LIKE-Life Skills For Improving Primary School Environment

2017-1-HU01-KA201-035988

WARNING SIGNALS OF DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL. RISK FACTORS.

Factors related to family, gender, migration and socio - economic status

Socio-economic status

- Low socio-economic status of parents
- Low level of parents' education (especially mothers)
- Unemployment of parents
- Low income of parents
- Instability and family lifestyle
- Incomplete familie
- Bad living conditions
- Problems with the mental and physical health of parents
- Neglect of parents (parents fail to care for children)
- Dysfunctional family (pathology in the family, violence against children)
- Alcoholism of parents
- Parent's life awkwardness
- Lack of specialistic care

On average, 6 of 10 children in EU-28 whose parents have a low level of education are at risk of poverty and social exclusion and, consequently, risk of leaving school.

Migrants families and ethnic minorities

- Failure to attend early childhood education and care facilities
- Difficulty in accessing high quality education
- No support from parents
- Language barrier
- Cultural barriers
- Different cultural patterns of other nations
- Minority status
- Fear of assimilation

According to a study in Hungary (Kertesi-Kezdi, 2010), about 50% of the Roma population ends upper secondary school. The most significant reason for Roma children's dropping out of school is their socio-economic background (Fónai, 2009).

Girls have a visible advantage over boys in reading. In contrast, boys generally have better results in mathematics and exact sciences than girls.

Gender

- In almost all countries the number of early school leavers - boys is higher than the number of girls.
- It is considered that boys are more likely to have greater difficulties than girls in adapting to the school environment.

Early education and care

The use of high-quality early childhood education and care impacts on the success of the child's future education.

Participation in early childhood education and care from an early age can be helpful, for example in the development of language skills of immigrant children, increases the likelihood of achieving good results in learning, reduces the risk of social exclusion.

Factors related to the education system

Failure in passing to the next class

Repetition of the year is perceived by students as an extremely stressful life event that negatively affects their self-esteem and thus increases the sense of failure.

Early division of students into groups according to their academic capacity

Too early division of students has a strong negative impact on students who have been directed to a path that does not match their potential and/or aspirations.

This division seems to increase differences in students' achievement.

Socio-economic segregation of schools

School systems that have a high level of segregation have worse results in terms of educational achievements.

More behavioral problems occur in schools, where a large number of students from socially and economically disfavored families are concentrated.

Going to upper secondary school

Too traditional teaching style.

Education programs do not support students with learning disabilities and do not respond to the needs of the labour market.

Lack of flexibility in the transition between compulsory and optional education.

Difficulties in passing between individual paths (academic, technical and professional).

Factors related to the student

- Low level of self-esteem
- Problem behaviours
- Poor learning results
- Difficulties in learning, school failures, less able children, lack of knowledge
- Reluctance to school and learning
- Fear of school
- Truancy
- The collapse of authorities, new lifestyle, consumption, bad patterns in the media
- Bad influence of informal groups (subcultures, colleagues, bad company)
- Conflicts with peers, lack of acceptance by the group
- Juvenile delinquency, going down the wrong path, collisions with the law
- Taking up work/job by students, willingness to earn money
- Low level of aspiration, loss of faith in the sense of learning, underestimation of education
- Drug abuse
- Alcoholism
- Addictions (general)
- Health reasons a difficult health situation
- Disability
- Disorders of students' personality
- Premature pregnancy
- Escape from home
- Far to school, the problem of commuting

Own elaboration based on:

1) Komisja Europejska/EACEA/Eurydice/Cedefop, 2014. Tackling Early Leaving from Education and Training in Europe: Strategies, Policies and Measures. Eurydice and Cedefop Report. (Ograniczanie zjawiska wczesnego kończenia nauki w Europie: Polityka, strategie, działania. Raport Eurydice i Cedefop). Luksemburg: Urząd Publikacji Unii Europejskiej.

2) Dr. Barbara Fatyga, Dr. Anna Tyszkiewicz and Mr. Przemyslaw Zielinski (2001) in Report PRZEDWCZESNE OPUSZCZANIE SYSTEMU EDUKACJI, RAPORT DOTYCZĄCY KLUCZOWYCH TEAMTÓW W PROJEKCIE Z IRLANDII, REPUBLIKI CZESKIEJ, TURCJI I POLSKI, 2012