

# School Refusal: What works?

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### **School Refusal**

• Young person experiencing significant distress at the idea of going to, or staying, at school
Different to truancy • Prevalence 1-5% of all students • Increase since COVID-19



- Frequent lateness

- Academic difficulties
- · Frequent requests to go home

### Features

 severe emotional upset- can take many formsfear, anxiety, depression, anger, somatic complaints, sleep disturbance Absences on significant days · Poor teacher-student relationships



- Threats of self-harm
- enjoyable activities)

### Features

Can be driven by negative reinforcement

 (avoidance of unpleasant feelings) and positive
 reinforcement (attention from parents,

Individual factors

- Psychological difficulties
  Developmental disorders
- Physical health- chronic illness
- substance abuse
- Undetected learning disabilities
  Age and transitions (moving home, School
- Friendship difficulties



Family Factors

- Family structure, functioning and parenting style
- Socio-economic disadvantage
- Parental physical or mental health problems
- DV-fear of harm coming to a parent
- Low parental involvement in schooling
- Overprotective parenting style



School factors

- Lack of classroom order and poor structuring of instruction and/or interaction with students
- Poor management of bullying and social isolation
- School transitions
- Changes in pedagogical practices



Community factors

- · Pressure to achieve academically
- Neighbourhood characteristics- e.g. accessibility to transport



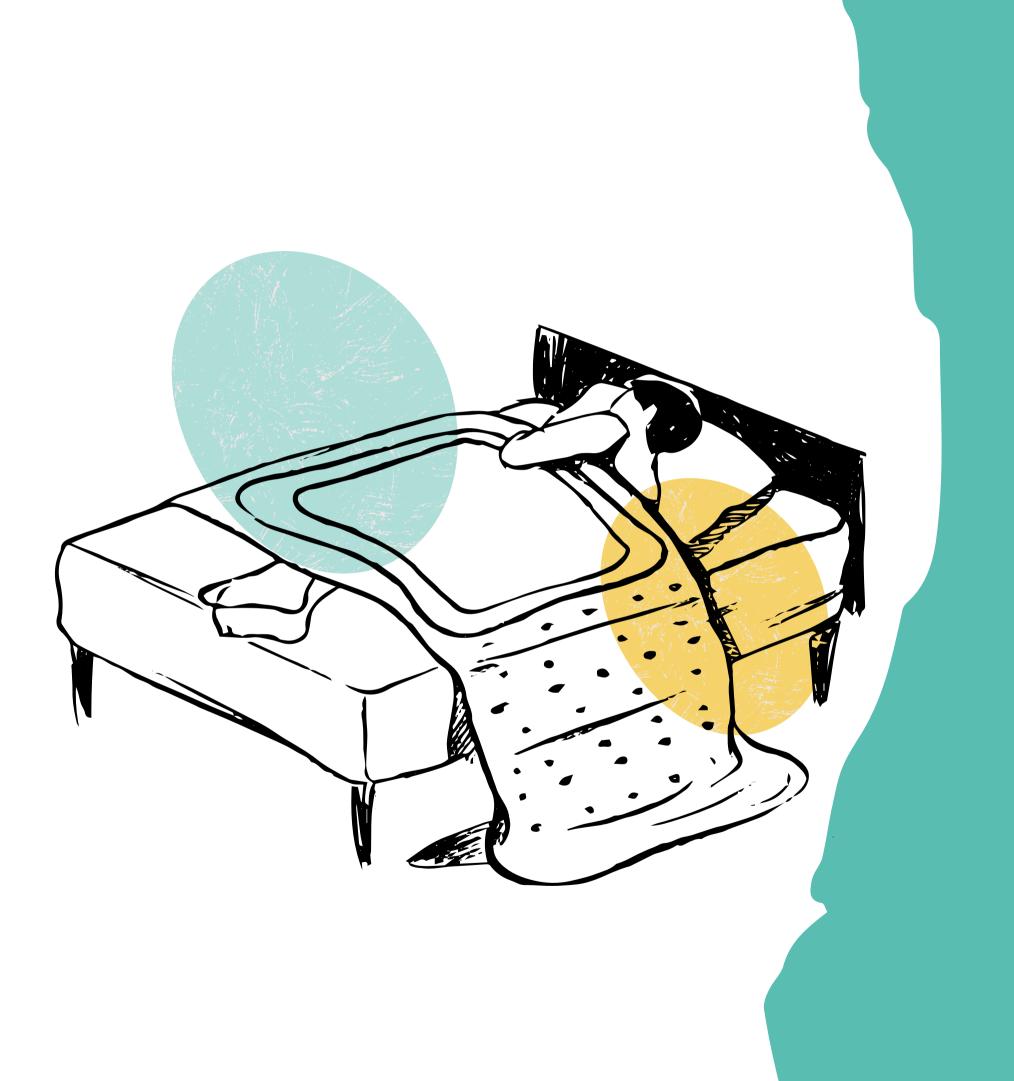


- Family conflict

- classroom

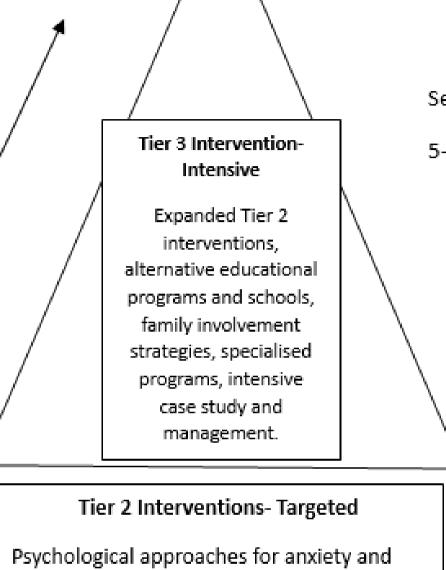
### Consequences

 More likely to experience social adjustment problems and have ongoing mental health problems • School staff stress · Poor health outcomes, marital and occupational difficulties · Every day counts - NAPLAN results • Impact on other children in the



