29th September 2022

Understanding emotionally-based school avoidance

This seminar will begin shortly



@AFNCCF

Programme

Time	Details
16.30 - 16.45	Introduction – Natalie Merrett , Head of Knowledge Dissemination – Schools Division
16.45 – 17.05	Presentation – Vicky Saward , Head of Training - Schools Division
17.05 – 17.25	Presentation – Brenda McHugh , Consultant Psychotherapist and Co-Founder of the Pears Family School
17.25 – 17.58	Q&A chaired by Natalie Merrett
17.58 - 18.00	Closing remarks from Natalie Merrett



5 Steps Framework

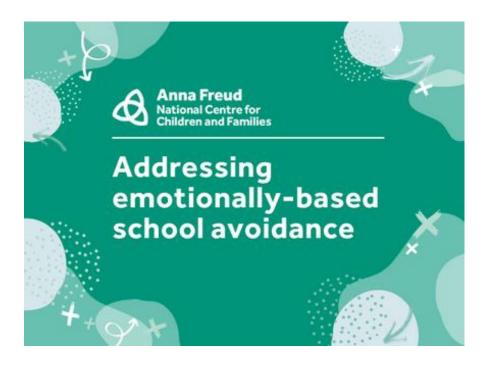




www.annafreud.org/5steps

Emotionally-based school avoidance resource and training

<u>Addressing emotionally-based</u> <u>school avoidance resource</u>





Mental health and school attendance

Learn more about emotionally based school avoidance (EBSA), and how to support students experiencing it.

Book onto Mental health and school attendance training

Upcoming dates:

- 18th October 2022
- 7th
 December
 2022



Share your thoughts with us

schoolsinmind@annafreud.org

@AFNCCF



29th September 2022

Emotionally Based School Avoidance

An opportunity to learn about EBSA and how this is affecting schools.



Learning Outcomes:

- To increase understanding of the term 'emotionally based school avoidance' (EBSA)
- To summarise the current national picture for schoolaged children
- To explore the role of schools in supporting those affected
- To share further development opportunities and resources on EBSA



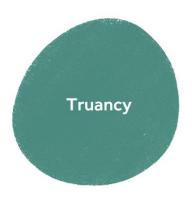
Emotionally Based School Avoidance

Emotionally Based School Avoidance is a broad umbrella term used to describe a group of children and young people who have severe difficulty in attending school due to emotional factors, often resulting in prolonged absences from school.



Terminology... at a glance













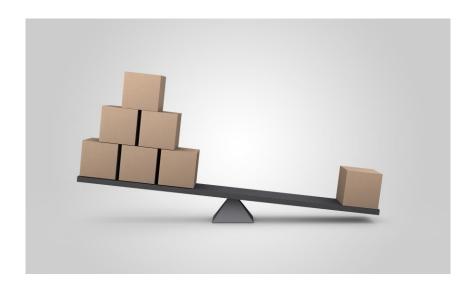
Why is EBSA happening?

- 1. To avoid uncomfortable feelings brought on by attending school, such as feelings of anxiety or low mood.
- 2. To avoid situations that might be stressful, such as academic demands, social pressures and/or aspects of the school environment.
- 3. To reduce separation anxiety or to have feelings acknowledged by significant others, such as parents or other family members.
- 4. To pursue tangible reinforcers outside of school during the school day relating to the child or young person's interests.



Emotionally Based School Avoidance...

"...occurs when stress exceeds support, when risks are greater than resilience and when 'pull' factors that promote school non-attendance overcome the 'push' factors that encourage attendance."



Some examples of EBSA risk factors could

include:

Child / young person	Family / home	School
Anxiety, depression or other mental health concerns	High levels of family stress (including financial stress, conflict or domestic violence)	Bullying
Difficulties with managing and regulating emotions	Changes to the home environment (including divorce, separation or parent/carer illness)	Difficult relationships with staff members
Trauma and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)	Being a young carer	Difficulties making and maintaining friendships, being socially isolated
Low levels of self- confidence or self- esteem	Loss and bereavement	Difficulties in particular subjects
Separation anxiety or attachment issues with a parent/carer	Family history of EBSA	Demanding, pressurised academic environment
Having a special educational need or disability	Poor parental mental health	Transitions: from primary to secondary, or through key stages



Current national picture

Persistent absence definition: A pupil enrolment is identified as a persistent absentee if they miss 10% or more of their possible sessions.

