

"Future is not a gift, it is a conquest." Kennedy

PREVENTING SCHOOL DROP-OUT

1. DEFINITION OF TERMS

What is school failure?

- Situation where the student does not achieve the objectives for his/her level and age (that can include: abandonment, low performance ...)
- not achieving the academic title for Compulsory Education (In Spain, Certificate in Compulsory Secondary Education)
- According to some authors such as Pere Márques 2010 "Part of the problem is generated in Primary Education, where some students do not acquire the essential basic skills, the students become frustrated little by little and marginalized within the school system, what will lead them to become "problematic students" when they are teenagers in CSE".

SCHOOL DROPOUT

School dropout refers to the definitive absence of a student from the school without having completed the educational stage he or she was attending.

2.

The Andalusian Education Success Plan 2016-2020, sets as its main objective to increase the rate of students who obtain a baccalaureate or vocational training degree to at least 85% of the population between the ages of 18 and 24, as established in the European Education Strategy 2020.

The lines are:

- Teaching and management role.
- Teacher training.
- Methodology and curriculum.
- Diversity of interests, abilities and motivations of the students, life-long learning
- Evaluation and Self-evaluation. Continuous Evaluation. Self-evaluation that leads to continuous improvement and professional development.
- Greater participation for success: Family support. Municipalities involved in the educational success .

3. SOME METHODOLOGICAL STRATEGIES

- Methodological Answers:
- Cooperative Work.
- Competences. "What we have to learn, we learn by doing" ARISTOTELES Is it necessary to memorize so much today?
- Teaching coordination around competencies:
- Programming analysis.
- Interdisciplinary Project Approaches (Bilingualism, Group Work)

- Curricular-Organizational Response:
- Optional. (Educational reinforcements, workshops)
- Itineraries. (Access to Upper secondary and Vocational Training.)
- Measures of Attention to diversity.
- Educational compensation.
- P.M.A.R. (Plan for students with learning difficulties)
- F.P.B. (Basic Vocational Training)

E.S.P.A (Secondary Education for Adults, or over 16 years old with work contract. Presential or Semipresential System.

Bachillerato for adults (Option Presential, Semipresential and Distance IEDA).

- Vocational Training . (Presential, Semipresential and Distance. DUAL Vocational Training Validation of professional modules. (Academic certificate for working experience)

Certificates of professionalism are the responsibility of the Ministry of Employment through the SEPE and/or the Employment Councils of each Community.

School Accompaniment Programs (PROFUNDIZA). (In the afternoon). (Voluntary teachers)

Free Options:

- Tests for access to medium level training cycles (+17)
- Free tests obtaining graduated E.S.O. (+18)
- Tests access to training cycles superior degree (+19)
- Free examinations to obtain the Baccalaureate degree (+21)
- University Access Tests (+25) (+40)
- U.N.E.D.

4. MEASURES TO FIGHT DROPPING OUT.

4.1. At school

- Transit programs between stages. (Primary - ESO / ESO - Bachillerato)
- Qualitative evaluations. Failed subjects. Course Retaking (Plans for students retaking a course and/or failed subjects from lower courses.)
- Initial Evaluations. Meetings of Eduative Teams, exchange of information, establishment of measures of attention to diversity
- ACN Significant, Educational Support,
- Curricular enrichment Program (In case of High capacities)
- History of the student (Review of documents and initial questionnaire).
- Tutorial activities. Assemblies. Improving the participation of students in the resolution of conflicts that affect them.
- ASSISTANT STUDENTS PROGRAMME. To influence responsibility and autonomy in decision making. Students resolving problems among other students after a training
- SHARED TUTORING PROGRAMME. Individual support, second tutor, for students at risk of dropping out,

4.2. Parents

- Collaboration of the families. PARENTS' SCHOOLS. AMPAS. Delegates of parents in each course. Representatives in the School Councils. Record of interviews with families. Procedural guarantees. Objective: To obtain the involvement and collaboration of the families, to improve the expectations on the children "self-fulfilling prophecy".

4.3. Municipality

- Social Agents. ETAE (Technical School Absenteeism Team) It is made up of: Headmasters and/or Heads of Studies of the different schools in the area and School Counselors, Local Police, Social Educator of the EOE and Social Worker of the Town Hall. Bimonthly meetings, Annual Municipal Commissions. Information to Social Services (In cases of non-attendance of students under 16).

"Definition of Absence: repeated absences om class, without these absences being justified, if it is around 25% of the teaching time of a month or more.

STUDENTS AT RISK OF dropping out:

- Never attends class.
- attends irregularly.
- attends with unjustified delays, arrivals and departures.
- Attends without material or does not work.

Protocol at school, summary

1.- The tutor registers daily absences in the Internet registration (IPASEN), the absences are introduced into the SENECA program.

- In the case of unjustified absences, the students can justify them, through the template that is in their diary, or in the caretaker's office, they give it to the tutor who files them together with the documentation accrediting the absence (medical appointment, appointment to make documentation, etc.).

2.- Head of Studies keeps a record of studentts' incidents through the Incidence Reports, detecting cases of unmotivated students and at riskof dropping out.

PROTOCOL

The tutor organices a meeting with the student, parents, head of studies.

The student and the rest of participants sign an agreement of commitment to social harmony and performance at school. After this agreement is accepted by the Headmaster the following steps are agreeing on a timeframe and monitoring the commitments made.

- All students at the School and the families of new students are informed of the School Absenteeism procedure, the actions that would be carried out in case the student under 16 does not attend classes or does not adequately justify his or her absence.