# Addressing the issue

Increasing severity of absenteeism and intervention intensity



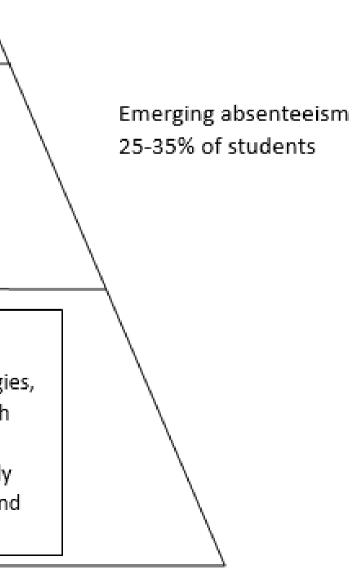
non-<u>anxiety based</u> absenteeism, student engagement approaches, teacher and peer mentoring programs.

### **Tier 1 Interventions- Universal**

School climate interventions, safety-orientated strategies, health-based strategies, school-based mental health programs, school-based social-emotional learning programs, parental involvement initiatives, culturally responsive approaches, district-wide policy review and attendance initiatives, school readiness programs.

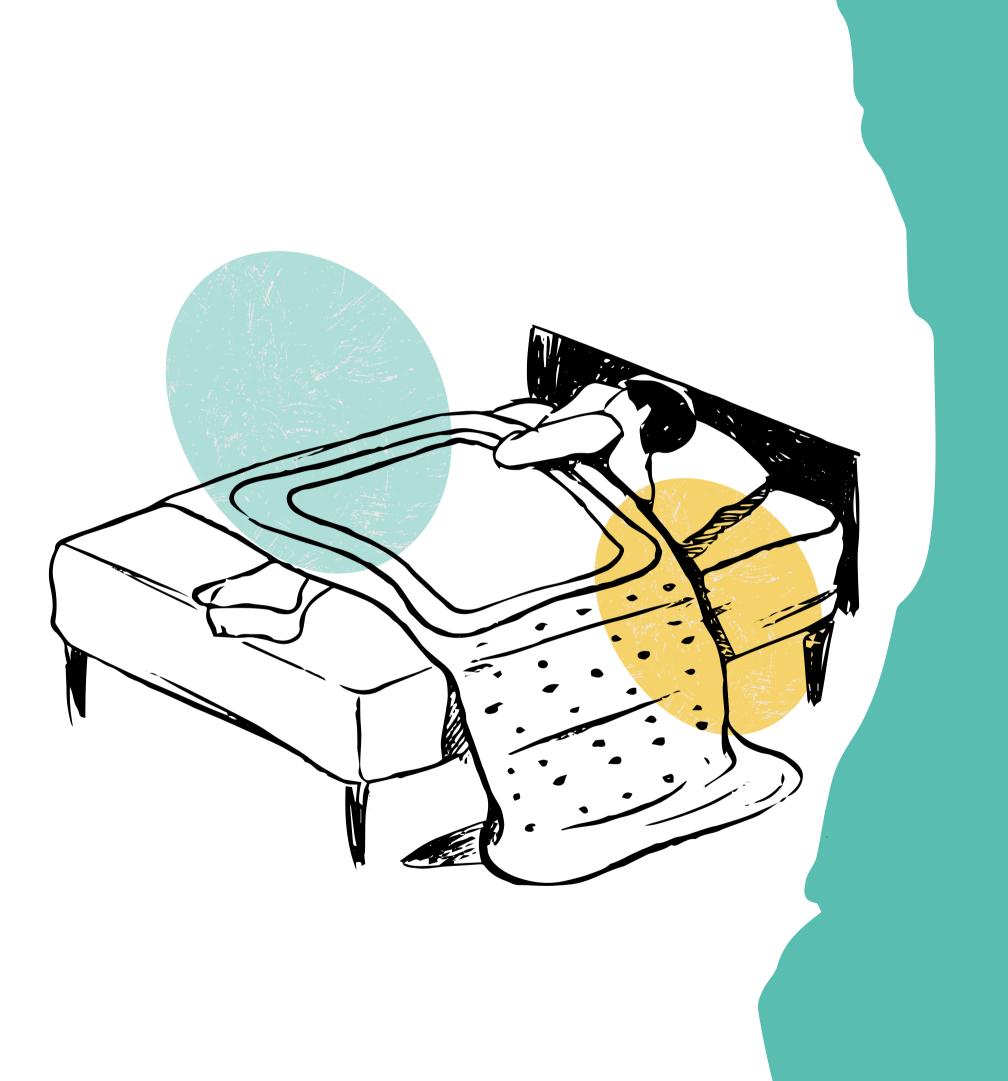
Severe absenteeism

5-10% of students



# Addressing the issue

- Assessment, including exploring motivation behind behaviour
- Solution focused questions
- Contributing factors CBT and exposure therapy
- Relationships are key:
  - Meetings
  - · Liaison with stakeholders
- What is possible at schoolguaranteeing success



# Addressing the issue

- Case management
  School programs e.g. Beyond the gates
- ROSH- educational neglect
  Alternative schooling options
  Punitive approaches





### Resources

Headspace Reach Out Kids Helpline Parent Line Smiling Minds The Brave Program Parent Works Pip-Ed Parentingstrategies.net This Way Up



### **Questions and Comments**

### References

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