Here are five significant research studies that explore the impact of student absenteeism on learning outcomes:

1. **RAND Study on Urban Siblings**: This research used a longitudinal sibling study in urban districts to minimize family-specific biases. The findings highlight a strong negative correlation between absenteeism and standardized test scores. The study emphasized that even a few days of missed school significantly harmed academic performance, particularly in mathematics. The research underscored the compounded disadvantages for students from socio-economically challenged backgrounds【9†source】.

2. **UCLA Study on Social-Emotional Development and Learning**: Research by UCLA's School of Education revealed that missing even a few weeks of school, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, led to lower test scores and stunted social-emotional growth. The study indicated that middle school students were particularly vulnerable, and absenteeism exacerbated educational disparities across racial and economic lines【8†source】.

3. **ERIC Study on Chronic Absenteeism**: This study focused on K-12 students and showed that chronic absenteeism (missing 18 or more days) was detrimental to both academic achievement and social development. It found that regular attendance was key to maintaining academic momentum, with absenteeism contributing to significant learning gaps, particularly in low-income communities【6†source】【7†source】.

4. **Harvard CEPR Study on Learning Loss**: Research conducted by the Center for Education Policy Research (CEPR) at Harvard focused on the aftermath of the pandemic. It found that students who missed substantial time in school due to COVID-19 faced learning losses equivalent to half a year in math and a quarter in reading. The effects were particularly profound in disadvantaged communities, where absenteeism rates were higher【7†source】.

5. **Impact of Absences on Long-term Outcomes**: A broad analysis of various datasets demonstrated that absenteeism not only hampers immediate academic performance but also affects long-term outcomes, including graduation rates and future earnings potential. The impact is often more severe for students already at an academic disadvantage, with frequent absences magnifying learning gaps over time【9†source】.

These studies collectively illustrate the critical role consistent school attendance plays in ensuring academic success, particularly for vulnerable student populations. Addressing absenteeism can help mitigate its long-term effects on both academic and social-emotional development.