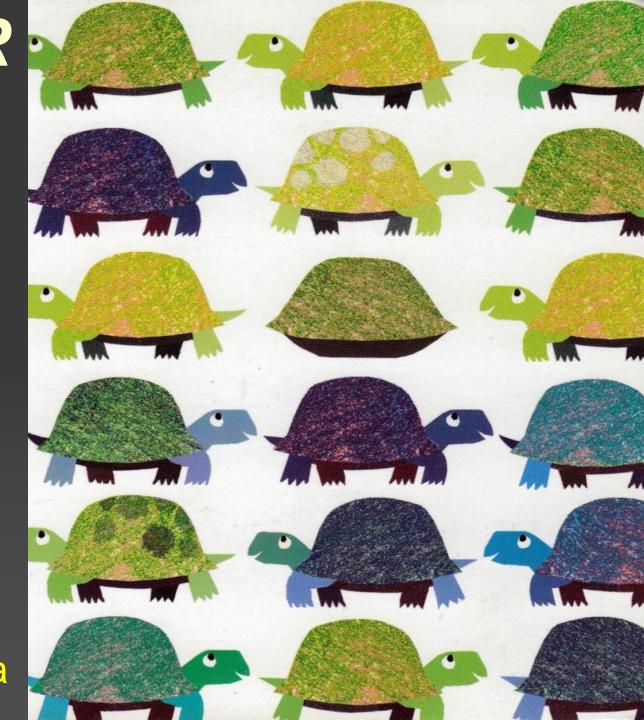
## SPEAKING UP FOR THE QUIET ONES:

Shy & Anxious
Children at
School

Robert J. Coplan, PhD
Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada



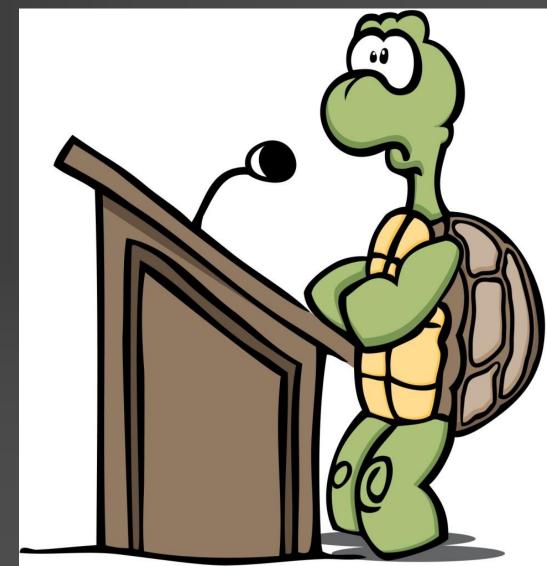
- temperamental trait
  - -> characteristic ways that children respond differently to their environments
  - → early appearing
  - → relatively stable



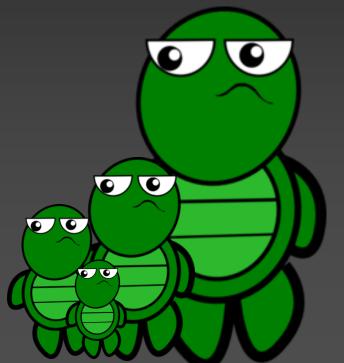
- Among younger children
- → wariness and fear of social *novelty*



- Among older children
- → self-consciousness and embarrassment in situations of perceived social-evaluation



- Biological foundations
- → low threshold for arousal



Biology is not Destiny!!!