Persistent absence rate:

 $\frac{Number\ of\ enrolements\ classed\ as\ persistent\ absentees}{Number\ of\ enrolments}x\ 100$

	2018/19 Persistent Absence	2021/22 Persistent Absence
Primary	8.4%	25%
Secondary	12.7%	34%



Isn't all this just because of Covid?

Cumulative no. spells of absence per pupil, persistent absentees vs other Attendance Tracker schools - Autumn and Spring Terms 2021/22

	2018/19 Persistent Absence	2021/22 Persistent Absence	2021/22 PA allowing for 10 days off with Covid		
Primary	8.4%	25%	12.1%		
Secondary	12.7%	34%	20.8%		
9 40% 20% 10% 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 Number of spells (cumulative)					
— Primary, PA — Primary, not PA — Secondary, PA — Secondary, not PA — Year 11, PA — Year 11, not PA					





The role of schools

- Embed a whole-school/college approach to mental health and wellbeing
- Review engagement with parents and carers
- Adopt a relational approach within your setting
- Increase school connectedness within your school/college community





Government Guidance

From September 2022 this is guidance but includes the statement

"Secretary of State has committed to this guidance becoming statutory (no sooner than September 2023)."

with the caveat

"This guidance will be updated and reissued ahead of academic year 2023-2024."



Working together to improve school attendance

Guidance for maintained schools, academies, independent schools, and local authorities

Published: May 2022

Applies from: September 2022



Guidance - Improving school attendance: support for schools and local authorities

Principles of an effective whole school attendance strategy:

- Leadership and management
- Relationships and communication
- Systems and data
- Intervention





Further development opportunities





Home > Training and events > Training and Conferences Overview > Online training - live and self-directed courses > Mental health and school attendance

Learn more about emotionally based school avoidance (EBSA), and how to support students experiencing it.

Course overview

Government data on school attendance suggests that the numbers of children and young people with a record of severe and persistent absence from school has risen following the pandemic.

Emotional, mental health or wellbeing issues can be significant barriers to school attendance. On this course, we will learn more about these factors and how they can contribute to poor attendance.

We will also explore strategies that school staff can implement to support students experiencing emotionally based school avoidance.

Course details

Who is it for?

Our training modules are suitable for anyone working with children and young people in a school, college or community setting. This could include:

- · School leaders
- · Teachers and staff in schools and colleges
- · SEN/Designated mental health leads
- · Learning mentors



7th December 2022

Online - live via Zoom (Joining



https://www.annafreud.org/schools-andcolleges/training-for-schools-and-fe-colleges/

Further development opportunities



Thank you

For more information please contact:

