

## PURPOSE

- This study is being done to try and figure out what barrier's children are facing when it comes to school attendance and what resources, or preventative actions social workers can use to help these students stay in school..

## IMPORTANCE TO SOCIAL WORK

- “Truancy has long-term and short-term negative consequences that can impact youth’s health, education, and social development” (Anderson, Barnes, Campbell, Campbell, & Onifade, 2016).
- Creating interventions and preventative measures for truant students could help improve graduation rates as well as help improve the mental health of younger generations.

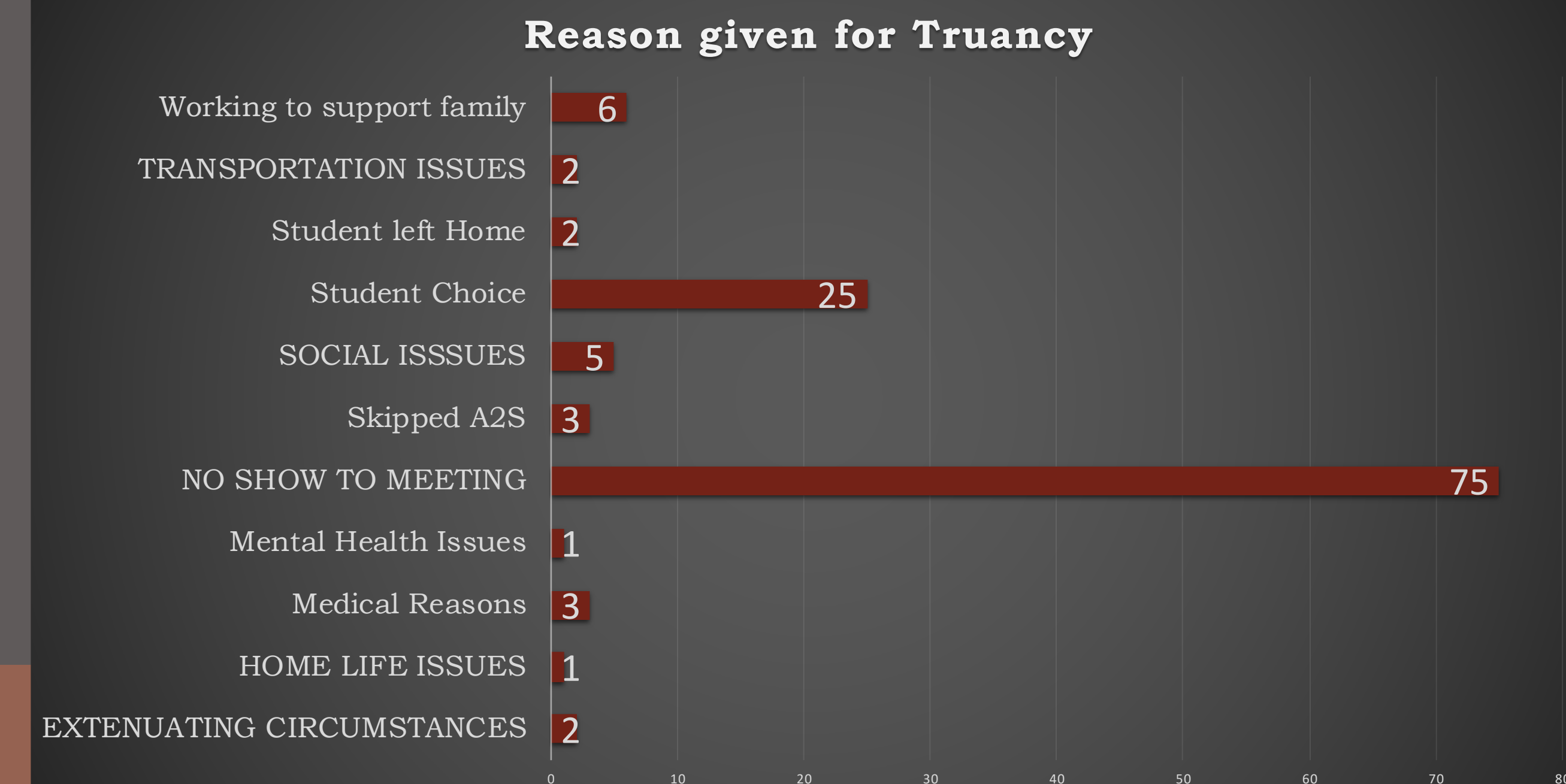
## METHODS

- Qualitative, exploratory study
- The method that was used in this study was data collection.
- Students and families come to AIP (absence intervention plan) meetings to discuss with school personnel why they are missing school.
- The rationale behind the missing instructional time given by the student and/or parent was categorized based on the answers given during the meeting.

