



NEEDS ANALYSIS

**A survey about the the main causes of drop out phenomenon,
to go towards a common pedagogical model**

project **2013-1-IT1-LEO05-04042**

**"PEER TO PEER TUTORING: TRANSFERRING SUCCESSFUL METHODOLOGY AND
LEARNING STRATEGY TO REDUCE DROP-OUTS IN Ivet"**



OSTUNI



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On the basis of the first meeting held at "IIS Casagrande-Cesi" on October 8, 2013, in order to collect data photographing the status of Upper Secondary Schools (15-19 year-olds) in all partner countries taking into account the European level of the project and all the transfer activities, it seems appropriate to make a picture of the major forms of youth distress on a national/regional scale, for each partner country.

The desk research is strictly connected with the activity of survey inside Partner Schools, developed by questionnaires targeted on students, their parents and teachers.

SCHOOL POPULATION

In the school year 2013/14 pupils in **Italy** are about 8,000,000, of which 2,500,000 in secondary schools. While in Umbria 120,000, of which approximately 38,000 are in high schools, in Puglia region ,there are about 217,000 students in secondary schools , with nearly 5,000 cases of pupils having some form of disability . This figure refers to the numbers of Higher Secondary Education present at regional level , in the last four annual installments :

2009	2010	2011	2012
443	442	440	440

Vocational Education Training is of historical importance for **Turkey** and dates back to the Ottoman Empire where vocations were taught in the traditional way from master to apprentice. With the impact of the industrial revolution, while still uncentralized, vocational education was brought within a schooling discipline. However the actual underpinnings of the current centralized system of vocational training were implemented with the creation of the Turkish Republic. The total number of students attending vocational schools is equal to the rate of academic schools. This result depends on different reasons, such as need for human resource in service industry; parents' idea that a vocational diploma is a guaranteed key for employment; or low academic success (academic high schools accepts students according to a national placement test), etc.

In **Romania** School age population (3-23 years) decreased in 2003-2010 to over 800,000 people, while significantly reducing the number of children / youth enrolled in education: from 3,847,459 pupils in 2003/2004 to 3,353,907 students in 2010/2011, emphasizing the downward trend recorded in recent years.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES AND SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

In **Italy** the percentage of students with disabilities is approximately 2.6% (207,244), of 2% in secondary schools, in Umbria 2.3%, at IIS Casagrande Cesi rises up to 6%. The number of students with disabilities and specific learning disorders (ASD) in Puglia Region has increased from 8 to 7.

In **Romania**, children with disabilities have access to different forms of education and be enrolled in the degree of disability, special education system or mainstream education. Children with impaired environments with learning difficulties and language disorders, socio - emotional disorders or behavior are integrated into mainstream schools where they receive educational support services.

Special education is organized according to the type of defect - mental, hearing, vision, motor and other associated deficiencies.

Children can attend special education school curriculum mainstream school curriculum tailored meal or special school curriculum. Also, the length of schooling may differ. For example, for children with severe mental disabilities, length of schooling in primary and secondary can be 9-10 years, which means that it is 1-2 years longer than the eight years covered in mainstream education.

FOREIGN STUDENTS

The presence of foreign students in **Italian** schools , as well as differentiated by country of origin (the students come , in fact , from about 200 different countries) is steadily increasing : in the school year 2012/2013 the number of students with non-

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Italian citizenship is equal to 786 630 units, that is, 30,691 units more than the previous school year. We have to differentiate, in addition, the presence of foreign students, foreign-born and resident in Italy, and the so-called "second generation" people, that is, born in Italy, but with a foreign citizenship. Foreign students are so the 9% of the school population.

in Umbria (17,280) rising to 14.4%, in secondary schools they are about 11%, at IIS Casagrande Cesi are at 14.3% with the presence of 19 different ethnic groups.

In Puglia region, the presence of foreign students (3499 students in 2012) compared to the total student population is 1,47%.

In **Romania** Information on ethnicity was available to 18884.8 thousand people (of a total of 20121.6 thousand). They said Romanian 16792.9 thousand (88.9 %). Hungarian population census recorded was 1227.6 thousand people (6.5%) and the number of those who declared themselves Roma was 621 600 persons (3.3%). Ethnic groups that have been a number of people over 20 thousand are Ukrainians (50.9 thousand), German (36.0 thousand), Turks (27,700), Russia - Russians (23 500) and Tatars (20 300 people).

