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BACKGROUND of the study

- School has great influence on child's life (one of the most important protective or risk factors for healthy development/behaviour problems)
- Croatia:

18% of population are children under 18 years (www.dzs.hr)

■N=18 862 pupils with developmental difficulties in Croatian school system in 2017/2018 (www.mzo.hr)

Legal framework: defines help, support and interventions for children with behavior and learning difficulties.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS (from parental and child's perspective)

1	How children with behavior and learning difficulties and their parents perceive school support regarding their difficulties?
2	How do they value school/schooling?
3	What is the role of the school in everyday family life?
4	What are the specific/concrete interventions for children (and parents) at school and in the community?
5	How do parents and children cope with child's behaviour and learning difficulties?
6	Does specific time line exists regarding the development of the child's difficulties and received interventions?
7	What interventions do they actually need?

METHODS

• SEMI-STRUCTURED FAMILY GROUP INTERVIEWS conducted from 2017 to 2019

• PARTICIPANTS:

- 10 families at risk from the City of Zagreb and the Zagreb County area included in intervention delivered by CSW, NGO Ambidekster, Psychiatric hospital for children and youth, Institutional risks/needs/strengths assessment **DUE TO THEIR CHILD'S BEHAVIOUR PROBLEMS**

• DATA ANALYSIS: thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006)

RESULTS (1): IDENTIFIED THEMES Long lasting problems (in schooling, learning, behavior) and inadequate school interventions Absence of help from school and lack of cooperation with parents in school Child's difficulties influence the whole family and everyday family life Education (of the child) is the most important priority in the parental value system Strong protective factor for the child are genueinly interested parents (mothers) Parents are left on their own in dealing with child's difficulties School failes when it comes to children with behavior and/or learning difficulties School doesn't do anything even in cases of their undoubtable obligation and responsibility (Rare) useful school interventions are continuous and intensive (e.g. school assistant, day treatment program) Useful community services and interventions- rare and fragmented (psychiatric treatment, help with learning, institutional assessment...) Out-of-school interventions are more effective than school interventions Non-existing expected cooperation of school and community institutions

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RESULTS (2)

SCHOOL INTERVENTIONS INSUFFICIENT, INADEQUATE AND UNMATCHED according to the following criteria:

AGE: no adequate assessment and interventions in the first grades; in upper classes no DTP possibility...

AVAILABILITY (LOCATION): few schools have class assistants; few neighbourhoods have NGOs who offer interventions for child/parent/family; no adequate/needed interventions near by/in local community...

NEEDS: complex needs due to high and complex risks; segmented interventions (e.g. only help in learning, but no help for behavior problems)

INTENSITY AND FREQUENCY: low intensity/frequency not matched with the needs of the family (child/parent)

WHOLE FAMILY APPROACH: does not exist

COMPLEXITY: no complex family interventions

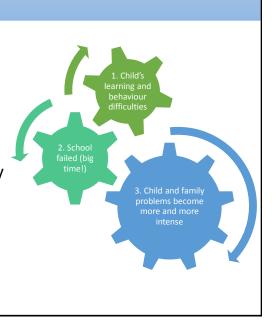
How do participants value school/schooling?	School- priority in family value system; parents care about the child's future; parental readiness for school interventions; parents search for help continuosly (and for many years)
What is the role of the school in everyday family life?	School highly influences family life; school as the main leitmotif of the everyday family life; family overwhelmed by school problems; school as a source of new/additional family problems; heavy parental emotions (guilt, shame) due to the child's low school achievement
What are the specific/concrete interventions for children (and parents) at school and in the community?	DTP & class assistant as good examples; (some) teachers efforts and senzibility appreciated; but: needs unmatched to interventions, formal conduct of interventions, uneducated or uninterested teachers; low number of professionals in schools
How do parents and children cope with child's behaviour and learning difficulties?	Coping on their own; seeking for professional help; no cooperation school- community interventions; fragmented available interventions

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Does specific time line exists regarding the development of the child's difficulties and received interventions?	Mild behaviour and school problems > moderate/severe problems in school/outside of the school > family problems > seeking interventions outside of the school
What interventions do they actually need?	In general: intensive, frequent, continuous, longlasting, easily available interventions
	School: more understanding and interest from teachers for the needs of the pupils; more responsibility; more professionals to detect/assess problems on time; adequate interventions matched to the needs; more cooperation with parents; more zero tolerance of school violence/bullying

CONCLUSIONS

- School system: slow, non-reactive or reacts too late
- If the school reacts, school interventions inadequate, unmatched to the needs of children/parents/families
- Parents not respected by school professionals
- No cooperation between school and community institutions
- Great parental effort for minor results
- Not enough adequate interventions in schools and local communities
- No complex interventions available for families





THANK YOU FOR LISTENING! 😳

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More about the FamResPlan project http://www.famres.erf.hr

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