

SAMK / Agreement on the Preparation of a Thesis

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Scheduled progress of thesis: The progress is in process	
The agreement is based on an approved research plan.	
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We have read the Terms (page 2) and accepted them.	
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Publication of results and confidentiality. The thesis shall be public in its entirety. If the thesis includes business secrets or other confidential information referred to in the Openness Act, the confidentiality requirements shall be taken into consideration when preparing the thesis report. When necessary, the confidential information shall be kept in the background material. The thesis, or parts thereof, can also be published on the Internet upon separate agreement. The parties involved in the thesis (student, client and supervising teacher) undertake not to disclose any confidential information or documents brought up during the thesis process or in preceding or following negotiations and not to make use of any confidential information expressed by another party without separate permission. Contact details of the agreement are saved on SAMK's customer management system Yrinet. (Privacy policy is based on the act on personal data 539/1999).

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Joyce Njung'e & Mary Kamau

**REASONS FOR TEENAGERS DROPOUT FROM
OCCUPATIONAL STUDIES IN EUROPE**

Degree Programme in Nursing
2020



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1 INTRODUCTION

During the past years different studies has been carried out to determine causes of school dropout europe and its impacts. Different theories have different suggestions of what put a student at a risk of terminating studies.

Terminating studies before completion have a number of impact to both the person and the society. A dropout will suffer major education inadequacy. In that case, he will experience difficulty in finding a well paid job in the future. This people have high possibilities of doing illegal jobs, have health issues, increased pressure and increased crime numbers. (Ali, Selvitopu, Bora & Yusuf, 2013.)

Social impacts of study discontinuation includes increased crime rates, increased cost of health, social exclusion problems, revenue imbalance and little tax rates to the country. (Ali, Selvitopu, Bora & Yusuf, 2013.)

This literature will review the growing number of teenage drop out while clarifying reasons for early school leaving in occupational education. Besides, the literature will cover relevant factors of early school leaving and how they are manifested currently in europe. There will be coverage on the effects of school dropout and the contribution of employment opportunities to school-going teenagers. The rates of drop out will be covered based on the status of dropout to completion rates.

As a result, this literature review pursue to answer the research questions, what are the causes of adolescents occupational studies dropout in europe? What are the effects of school dropout to the society?

The aim of this literature review is to find the reasons and effects of school dropout among teenagers in europe. Our objective will be to provide information to satakunta university of applied sciences(SAMK) subscribers with information which can benefit them in the future.

The knowledge we gain from this study will also enable us to learn the health issues that leads to school discontinuations and how we can prevent them as future nurses. The study will enable our subscribers to know the issues related to early school leaving among teenagers.

SAMK is a multi-disciplinary and international higher education institute with approximately 6,000 students, 400 employees and offering different degree programmes which include 30 degree programmes in finnish and 13 degree programmes in english, among them is bachelor in nursing and health care which comprises of 210 credits. The programme takes 3.5 years and it consist of contact classes, projects, clinical simulations and online studies. (SAMK 2018.)

2 THEORETICAL BASIS

The following key concepts will be used in our literature review.

2.1 Dropout

Brunello & Paola (2014), refers drop out to young adults who have discontinued their studies before they finish upper secondary studies and people who have never joined these study programmes.

Eurostart explain early school leaving or dropout as a process whereby a person between the age of 18-24 has achieved only secondary school certificate and has not continued with any other studies or training. (Brunello 2014.) Dropout definition can be split into two classifications, the inclusive explanation relies on the society standard of education while the exclusive category defines dropout as someone who fails to complete the studies started. Therefore, school dropout is defined as a person who has not finalized or enrolled in upper secondary school at the age of 22 latest. (Blondal, Kristjana & Adalbjarnardottir 2009.)

2.2 Adolescent

This is transformation change of growth and development that occurs between childhood and adulthood. The world health organization (WHO) defines an adolescents as any person between the ages of 10-19. (WHO 2018.)

In many regions, adolescence is equally compared with puberty and the series of physical transformations occurring in reproductive development. In other regions adolescence is perceived in widely which comprises psychological, social and moral behavior and in addition precisely physical attributes of

becoming mature. Adolescence is also referred to teens in these regions. (Csikszentmihalyi 2019.)

Remschmidt H (2013) explains adolescent in different perspective. To begin with, adolescents begins with puberty which is associated with biological and mental transformations. From biological perspective, adolescent involves the somatic and psychological transformations which results to sexual and body development. Viewing from the sociological perspective, adolescent can be described as an transitional phase whereby the maturity occurred biologically, but the person is not eligible to the general human right and duties which allows a person to participate in the important practices of the society.

