The Dutch Early School Leaving approach (ESL)





Main topics

- 1. ESL = integrated approach
- 2. Time line: compulsory education and ESL
- 3. What is the cause of ESL?
- 4. What is an early school leaver?
- 5. What do we deploy in the ESL-approach?
- 6. ESL-regions: the local approach
- 7. Network ESL
- 8. Focus points



Early School Leaving (ESL)

Ingrado

What is the cause of ESL?:

- · a wrong choice of study;
- different expectations of school/study;
- · rather work than school;
- personal and/or mental problems

What is an early school leaver?:

- 12 to 23 years old;
- · not enrolled in a school;
- · no basic qualification;
- not from a special needs or practical school.

The early school leaving approach is an integrated approach:



Prevention of early school leaving



Improvement tailored education



Better cooperation between education and care



creating more personalised learning pathways

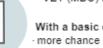


What do we deploy in the ESL approach?



Basic Qualification (BQ)

= VET (MBO) level 2 of higher, secondary school (HAVO or VWO)



With a basic qualification, young people have:

- · more chance of sustainable work;
- · more chance to keep their job;
- · more often a permanent employment contract;
- · more income, also as an adult.

Flexible/personal learning pathway

= learning and/or working or daytime activities

For young people for whom this is better suited .:

- · a basic qualification is not viable;
- · work fits better than school;
- jobcoaching;
- sheltered workplace..

	compulsory education, compulsory qualification and early school leaving		
4 year	15 year	~16 - 17 year	18 year 23 year
		///////////////////////////////////////	
Leerplicht		Kwalificatie- plicht	Regionale Meld- en Coördinatie- functie (RMC)

The early school leaving approach is an integrated approach

The early school leaving approach is an integrated approach:





Improvement tailored education



Better cooperation between education and care



Creating more personalised learning pathways





Timeline

5 year 15 year	16 -17 year	18 year 23 year
compulsory education	compulsory qualification	early school leaving approach





What is the cause of ESL?

- A wrong choice of study
- Different expectations of school or study
- Rather work than school
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What is an early school leaver?

- 12-23 years old
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What do we deploy in the ESL approach?



Basic Qualification (BQ)

= diploma VET level 2 or higher, secondary school

With a basic qualification, young people have:

- · more chance of sustainable work;
- · more chance to keep their job;
- · more often a permanent employment contract;
- · more income, also as an adult.



What do we deploy in the ESL approach?



Flexible/personal learning pathway

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What do we deploy in the ESL approach?

Example of personalized/flexible learning pathway:

Practical Statement





Early school leaving regions

- 40 Early school leaving regions
- Some regions are divided into subregions
- Every region has:
- 1 contact town
- 1 contact VET (MBO)
- 1 regional ESL-team
- Every ESL-team has:
- 1 regional coordinator
- ESL-coaches
- Administrative support



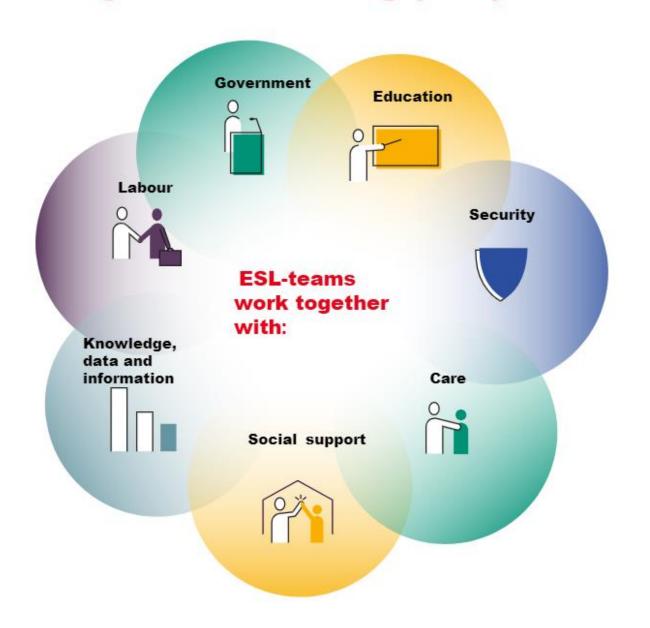
Regional approach

- School attendance 18+
- Focus on attendance.
- Reporting absenteeism
- School and ESL-team working together
- Report and registration of early school leavers 18-23 year.
- Registration system: reporting ESL-ers
- Check special situation
- Getting in touch
- House visits
- To approach and guide/coach ESL-ers, aimed at a return to school or a combination of school/work.
- Coaching aimed at:
- Offer help/support
- 2. What does he or she want?
- 3. What is possible? (school, work, combination, daytime activities)



Network Early School Leaving (ESL)

Ingrado





Focus Points

- 1. Expanding ESL from 18-23 years to 18-27 years
- 2. Transition school to work
 - Students leave school with a diploma and a job!



Every young person has the right to development



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