School.Training@annafreud.org



Our Patron: Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Cambridge

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Brenda McHugh

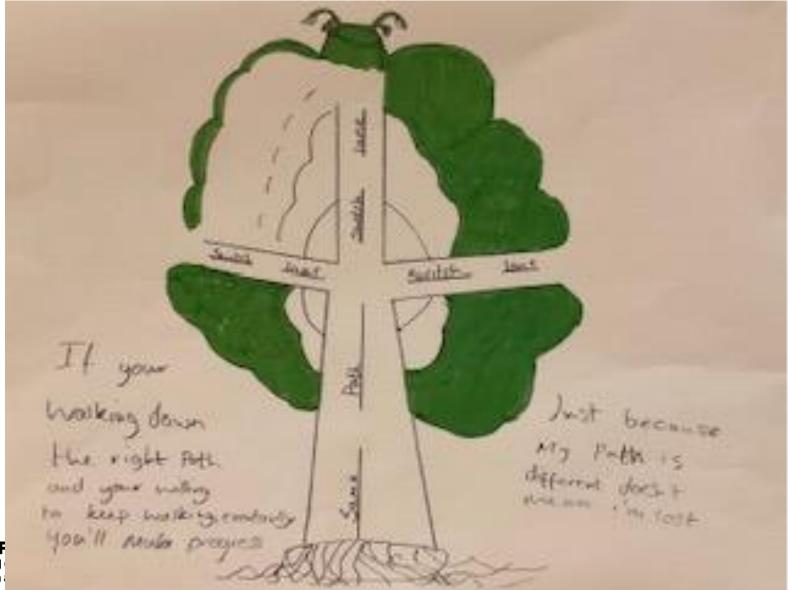
The Pears Family School

Parent and Carer Engagement as an effective intervention for children with EBSA



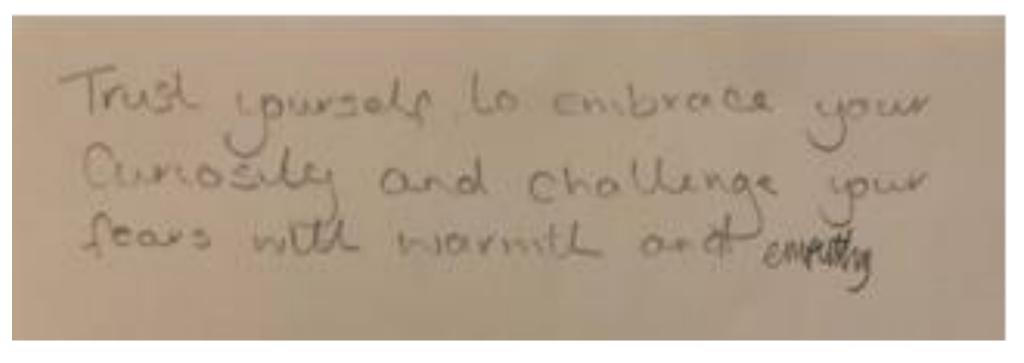


13 year old boy out of school for one year





His mother's message







WHY IS THE SOCIAL WORLD KEY TO EVERYONE'S MENTAL HEALTH?



A parent voice from Pears Family School



Vulnerability and risk factors

An oversensitive threat system can also lead to withdrawal from potentially enriching relationships and activities. Over time, this can reduce a child's social network, limiting their opportunities to form and maintain helpful social bonds and learn new things about themselves and the world



The process of social thinning

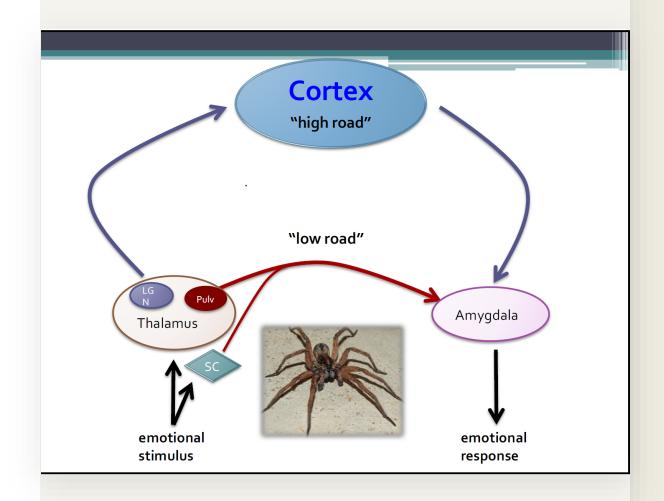


Active risk factors

The THREAT SYSTEM, which processes potential danger

The REWARD
SYSTEM, which
responds to positive
experiences

The MEMORY
SYSTEM, which stores
and makes use of our
past experiences



Guidance: lessons from Pears Family School

FOR PUPIL: to feel safe enough to feel anxiety yet keep on the re-integration journey.

- Develop the ability to TRUST
- Help manage SELF REGULATION skills
- Reduce HYPERVIGILENCE and SHAME

Build a PARTNERSHIP with PARENTS/CARERS to create opportunities to work together by creating a safe, non judgemental low stakes environment

 Identify a SHARED INTENTION and PROCESS



Academic highway - Why involving parents is vital for building trust, supporting recovery and promoting sustainable change.









A systemic formulation is a working hypothesis which describes the child in the context of the family and wider social network.

Different contributing factors are explored to see how they may trigger or maintain problematic behaviours and beliefs





Creating a safe space

Crucial conversations: tools for talking when the stakes are high

Patterson, Grenny, McMillan and Switzler's (2002

A crucial conversation is a discussion between two or more people where:

- 1.The stakes are high
- 2. Opinions differ
- 3.Emotions run strong
- 4. The outcome significantly impacts their lives and there is significant risk of negative consequences





Recipe for The Pears Family School 'Engendered Trust'

- 1. Marinade your Parents and Children in the **Active Warmth**, until their hearts soften and their temperatures increase.
- 2. Gently, take your Parents and Children and add a large dollop of **Respectful Curiosity** and ask questions to engage with and better understand them.
- When this understanding tastes right, stir in as much Hopeful Motivation as you need until you see optimism rising. If optimism is stubborn, keep adding.
- 4. When optimism has sufficiently risen, thickly spread your 'Supportive Challenge' all over your Parents and Children.
- 5. When they are ready, serve them with pride



Ingredients

- Parents and Children
- ❖ Active Warmth
- Respectful Curiosity
- * Hopeful Motivation
- Supportive Challenge



Regular systemic actions that can lead to initially first order then second order sustainable change