2.3 Occupational studies

Occupational studies are degree programmes which teaches students different marketable skills, prepares and them from classroom to the work environment. In many cases, the programme takes two years and student is allowed to select their interests. Degree titles differs within different countries, some countries such as finland refers it to vocational studies while other countries refer it to tertiary education. (Study.com, 2019.)

People who are doing occupational studies besides being latest secondary education graduates or working personells, will achieve understanding and skills required based on the career they have chosen. Occupational studies is wide field that consist of different courses such as information technology, practical nurse, electrician, business management, mechanics among others. (Study.com, 2019).

2.4 Descriptive Literature review

This is a type of literature review which focuses on discovering and analyzing the past researches, preventing repetition and finding new study subjects which has not been reviewed. Descriptive review used imrad format (introduction, methods, results and discussion). Narrative review does not have a specific method of data collection and it do not have any restriction. (Ferrari 2015.)

2.5 Preliminary literature review to define the research questions

The following is our preliminary literature review table.

Table 1. Preliminary literature review

Data bases	Key terms	Results	Chooosen in term of title or abstract	Relevant studies
CINAHL	Occupational studies and dropout AND Teenagers	164	3	0
EBSCO	Adolescent AND Teenagers AND occupational studies	54	10	1
Google Scholar	occupational studies dropout in teenagers	1700	15	2
Pubmed	Occupational studies AND	37	15	0

	Teenagers	OR			
	Adolescent				

Factors which lead to early school termination can be grouped into three categories namely; school factors, personal factors and systematic factors. Basing on personal point of view, poor school performance, family issues, past experience, non-attendance and lack of motivation can lead to early school leaving. (Lyche 2010.)

School dropout increases the risks of poverty among young people. School dropout is also related with high rates of unemployment's rates among young adults in Europe. In addition, it also risks to social exclusion when one does not find a satisfying job which in return can lead to involvement in criminal activities, substance abuse or even health problems. (Eurofound 2019.)

School dropouts are likely to suffer from low wages and less employment opportunities because of their low education levels, low wages will lead to bad work outcomes and poor services thus companies will not make any profits and it will lead to closure. (Bäckman, 2015.)

3 PURPOSE, OBJECTIVE AND THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The objective of our study is to provide information to Satakunta university of applied sciences(Samk) subscribers with information related to school dropout among people with occupational studies.

The aim of this study is to find the reasons and effects of school dropout among teenagers in Europe.

Research questions are;

- i. what are the causes of school dropout among adolescents in Europe?
- ii. What are the effects of school dropout?

4 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW

The following is the Implementation plan to be used for this literature review;

4.1 Method of literature review

We will use descriptive literature review method in our thesis which is a type of literature review which focuses on discovering and analyzing the past researches, preventing repetition and finding new study subjects which has not been reviewed (Ferrari 2015).

4.2 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

We will use the following inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Table 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion	Exclusion
Studies/articles in English or Finnish	
scientific publication	All the other literature reviews will be excluded from the data for this research
Peer reviewed studies	

Year of publication 2009-2019	
Full text access that answer to research questions and relevance abstract - responds t	
Studies based on our topic; Reasons for teenager's school drop out in Europe and relevant abstract	

4.3 Plan for the evaluation

- After reading through the studies the final selection will be done basing on the pre-arranged inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria for this literature review will be
- Study in english or finnish
- Scientific publication
- Peer-reviewed studies
- published between years 2009 and 2019
- full text access that answer to the research questions

Studies based on our topic; Reasons for teenager's school drop out in Europe and relevant abstract.

4.4 Analysis plan

In our thesis we will use inductive content analysis to analyse the data. According to Elo and Kyngäs (2008, 109) inductive analysis processes consists of three main phases: preparation, organizing and reporting.

In the first step the data is reduced into smaller units. The second phase consists of clustering the data, which means separating it into groups and subcategories. The third step is abstraction in which subcategories with similarities in their contents are connected and general categories are formed.

4.5 Reliability of the results of a descriptive literature review

The studies that will be included in this literature review will be peer-reviewed in order to achieve reliability. When referring and interpreting the reviewed studies accuracy, integrity and impartiality will be aimed at. Research questions will be answered in the reviewed studies. This means that the data searching process will be successful, databases, such as cinahl, sciencedirect, googlescholar will be used for data search since it is possible to find scientific publications from there. reliability and accuracy of the chosen studies will be evaluated carefully.