Compared to the census of 2002 was an increase in the share of Roma population (from 2.5 % to 3.3 %) and a decrease in the share of ethnic German (from 0.28 % to 0.20 %).

According to statements of the freedom 18891.6 thousand people who said native language as their mother tongue population structure is as follows: 90.9% for Romanian language is the first language spoken in the family usually in childhood, and in the case of 6.7 % of people are Hungarian language, Romani language accounted for 1.3% and 0.3 % of the Ukrainian language for stable population for which this information was available. Turkish, Tatar and Russian are (each) mother tongue in 1,000 people who are part of the resident population. Mother tongue other than those listed above was stated by 0.5 % of the resident population.

DROP OUT PHENOMENON

Dropping out is a common severe problem for all countries in the world. It causes a big human and social capital loss in all countries. A high dropout rate also diminishes the pool of well qualified people from diverse backgrounds who will enter the professional and political ranks that make important policy decisions (APA, 2010). For example, in USA, it is estimated that in the next ten years twelve million students will leave school without having a diploma and that will cost USA about three trillion dollars (Alliance for Excellent Education [AEE], 2007). According to the Lisbon Strategy, one of the European objectives to be achieved by 2010 as part of education and training was to bring to 10% the proportion of young people who drop out of school without achieving an adequate degree. This objective has not been achieved in Italy, which, in 2011, an indicator EU27 average around 13.5 %. Italy ranks in the worst positions of the ranking of European states.

In **Italy** young people 18 to 24 year olds who **drop out** school or any other type of training have dropped to 758,000 – the 17,6% of the total (29,000 less than in 2011), of which 59.6% were male. Significant differences between one region and the other. In Umbria school leaving levels are among the lowest in Italy. At Casagrande Cesi school leaving levels are high for the professional course, below regional data for the technical course.

From the geographical point of view, the "risk of abandonment" (Early School Leavers) is mostly prevalent in areas of the South, where most common are the sit-

uations of economic and social hardship and unease. In the secondary school level, high percentages of students " at risk of dropping " are present in the southern regions, first of all Sardinia , followed in equal proportion by Campania and Puglia.

The socio - economic background is an important element to frame the potential training and higher levels of education and training-, as well for social realization of young people. The educational level of parents is often conditioning for the advancement of education of children. (source: Noi- Italia -Istat , 2013)

According to the report prepared by European Commission, in **Turkey** 44.3 percent of the 18-24 age group have left school without completing it (European Commission Press Releases, 2011). That means about half of the 18-24 age group do not have the necessary competences for living in better standards. And it also means long term losses that affect individuals and society. Furthermore the total drop-out mostly consists of male students.

In **Romania** From the available data, the annual dropout rate spins at around 1%, with extensions to 45%, differences in value are identified by school cycle (primary, secondary), areas of residence (town, village), sex (girls, boys) by geographical area (economically and socially disadvantaged). Dropout rate value is observable, especially Roma children (45% according to information provided to the OSCE Conference in 2001 in Bucharest, relative values due absence of real primary data about the ethnicity).

Early leaving school is increasing in recent years in Romania, and particularly affects four categories of children: those *Roma*, who grew up in *poor families*, those *leave in rural areas* and those *with disabilities*. So says a report carried out by Romanian experts with the support of UNICEF Romania. Education Minister has announced plans to order the schools as in the 2013-2014 school year to report monthly on the Internet , the situation absences.

In the 2009-2010 school year in **high school**, 18 100 students have dropped this level of education, the dropout rate while maintaining a downward trend, with minor fluctuations, for this level of education (from 3.5 % in 2000-2001 school year, 2.2 % in 2009-2010) .

In **vocational education**, school drop out recorded generally higher values than other educational levels. Thus, at the end of the 2009-2010 school year, 8.6 % dropped out of vocational education students, which is about 10,000. By region, the values drop out rate in vocational education ranged from 5.8 % in the West and 10.7 % in the Bucharest- Ilfov. (Source: "Educational System in Romania, 2011 edition - synthetic data" issued by the National Statistics Institute).

The so-called NEETs ('Not in education, employment or training'), that is young people **between 15 and 29** not included in a school curriculum and/or training nor engaged in an occupation in 2011 amounted to more than 2 million: **22.7%** of the total **against 15.4% of the European average**. The proportion is higher among women (25.4%) than men (20.1%). The gap with the rest of Europe is impressive: in the Netherlands the figure is just 5.5%, Germany 9.7%, France 14.5%.

Always in **Italy** the proportion of Neet subjects is higher in the center – south regions, with an incidence greater than 35% in regions such as Campania , Sicily , Calabria, followed by (31.8%) and Puglia (29.2%).