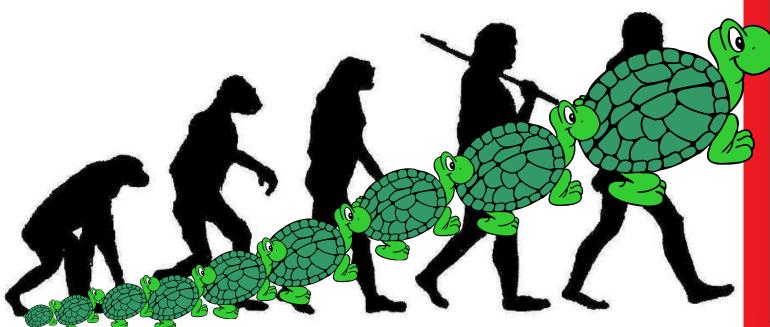


• Motivational perspective

-> approach-avoidance conflict

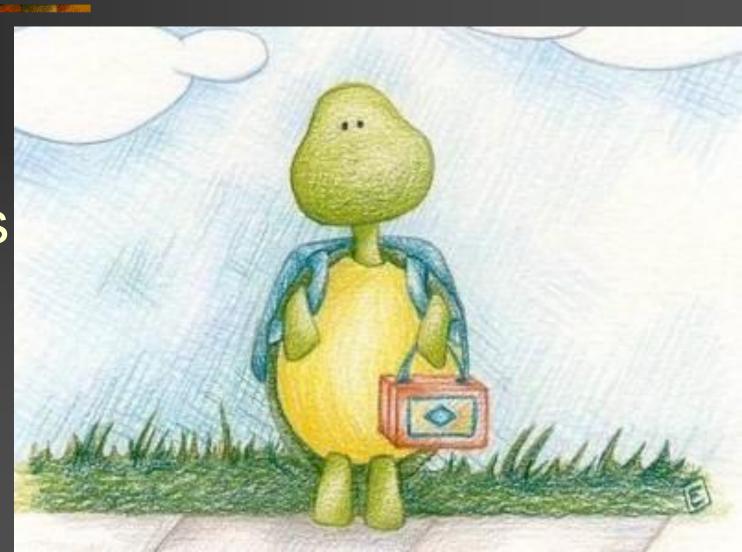


- Evolutionary perspective
- → is *shyness* adaptive?





 unique challenges for shy children in education contexts



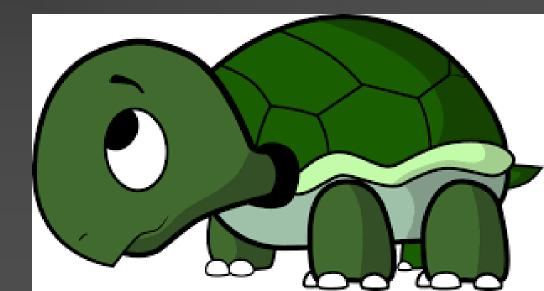
- classroom as social context
- → presence of peers = stress
- overshadowed by more outgoing peers



- characteristic behaviors
- → watch others but not join in
- → speech aversion
- → lack of peer interaction



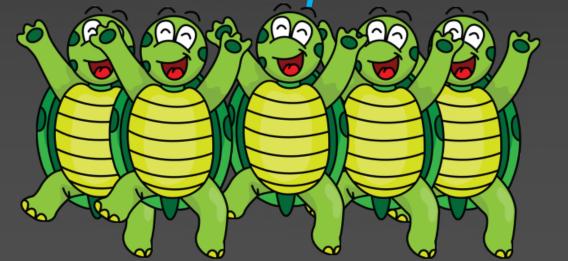
- interactions with classmates
- → negative peer experiences
   (e.g., rejection, exclusion, victimization)

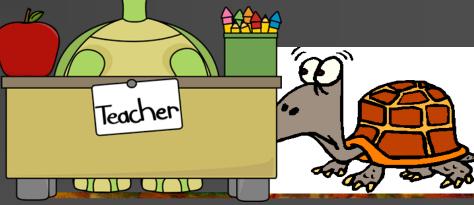


- emotional difficulties
- → internalizing problems (e.g., anxiety, depression, loneliness, low self-esteem)