4.6 Ethical viewpoints

We will use a peer reviewed, avoid plagiarism and write according to school instructions, put the sources and references accordingly.

4.7 Preliminary timetable

We will be guided by the following timetable during our writing period.

Table 3. Preliminary timetable

Task	Time
Topic analysis	September 2019
Formulating the research question	November 2019
Thesis plan	November 2019
Presenting thesis plan	Jan 2020
Correcting the plan	Feb -march 2020
Searching for present literature and Screening the inclusion	March -April 2020
Evaluating the quality of researches	April -may 2020
Extracting and analysing the data	May -june 2020
Reporting and results	August-sep 2020
Presenting thesis	Oct- Nov 2020

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World health organization, Referred 02.12.2020 <https://www.who.int/southeastasia/health-topics/adolescent-health>

APPENDICES

Maker of research and publication year	Purpose of the research	Target groups ,number of participants,data collection,analyzing methods project methods	Results
<p>Bäckman, O. 2015. Early school leaving in Scandinavia: extent and labour market effects. <i>Journal of European social policy</i>, 25(3), pp. 253-269. https://doi.org/10.1177/0958928715588702</p>	<p>The purpose of the study was to asses if there is possibility of inclusion in the labor market based on the programme or institution where the student dropped out, for instance vocational programme or work placement.</p>	<p>Target group selected were youths between ages 20-24 from four Scandinavian countries, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.</p> <p>Quantitative data collection method was used whereby longitudinal administrative register data collected from public records in every single school, labour market involvement and family background data.</p> <p>The data was restricted to only native born population.</p> <p>Analyses was restricted to native-born upper secondary school starters in each country. The reason for restriction was because the composition of immigrants population differs quite remarkably in contries and that might vary with the results.</p>	<p>The Findings shows that the relative labour market effect of dropping out from a vocational track is most adverse in Norway. It is also in Norway that the study findout the greatest gender differences.</p>
<p>Tas, Ali; Selvitopu, Abdullah; Bora, Veysel; Demirkaya, Yusuf. Reasons for dropout for</p>	<p>The purpose of the study was</p>	<p>Target group were people who terminated</p>	<p>The study found out that most of the participants dropped out</p>

<p>vocational high school students. <i>Educational sciences: theory and practice</i>, v13 n3 p1561-1565 sum 2013.</p>	<p>to find out reasons associated with education termination in vocational institutions and what triggers students not to finish their studies.</p>	<p>their vocational studies before completion. 19 participants were being selected.</p> <p>Research qualitative method was used in the study. Data was collected with the help of semi structured interview form which included six questions. Inductive content analysis method was used to analyze the data gathered from the participants.</p>	<p>from their vocational studies out of their personal factors such as non-attendance, intensive curriculum and grade repetition. While some dropped because of issues with school administration others related their school dropout to family based income such as poverty and divorce.</p>
<p>Lyche, C. (2010), "Taking on the Completion Challenge: A Literature Review on Policies to Prevent Dropout and Early School Leaving", OECD Education Working Papers, No. 53, OECD Publishing. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5km4m2t59cmr-en</p>	<p>The purpose of the study was to find the causes and the risk factors of school dropout in OECD countries and provide measure which can be used for prevention.</p>	<p>Young teenagers who are between the age of 13 to 19 yrs. 68 different literatures were used to find the factors that lead to school dropout and most of them were from United states. The study used quantitative data collection method whereby it collected several literature performed within educational material journals and published books using different key words such as drop out, early school leaving in order to find out the causes of early school dropout and the factors which leads to one terminating his or her studies. Analyzing methods. Through collecting data from various resources, the study came into conclusion that no person but some related factors are behind the choice of leaving school before completion such</p>	<p>The study found school dropout linked to different factors as lower grades, absenteeism, family based factors, past experiences in studies, lack of motivation. To prevent dropout, the study found out that it requires cooperation between educational authorities and many other parts of government such as social and labour services, health services and justice system in some countries.</p>

		<p>as low class performance, family related factors, lack of motivation, school structure and certain school practices.</p> <p>The research also concluded to prevent early school drop out among teenagers any different behavior should be monitored through a collaboration between the parent and the teachers, substance abuse teaching should be introduced to the curriculum plus sport activities to capture the mind of the student.</p>	
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Agreement on the Preparation of a Thesis_<Mary Kamay & Joyce Njung'e

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