## RESEARCH QUESTION

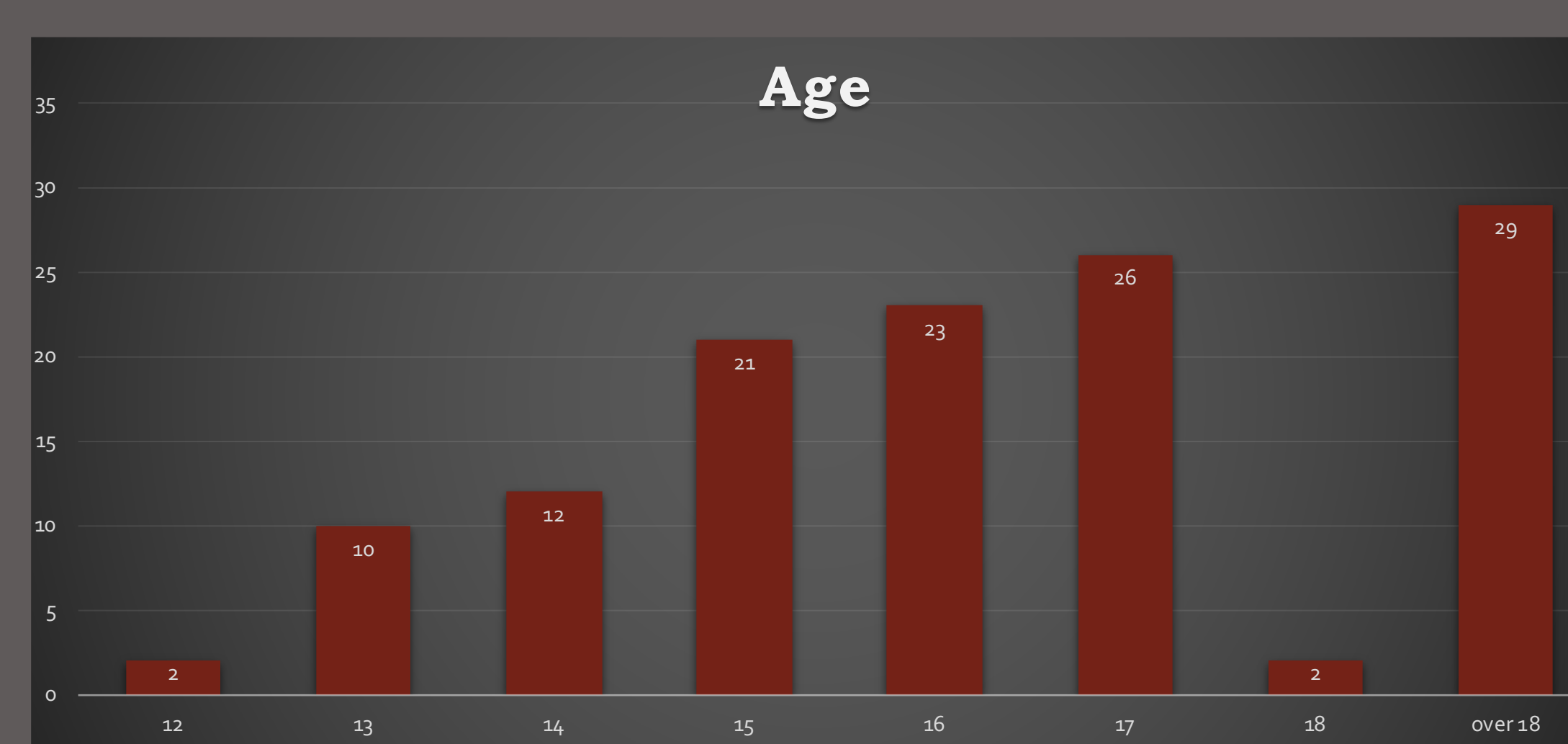
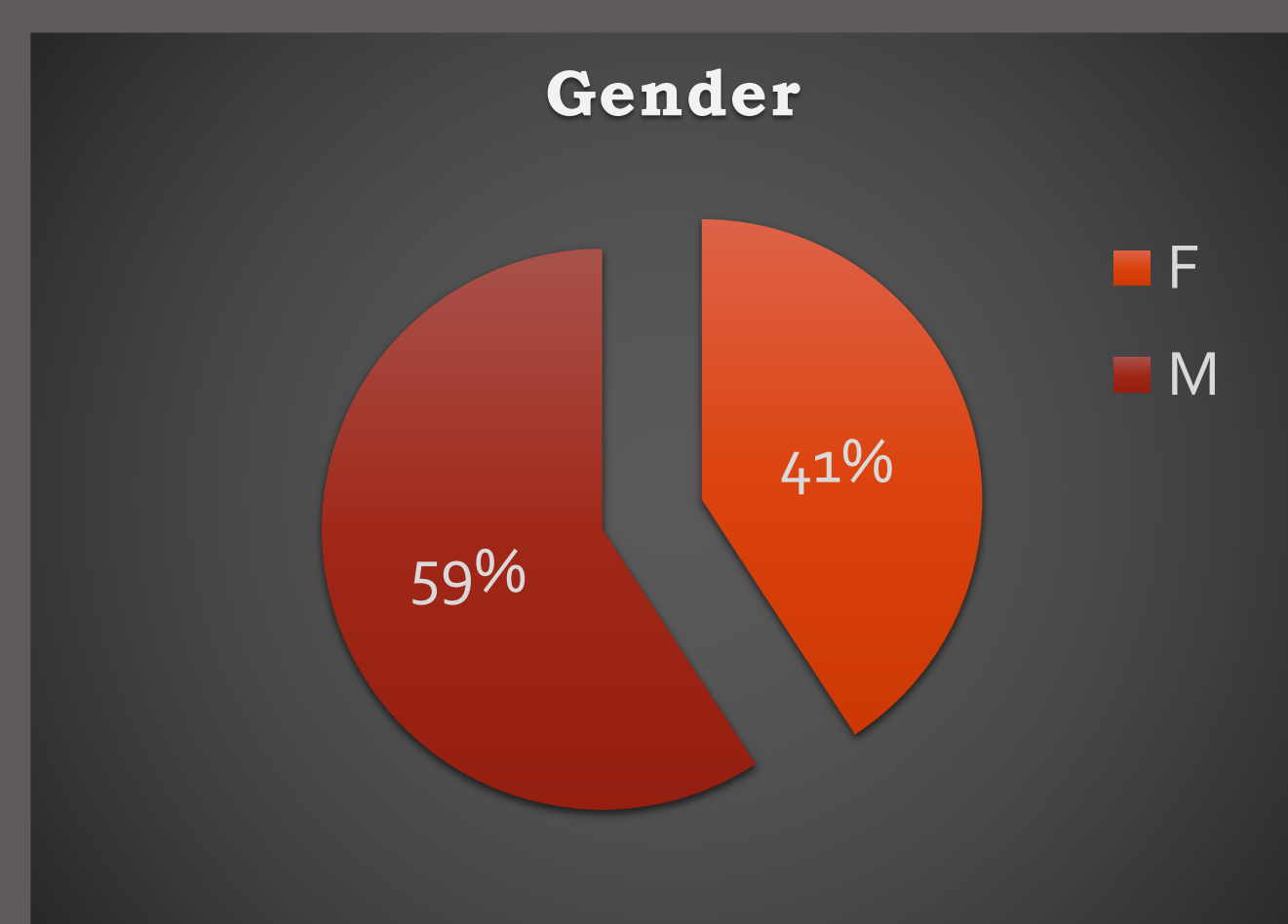
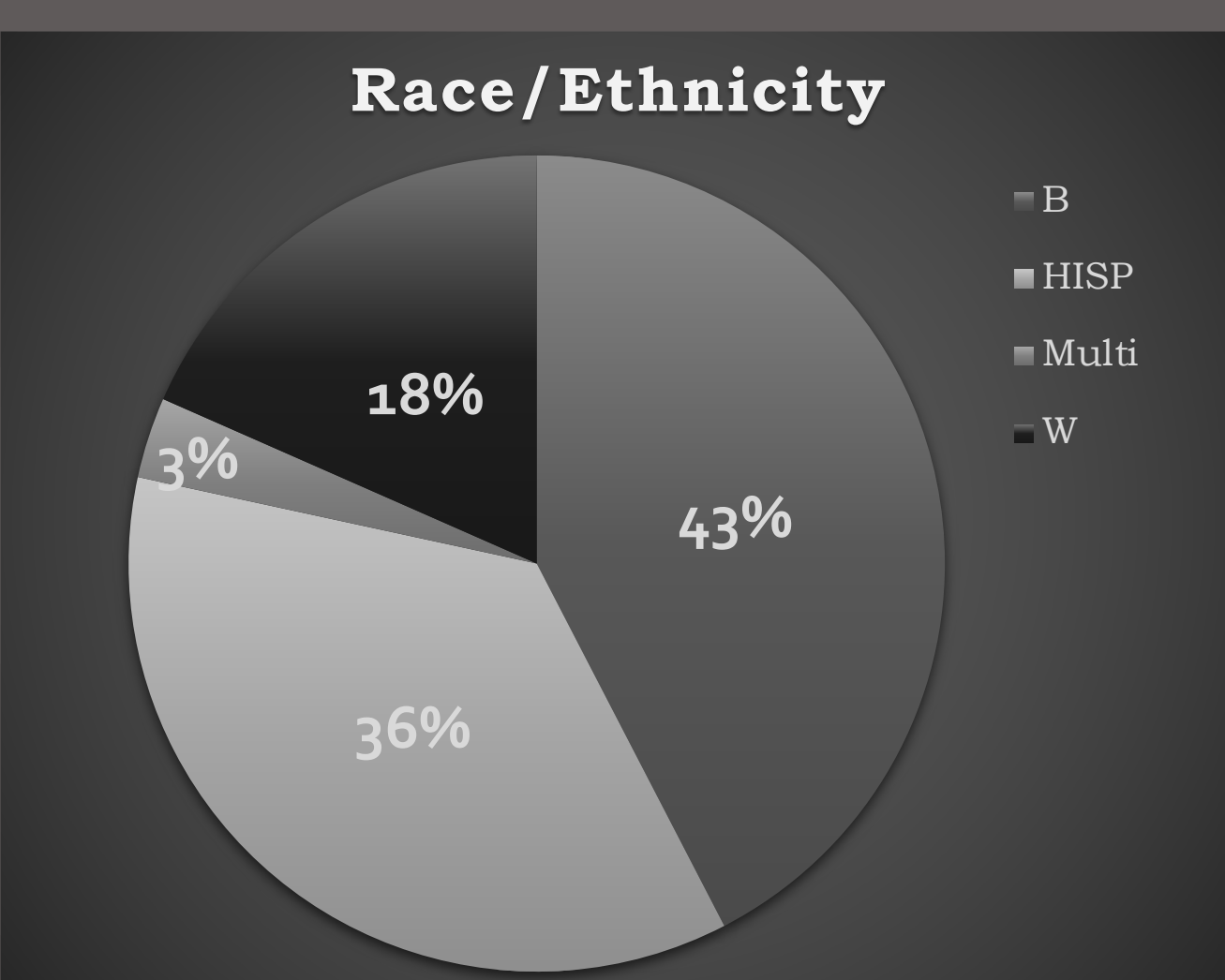
1. What psychosocial factors cause truancy in students?

## RESULTS



- The results show us that there are barriers that these students are facing that school personnel might not be aware of. The most common answer we received was that it was the student’s choice to skip school/class. The next most popular reason given was that students were working to try and support their families, so it was interfering with their school time.
- The implication that this has on future practice is that there should be a bigger focus on the mental health of students and preventative actions to help students before they start missing school.

## PARTICIPANTS/ DEMOGRAPHICS



- Total participants = 125
- Students from Dater High School
- Grades 7<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup>

## REFERENCES

Anderson, V. R., Barnes, A. R., Campbell, N. A., Campbell, C. A., & Onifade, E. (2016). Gender and adolescents' risk for recidivism in truancy court. *Journal of Juvenile Justice*, 5(1), 93–110.