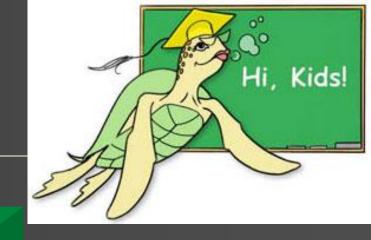


- academic challenges
- → importance of verbal participation
- → anxiety impedes learning
- → competence vs. performance





#### Shyness at School Teacher Beliefs

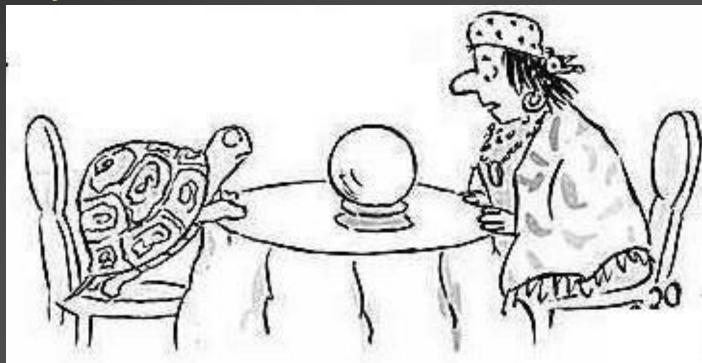




(Coplan et al., 2011)

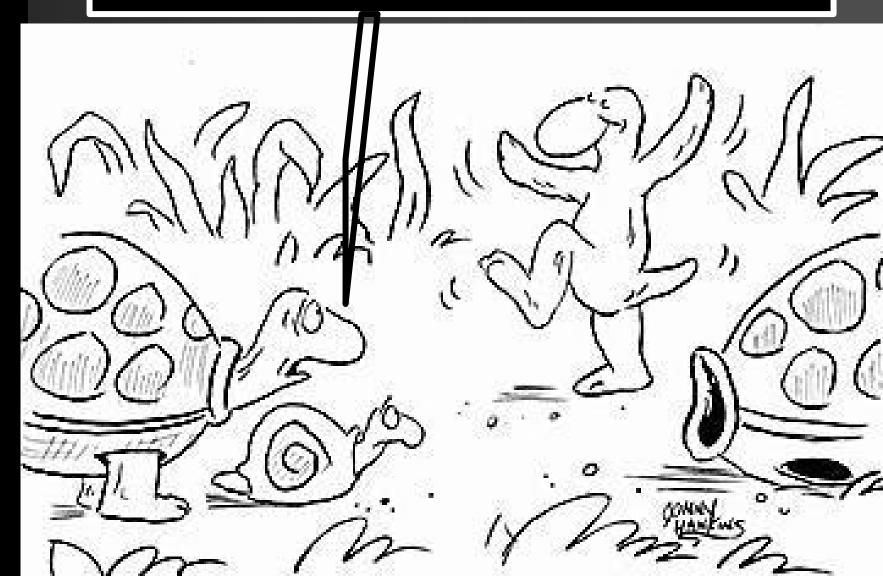
#### Shyness at School Teacher Beliefs

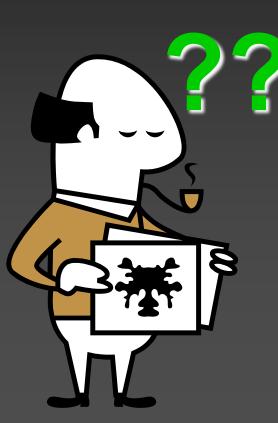
- Pygmalion effect
- → self-fulfilling prophecy



Many SHY students do not have oroblems at school

"... he's never been the same since he came out of his shell..."







# Research at the *University* of Oslo

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2020.1711538



**3** OPEN ACCESS



Teachers' strategies for enhancing shy children's engagement in oral activities: necessary, but insufficient?

