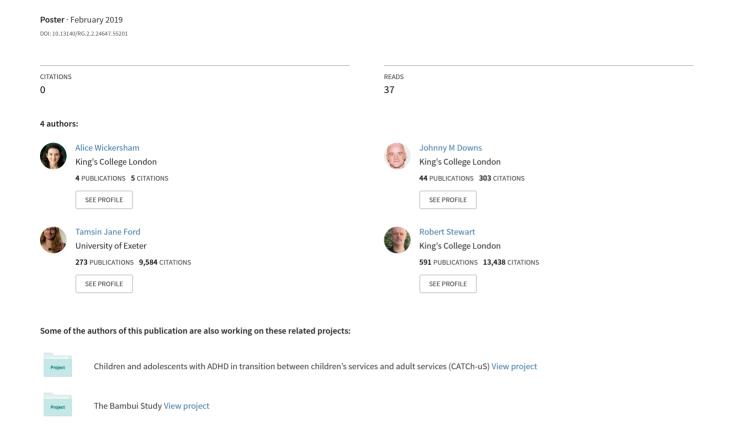
Low mood, low grades? Child and adolescent depression and later educational attainment



Low mood, low grades?



Child and adolescent depression and later educational attainment

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Background

- In England, 2.1% of children and young people aged 5 to 19 years meet criteria for a depressive disorder (1).
- A meta-analysis found child and adolescent depression to be associated with later failure to complete compulsory education and low grades (2).
- Few community-based longitudinal studies have investigated these issues.

Aim: To investigate the association between child and adolescent depression, educational attainment, and subsequent clinical outcomes.

Data Sources

National Pupil Database

Department for Education

- Sociodemographic characteristics
- Results of academic assessments
- Special educational needs indicators
- School exclusion and absenteeism
- Social care data

NHS Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services data

Clinical Record Interactive Search system

- ICD-10 psychiatric diagnoses
- Appointments attended
- Routine outcome measures
- Risk assessment details

NPD-CAMHS dataset

A linked and anonymised administrative dataset containing mental health and education data (3,4)

n=1676

Number of children and young people in the linked dataset who between 2007 and 2013:

- Were a new referral to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
- Received a first diagnosis of depression (ICD-10 code F32)
- Were resident within the SLaM boroughs (Southwark, Lambeth, Lewisham and Croydon)

Planned Studies

Study 1: Does receiving a depression diagnosis at primary school age predict poorer GCSE performance?

- Analysis: Logistic regression modelling
- Main exposure: Presence or absence of a depression diagnosis at primary school age
- Main outcome: Presence or absence of five A* to C grades at GCSE
- Covariates: Age and gender

Study 2: Among children who received a depression diagnosis at primary school age, do different educational trajectories emerge over time?

- Analysis: Longitudinal trajectory modelling
- Indicator variable: Standardised assessment scores at Key Stages 2, 3 and 4
- Predictor: Year of assessment score
- Covariates: Age and gender

Study 3: Does educational trajectory class membership in turn predict later clinical outcomes among children who received a depression diagnosis at primary school age?

- Analysis: Linear regression modelling
- Main exposure: Probable educational trajectory class membership
- Main outcome: Routine outcome measure scores at age 17
- Covariates: Age and gender

References

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