The effects of dropping out

(2) Students drop out of school and first years of university all over the nation. Do they lack motivation to gain an education? Is a student's life too difficult for them? Have they given up on the future?

Here are many reasons why youth leave school, whether its problems at home or school just isn't for them. Youth vandalising property, robbing local stores, being a part of violent gangs are becoming hot topics on the news headlines. Children are being plastered on the media and rejected by society.

(1) The number of youth being lost from the school system is at its highest level for at least the last decade. Statistics show that New Zealand has one of the highest school dropout rates, with the sixth-lowest high-school completion rate in the developed world (74%). The second highest unemployed rate for youth who are aged 15 to 19 (29%). This is obviously an issue and people know it, but there isn't much motivation to actually change it. Many youth that dropout are male, Maori and Pacific Island students. Approximately 60% of young women receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit left school with no qualifications.

It's hardly the problem of the Ministry of Education "It's less than 1 per cent of their schools problem but it's at least 75 to 80 percent of our problem" said Principal Youth Court Judge Andrew Becroft.

History of the issue

It has been known for many years and been proven by the kid source that young people who drop out of school face many more problems in later life than people who graduate. But, While national leaders have demanded that schools, communities, and families make a major effort to retain students, the dropout rate remains high.

(1) For example, In November 2014, a report from the Institute for Fiscal Studies found that students from poorer home backgrounds were 8.4 percentage points more likely to drop out of university in the first two years of an undergraduate course than those from the wealthier homes; they were also 22.9 percentage points less likely to obtain a bachelor's degree. For students studying on the same course who arrived at university with similar grades the differences fell but remained significant.

(1) Since 2014 the rate of youth dropouts is still increasing. The report concluded that more should be done both to raise the attainment levels of poorer students prior to their arrival at university and to provide additional support to them at university.

(3) The extent of the problem

Research reveals that the four key pillars of a child's life - family, school, peers and community - hold the key to understanding and addressing child and youth crime. Children committing crimes such as theft, abuse even murder are things that are happening around the world. It is also a crime to compel people to be insecure and that is exactly what's happening to people when youth are committing crimes. The youth whom have chosen to dropout have a small variety of options to look forward to when they leave school without an education, for example; jail, unemployed, homeless or in general find it hard to make ends meet or finding it harder to live on the outside than working at school.

(3) Why is this happening?

The site; Youth Voices, believes this is happening because youth have lack of interest to gain an education, less motivated to be at school. Seeing their role models dropping out could correlate to their decision to leave school. Not enjoying school in general or the school they were attending is a trending reason. Not gaining or achieving all that they worked hard for and were failing to keep up with school work is preventable reasons. Youth feeling uncomfortable and not getting along with teachers or classmates or maybe they got a job, had a family to support or had trouble maintaining both school and work. Having disciplinary problems that affect them to learn, being suspended or expelled, got married, pregnant or became a parent, had a drug or alcohol problem, had family issues at home or couldn't afford school. These are the main reasons but there are many more.

(3) Who is affected

The community is affected by this issue because they are afraid of what youth offenders are capable of. People are feeling unsafe in their area because of the increasing rate of youth committing crimes or living on the streets. Parents are affected because they become unsure of how to approach their children and unsure on how to help them. Youth; they are affected by their actions. They are becoming crime offenders within the community. They are disrupting their future and destroying any chance of having a good life by becoming a statistic of where school dropouts go after they leave school which is not a great variety to choose from for example, Jail,

Unemployed, pregnant, or becoming addicted to drugs and alcohol. It is unlikely that these are their aspiration in life.

Who is doing what about it?
"It's hardly the problem of the ministry of education "It's less than 1 per cent of their schools problem but it's at least 75 to 80 percent of our problem." This explains that schools and or teachers are not to blame for the decisions or actions of the youth. The final decision is up to the youth themselves. Schools are responsible to support learning and to ensure the youth have met educational requirements they need for the goals they wish to accomplish. Schools offer guidance, support and opportunities. It has been proven that most teachers often go out of their way to ensure the youth gain everything they need to secure a bright future.

…

How is it going to be in the future?
If this issue is not solved the nation will find that youth will commit more crimes and the statistics will keep rising. The nation is looking at a future full of unemployment and children in jail and not showing the greatness within them. The nation will find that the future will hold a dark and a misconstrued community. If nothing changes than it has been proven that the dropout rate will raise 12% by the year 2020 and New Zealand will become the highest unemployed youth statistic in the world. The question is does the nation want to see such an unsuccessful future?

How to resolve the issue
The New Zealand justice system believes that these are ways to isolate or even prevent the issue from happening by assisting families, schools and communities like;
> Encourage and reward good behaviour.
X- Monitor the child's whereabouts and friendships.
> Use consistent responses to misbehaviour and loss of privileges rather than harsh
or physical punishment.
> Spend time with the child by doing things you both enjoy, or help them with
homework or problems.
X- Encourage parents to show affection to their child.
> Reduce class sizes.
> Grouping students by their level of academic performance, not by their age.
> Behavioural approaches such as providing rewards for effort or achievement.

It is proven that they lack motivation to learn; it is proven that they have difficulties in life that even adults find demanding, but one thing is uncertain. It is impossible to question whether the youth have given up on the future because it hasn't been statistically proven, let's keep it that way. The nation wouldn't want more youth dropping out or youth offending anyway. Youth are unpredictable and this issue is on the shoulders of the nation and the people who want to make the world a better place to change it. By 2016 the future of Youth dropping should be no more and the statistic will decrease by at least 15% once the nation realises that this issue is serious.