Geir Nyborg <sup>1</sup> and W. R. Crozier <sup>1</sup> Anne Edwards <sup>1</sup> and W. R. Crozier <sup>1</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Special Educational Needs, Faculty of Education, University of Oslo, Norway; <sup>b</sup>The Department of Education, University of Oxford, UK; <sup>c</sup>School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, UK

British Educational Research Journal Vol. 45, No. 6, December 2019, pp. 1295–1311

DOI: 10.1002/berj.3563

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS PLACED AT RISK (JESPAR) https://doi.org/10.1080/10824669.2020.1854760





#### Teachers' understandings of shyness: Psychosocial differentiation for student inclusion

Liv H. Mjelve<sup>a,\*</sup>, Geir Nyborg<sup>a</sup>, Anne Edwards<sup>b</sup> and W. Ray Crozier<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>University of Oslo, Norway; <sup>b</sup>University of Oxford, UK; <sup>c</sup>Cardiff University, UK

Working Relationally with Networks of Support Within Schools: Supporting Teachers in their Work with Shy Students

Stine Solberg<sup>a</sup> (D), Anne Edwards<sup>b</sup> (D), Liv Heidi Mjelve<sup>a</sup> (D), and Geir Nyborg<sup>a</sup> (D)

<sup>a</sup>Department of Special Needs Education, Faculty of Education, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; <sup>b</sup>Emerita at The Department of Education, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

- emotion coaching
- → establish difference between feelings and actions
- "it is ok to be mad but it is **not** okay to hit"

  "it is okay to be afraid but sometimes even
  when you are scared you have to be brave..."

- emotion coaching
- → acknowledge feelings ...but set expectations

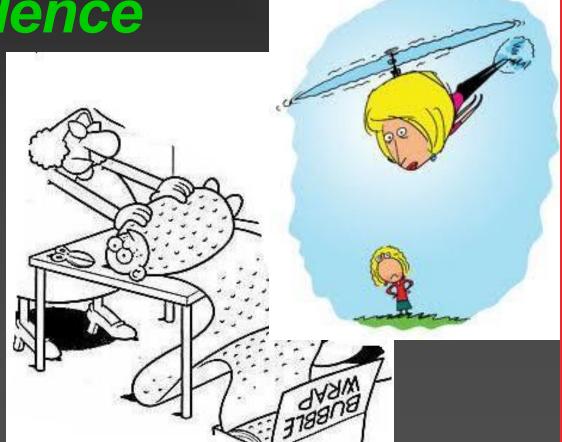
(lose the labe!)