ADDICTIONS

Data by the Observatory of **Italian** Society of Pediatrics in its study on *Habits and lifestyles of Italian teenagers*: more and more teenagers surf the Internet for more than 3 hours a day (21.3% of the total - 2012) and this makes them more likely to risk: they smoke and drink more, read less, have lower educational achievements, "adult" sexual behavior, practice less sports. And, a percentage higher than the average spend more than three hours a day watching TV (29.3%). But the most popular transgression is hypersexualization: an adolescent out of 4 would be affected by pornography addiction: available from PCs, smartphones and tablets, easy sex causes teenagers to get unaccustomed to dealing with people and real contexts, triggering compulsive behavior and emulation, distorting the image of women and love. Let's come now to one of the major problems of today's youths: **addiction to drugs**. The 2013 **survey** on the population of students (on a **sample of 34,385 teens** aged 15-19) found the following percentages of consumers (one or more times in the last 12 months): **cannabis 21:43%** (19.4% in 2012), cocaine, 2.01% (1.86% in 2012), heroin, 0.33% (0.32% in 2012), stimulant methamphetamine and / or MDMA 1.33% (1.12% in 2012) and hallucinogens 2.08% (1.72% in 2012). The analysis, therefore, indicates in particular an increase of 2.29 percentage points of cannabis use compared to 2012. (Report by the Italian Parliament on the use of drugs and drug addiction in Italy, 2013, by the Department of Drug Control-Presidency of the Council of Ministers)

According to ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs) Report 2011(in 6 big cities of Turkey), in **Turkey** the 50 % of age group 16 in high schools is addicted to cigarette and 45 % of them use alcohol. It is also figured out that 6 % of male students and 2 % of female students are found to use marijuana, 4 % of students use inhalants, % 3 of them uses anxiolytic drugs, 3 % uses anabolic steroids without legal prescription and 2 % uses ecstasy.

Use of cigarette and alcohol first starts at the ages between 12-15 while use of other substances starts approximately at the age of 16. Most of the students declared that they have heard about cocaine, marijuana, ecstasy and anxiolytic drugs. 9 % of boys and 5% of girls mentioned that they may use these substances one day. SAMAY, an association which makes research on the usage of alcohol, cigarette and other substance in high schools published its research in 2001.

In 2011, TUBİM (Turkish Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction) conducted the most comprehensive survey to date on drug use prevalence in schools. The STNPental attitude and behavior survey on alcohol, tobacco and drug use in Turkey was conducted within the 2011-2012 academic year on a sample that was selected to be representative of the 877,730 individuals receiving their education in the 2nd year of high school. As determined by the School Survey Study Group organized within TUBİM, the survey was planned to be conducted with 9,500 individuals, with a confidence interval of 95% and a 69 error margin of 1%. Since the students were to complete their own questionnaires during the survey, and by taking into account unfavorable circumstances, such as the instances in which the student families would not consent to the survey or the students would not provide answers, the survey was planned to be conducted with a group three times the size of the initially determined sample (28,500 individuals). The aim was to include 11,400 students within this group (40% for each province), and a total of 11,812 were included. A total of 129 schools were visited in this 66 were technical high schools. The field survey was performed between September and December 2011.

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According to statistics, teenagers in **Romania** are exposed to poverty, substance abuse, violence, early pregnancy and the dropout of the school. Teenagers are the most affected by drug use, particularly new psychoactive substances. Prevalence of drug use of any kind in adolescents 16 years was 10% in 2010. 79 % of teenagers have consumed alcohol 16 last year and 52 % of teenagers have smoked tobacco for 16 years at least once, and about 21,000 girls were born before reaching 20 years.

UNICEF works with national and local partners to protect teenagers from the risks faced by the development of early identification and referral of vulnerable adolescents to basic services in health, education and social protection, and the specialized services addressed → villages adolescent risk behaviors. Our efforts will include involvement in a teen national dialogue on issues that affect their lives and providing them knowledge that will help them to protect themselves.

Alcohol consumption among **Italian** teenagers, despite decreased since 2010, is chilling: in 2013, only a minority of 15.6% of students stated that they had never consumed alcohol, 82% of girls and 86.5% of boys vice versa declares to have consumed some.

