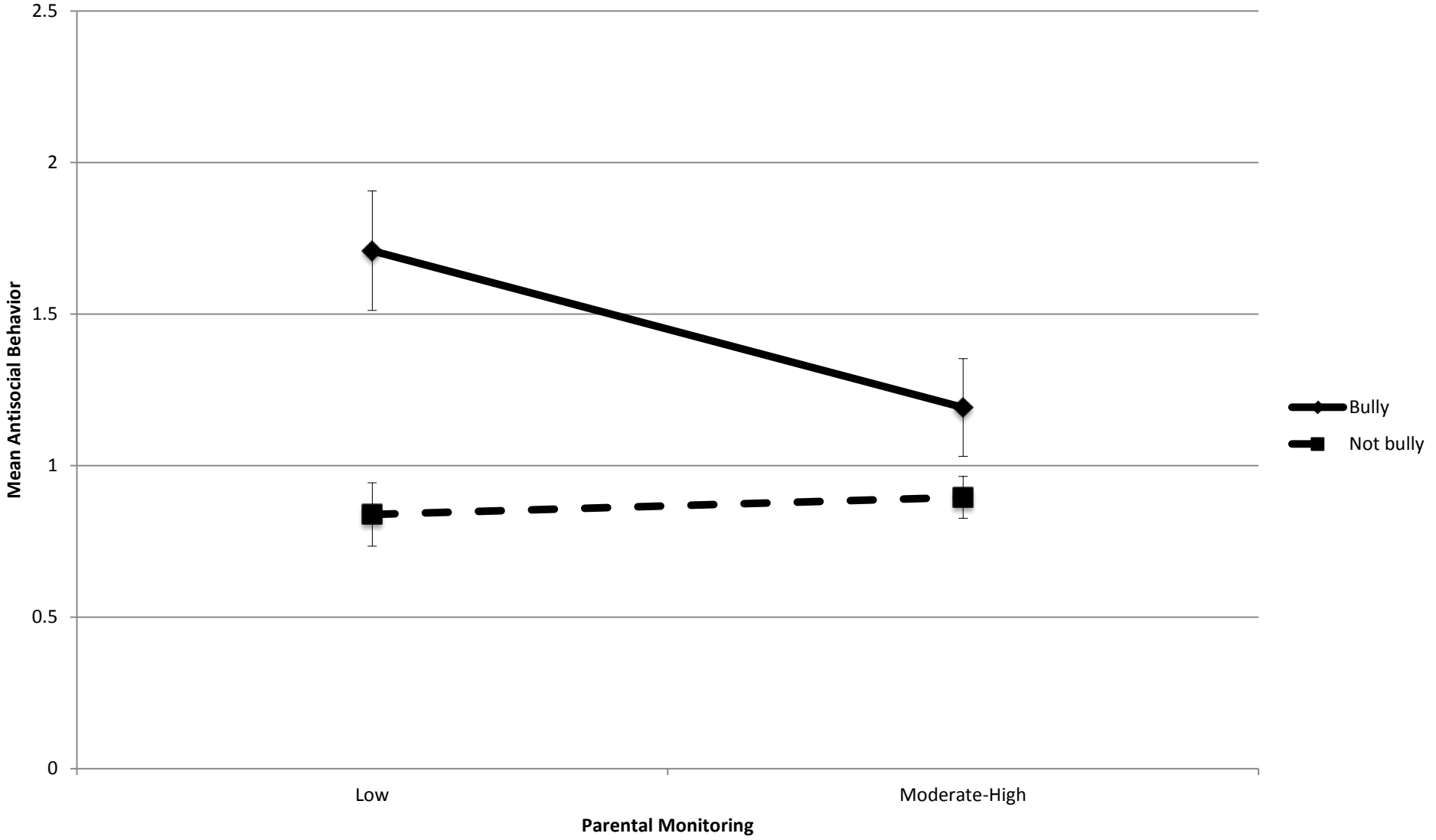
What factors protected

- adolescent bullies from becoming antisocial young adults; and
- adolescent victims of bullying from subsequent depression?

Protective factors –Summary

- Many examined, few protective
- ASB –low negative reactivity AND parental monitoring
- Depression –High social skills and understanding school work
- High peer attachment a risk factor for depression in bullied children

Bullying at 13-14 and anti-social behaviour at 23-24 years– interactive protective factors



Further information

Published Article:

Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health,
2011, Volume 21, Number 2, Pages 117-127

ATP website:

http://www.aifs.gov.au/atp/