### Shyness: Best Practices General Approaches Left Out: Inside The

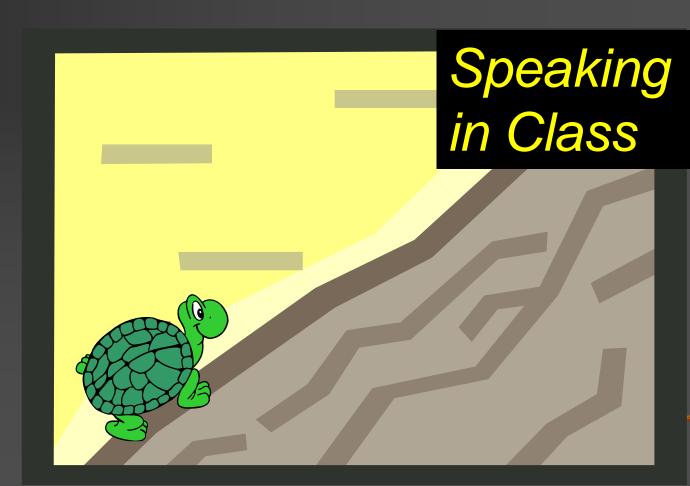
encourage

independence





- graduated exposure
- → one small step at a time







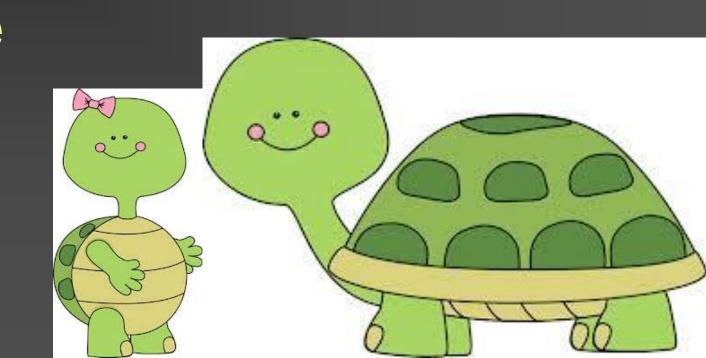


Challenge negative thoughts

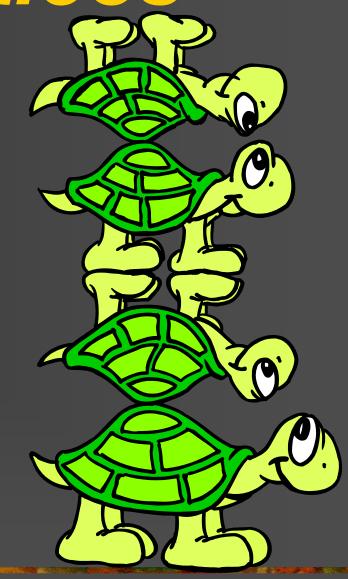
→ cognitive biases

- e.g., threat perception, negative attributions, catastrophizing

- be sure to *emphasize*, *reinforce*, *attend to*, and *reward* even small positive social gains
  - → but consider more subtle forms of praise...

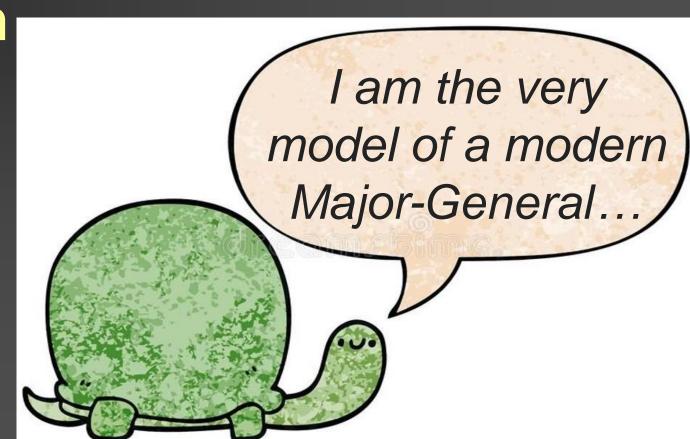


 open communication between educators and parents



### Shyness: Best Practices Verbal Participation

- use less direct questioning
- → phatics (e.g., mmm)
  hmmm)
- → volunteer personal information



### Shyness: Best Practices Peer Engagement

encourage social interactions

→ model and reinforce positive social skills

→ **scaffold** appropriately



### Shyness: Best Practices Coping with Novelty

- ease strain of encountering uncertainty
- → change of routine = stress (e.g., special event)
  - prepare child ahead of time



### Shyness: Best Practices Dealing with Ups and Down

- be prepared for failures and setbacks
- → realistic expectations
- → long term goals



### Shyness: Best Practices When Should We Worry?

- personality vs. disorder
- → degree, consistency, and

interference

### Anxiety

- Most common form of mental health problem among children, teens, and adults
- → can be debilitating
  - ...but often hidden...

### Anxiety

Anxiety
is very
treatable...



BAD NEWS ... but people with anxiety rarely seek treatment

#### Mental Health

# INCREASE AWARENESS and

REDUCE STIGMA

### Thank you

Robert J. Coplan, PhD Founding Director, Pickering Centre for Research in Human Development Professor, Dept of Psychology **Carleton University** robert.coplan@carleton.ca





ROBERT J. COPLAN AND KATHLEEN MORITZ RUDASILL Foreword by Sandee McClowry

