



**Special Educational
Needs & Disability (SEND)**

**Information, Advice
and Support Service**
for children, young people and parents

My child will not go to school – what should I do?

What is school refusal?

School refusal, also sometimes referred to as school phobia, is when a child or young person completely refuses to go to school; they may complain of a headache, nausea, tummy pains, generally not feeling well and they may have a physical outburst or tantrum to reinforce their refusal to go to school. In some cases, they may threaten to hurt themselves.

Children and young people may quickly learn what makes their parents/carers stop encouraging them to go to school and let them stay at home and this may become their go-to reaction to the suggestion of going to school.

Why does it happen?

School refusal can happen for several reasons and it is really important to try and figure out why your child is refusing to go to school as soon as possible – the longer they refuse to go to school, the harder it is for them to go back and the bigger the impact on your whole family.

Some reasons for school refusal include:

- General anxiety about being around lots of people
- Separation anxiety – fear of being separated from parents or other close carers
- Friendship issues or problems within a peer group
- An incident with a teacher or member of school staff
- Finding the work hard and not feeling they can ask for help
- Being bullied
- Struggling with social time during the school day
- Feeling that they have no friends
- Significant life changes
- Trauma or Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

In some cases, where there is a history or diagnosis of anxiety, the issues can seem more significant and be harder for the child or young person to overcome. Where there is no history of anxiety or school refusal and this comes on suddenly and unexpectedly, there may be an identifiable reason for it, i.e. a specific incident that with support could be resolved.

What can you do?

It is important to address this issue as soon as possible – the longer it goes on, the harder it will be to resolve and the more likely your child is to want to stay at home. Talk to your child and their school to see if there has been a specific incident that has caused their school refusal. If your child is being

supported by CAMHS, a therapist/counsellor or another service then speak to them and ask for their advice and support. If your child does not come under any services but you are worried about their anxiety, seek advice from your GP. Don't give up and don't ignore the problem – it is not likely to go away on its own and avoidance is not going to solve anything.

Who can help?

It is ultimately the parents/carers responsibility to ensure their child goes to school, however there are some professionals that may be able to offer some support including CAMHS (if appropriate), Wellbeing Team therapist/counsellors, the school, the Education Welfare service (EWS) a Youth Worker or other outside agency who could help your child to introduce structure to their day.

Top tips

- 1. Never give up** – be understanding of how your child feels but remain positive and firm; make sure they know that you want and expect them to go to school. If your child thinks that they have control over the situation then they may use this and learn which of your buttons to press so that you give up making them to go to school. Remember that unless you have chosen to home educate your child, ***school is compulsory not optional***, but if you stop encouraging your child to go to school, they may start to think that you see school as something they don't have to do. It is better to be 2, 3 or even 4 hours late to school than not to go at all.
- 2. Don't avoid the situation** – it is unlikely to go away on its own, so pretending that there isn't a problem is only delaying the situation. There will come a time when you want your child to go back to school because their refusal is likely to have an increasing impact on your life and theirs, and the longer they have been off school the harder it will be to break that cycle. Keep talking to your child, talk daily to the school and seek other advice if necessary. Some of the things to consider with school include:
 - Time out card
 - Mentor/buddy
 - Social skills groups or individual support
 - Slightly later start and/or earlier finish to the school day (avoiding the rush and crowds)
 - Check ins throughout the day – these can be very discreet and are sometime called “light touch”
 - Safe place
 - Named staff member to go to if there is a problem
 - Break/lunch time groups
 - Restorative work if there has been an incident with a specific person (pupil or staff)
 - Reduced timetable for a short, agreed period to help reintegration
 - Referral to school counsellor (if they have one), Mental Health Support Team, CAMHS or the Educational Psychologist
 - If your child has an Education Health and Care Plan suggest an early Annual Review

3. **Try to focus on positives** – ask your child to think of the top 3 or 5 things that makes a good school day and then ask the top 3 or 5 things that make for a tricky school day; this may help you to understand some of the things they are finding hard and may also enable you to help your child to find solutions to some of the problems.
4. **Maintain a school day routine** – if your child is at home you should make their daily routine as similar to a school day routine as possible; up and dressed at the same time as they would if they were going to school, breakfast and then do something positive and productive (educationally based if possible – BBC Bitesize or reading for example) with a break and lunch at the same time as they would if they were at school. Do not allow your child access to any electronics or TV during school hours, they should also not be allowed to go out (unless it is to go to school).
5. **Seek appropriate advice** – if your child is displaying behaviours or making comments that concern you (particularly if they are withdrawing from other social and family activities), seek advice from your GP or, if you have one, your CAMHS or Mental Health Support Team (MHST). If you feel that you need some support and your child has Special Educational Needs (SEN) then RBWM IAS may be able to help you. If your child has an EHCP then you should let your Case Officer know what is going on – they may suggest calling an Early or Emergency Annual Review.