In Puglia Region, in 2012 , the young approach the consumption of alcoholic beverages ever before, and in an ever more massive amount , so that the percentage of regular drinkers among young people (aged 11 years and older) is sharply increasing. What worries experts is mainly the low perception of risks associated with the consumption of alcohol, which makes sure that young people engage in dangerous behavior to their health and for their own physical safety , such as to drive after drinking alcohol. For young people, the main source of risk is constituted by the widespread practice of ' **binge drinking** ' , or the consumption of alcohol on an empty stomach and for the purpose of getting high , that , with high probability , leads to develop addiction.

In **Turkey**, following the results of the research named TUBIM GPS Survey 2011 the 15.2% of the students (1791 individuals) had one person in their family who used alcohol, and with 97.4% of the students (1422 individuals) this person was either their mother, their father or a sibling. Of those who were evaluated, 19.4% (2,297 individuals) have used alcoholic beverages. The average age for using alcoholic beverages for the first time was 13.46 ± 2.64 , and the median age was 14.

Of the students evaluated, 6.5% (770 individuals) had one person in their family who used medications for reasons other than disease treatment, and with nearly 98% of the students this person was either their mother, their father or a sibling. Of those who were evaluated, 2.2% (258 individuals) have used a medication for reasons other than disease treatment. The average age for using medication for the first time was 12.46 ± 3.46 , and the median age was 14. When compared with the drug use rates around the world and in Europe, it can be seen that the drug use rate in Turkey is very low. It is considered that the underlying reasons for this observation are the tighter familial and social structures, the targeting of more profitable 71 markets by drug suppliers due to our location on a transit route for drug trafficking, and the effective preventive and seizing activities of law enforcement.

Following a trend of many other industrialized countries, the number of smokers in **Italy** has steadily decreased since 1960 arriving at the figure of 11 million people (20 % of women and 24% men, 2010). But the effect was only temporary and according to a survey of 2009 a 5% increase in consumption among young people was instead found. **17.7 % of males and 13% females start smoking before 15**, 87% of smokers start before the age of 20, 76.9 % smoke in groups and 23.1% alone.

In **Turkey**, in accordance with the results of TUBIM GPS Survey 2011 In 48.2% of the students (5,690 individuals) had one person in their family who used tobacco, and with 98.5% of the students (5,512 individuals) this person was either their mother, their father or a sibling. Of those who were evaluated, 26.7% (3,151 individuals) have used a tobacco product such as cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or hookahs. The average age for using tobacco products for the first time was 13.11 ± 2.50 , and the median age was 14.

In **Italy** gaming (gambling) is a booming phenomenon not only at European level but also nationally . In recent years, this activity has involved increasingly large share of the population, thus becoming of great importance for economic and social considerable proportions.

BULLYING

Young people more and more connected, more and more arrogant: **4 out of 10 children witness acts of bullying towards online peers**, perceived "different" for physical appearance (67%) sexual orientation (56%) or because foreigners (43%). " Digital sentinels " mothers: 46 of 100 know the password of the profile of their child, known to 36% of fathers.

2/3 of the Italian teens perceive cyber bullying as a serious threat to many of them, cyber bullying comes to compromise academic performance (38% , rising to 43% in the north-west) erodes the will of aggregation of the victim (65% , with peaks of 70% in girls between 12 and 14 and in the center) , and in the worst cases can have serious psychological consequences such as depression (57% , rising to 63 % among girls between 15 and 17, while it drops to 51 % in the northeast) . The most dangerous of tangible threats of our era for 72% of the teens surveyed (the percentage rises to 85% for males between 12 and 14 and 77% in the south and islands) , more than drugs (55 %) , than the danger of being subjected to harassment by an adult (44%) or the risk of contracting a sexually transmitted disease (24%).

The research conducted on the Italian area of **Puglia and Bari**, in particular, estimates that 40% of secondary school students of ran into episodes (starting from Middle School Level), if not of actual bullying, bullying or abuse from other students.

EATING DISORDERS

Even eating disorders (ED) represent in **Italy** an area that requires attention. In adolescence (13-17), the prevalence of nervous anorexia (NA) is 0.3%, for Nervous Bulimia (NB) is 0.9%, for Binge Eating Disorders (BED) 1.6%. Italian data indicate between 12 and 25 a percentage of 2% for the NA, between 2 and 3% for the NB, and 3-4% for BED disorders. The incidence of eating disorders has remained fairly stable in recent years, with a reduction in the age of onset. The incidence of eating disorders up to 13 years is estimated to be 3.01 new cases per 100,000. A real emergency among Italian children is represented by a wide spread of unhealthy lifestyles. In Italy 30% of children are overweight or obese.