

Research and Management of School Absenteeism in Germany

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Frame: Germany's strict laws on school attendance

- Obligation to attend school: In Germany all children are entitled to go to school for at least 10 years (age 6 – 16).
- Education in School can not be substituted otherwise (e.g. parents or private teacher)
- "Home-Schooling" ist not possible
- Violation of attendance laws can result in fines, forced attendance by police or (short time) arrest in correctional facilities



Milestones: Research on School Absenteeism in Germany

Since 1960s Research Studies by **Child and Youth Psychiatry**: Nissen, 1972; Mattejat 1981; Kaiser 1983; Schlung 1987; Overmeyer et al. 1994; Mackenberg 1996; Knollmann et al. 2009; Lenzen et al. 2013; Diegel 2015; ...

|1960 |1970 |1980 |1990 |2000 |2010 |2020

1963 First big empirical Study by Klauer

1979/80
Discourse
Hissnauer
vs.
Kornmann

1979 Study "unregelmäßiges Schulbesuchsver halten" by Hildeschmidt et al. Since 1990 Studies about alternative Schools / Projects, "Verweigererprojekte" (e.g. Thimm)

> Since 2000 expansion of research activities in Education and Social Science:

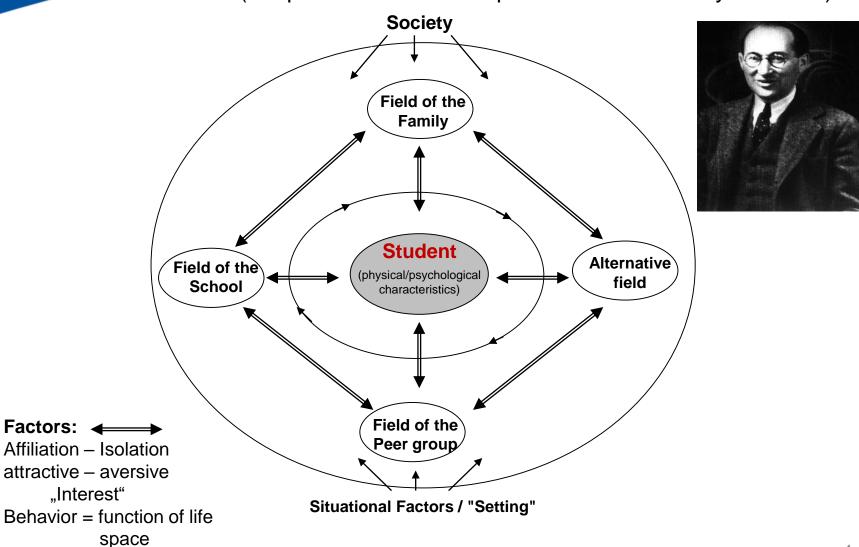
Ehmann & Rademacker (2003). Schulversäumnisse und sozialer Ausschluss. Ricking, H. (2003). Schulabsentismus als Forschungsgegenstand. Schulze (2003). Unterrichtsmeidende Verhaltensmuster Herz et al. (2004). Problem Schulabsentismus ... Wagner, M. (2007). Schulabsentismus. ... Sälzer, C. (2010). Schule und Absentismus. Ricking & Hagen (2016). Schulabsentismus und Schulabbruch.

Ricking & Speck (2018). Schulabsentismus und

Eltern

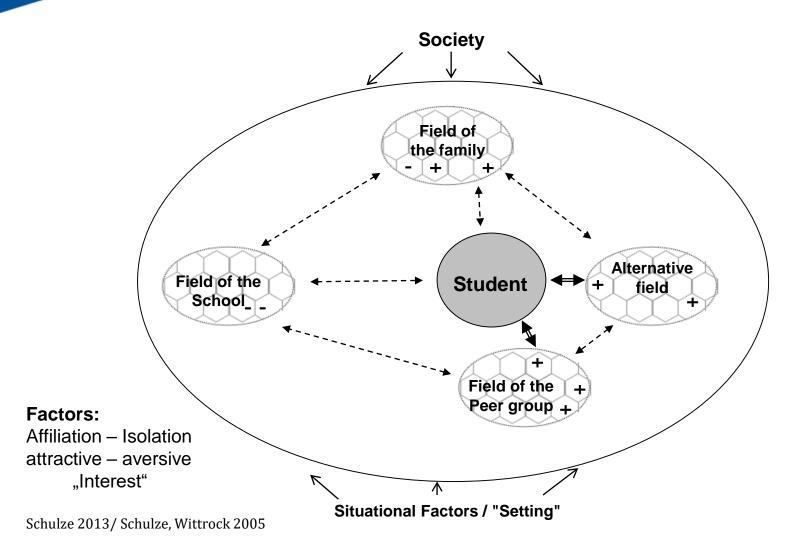


Person-Environment-Analysis (adapted from the Life Space/Field Theorie by K. Lewin)





Person-Environment-Analysis in the Context of School Absenteeism





Types of school absenteeism



truancy:

 students with aversive attitude towards school / more attractive activities during school lessons

withdrawal, parental-condoned absences:

 parents or carers keeping students away from school and/or tolerate their absences

• school refusal:

students avoid school because of fear / subjective experienced threat



Krefeld Secondary-School Study (Dunkake, Ricking)

- date of survey: 2012/13
- students survey in 7 secondary-schools (short version of the original from 2010)
- N=627
- 27 classes (grade 8, 9)
- teachers survey (N=138)



Reasons for school absenteeism from the students point of view

Rank	Reason	
1.	I wanted to sleep / had overslept (30,8%)	
2.	other ("had no desire" "didn't want to go to school") (23,0%)	emotional aversion, motivational
3.	I was depressed and in a bad mood (17,2%)	problems
4.	I had problems with my teacher (16,0%)	problems with teachers
5.	My friends were also absent (12,0%)	peer-motivated
6.	I fixed up appointments with friends (11,3%)	
7.	I would prefer not to see anyone (9,0%)	
8.	I didn't want to write a test (8,8%)	learning and
9.	I didn't do my homework (7,6%)	performance
10.	I was being bullied (4,7%)	problems
11.	I was threatened with violence (4,4%)	anxiety / violence / bullying
12.	School was to difficult (4,1%)	
13.	I had to go to work to earn money (4,6%)	
14.	My parents forced me to (2,7%)	parental-condoned
15.	I had to help at home (2,1%)	absences/ withdrawal



Jobs: children work for money (Hallam & Rogers, 2008)

Young carers

(Schulze & Kaiser, 2017; Leu & Becker, 2017)

Religious / kultural attitudes (Achilles, 2007; Raack, 2006; Reid, 2002)

maltreatment

(Berkowitz, 2003; Gehrmann & Sumargo, 2009; Thyen, 2008)

Mental diseases of parents

(Goblirsch, 2012; Griepenstroh & Schmuhl, 2010; Kearney, 2016; Mattejat & Remschmidt, 2008)

Insufficient parenting

(Hopf, 2016; Reid, 2002; Goodman & Scott, 2016)

Child neglect

(Berkowitz, 2003; Gehrmann & Sumargo, 2009; Thyen, 2008)

parental-motivated/ -approved withdrawal

parental-condoned

unconcernful/ neglectful

n. Albers & Ricking 2017



Young Carers (YC) and Education in Germany

- awareness and policy response to young carers are preliminary in public, research or practice (Leu & Becker, 2016)
- few specialized services and interventions for YC and their families but other services may be applicable
- 5% YC between 12 and 17 years (Lux & Eggert, 2017)
- children and adolescents as carers: experience
 and construction of familial care (Metzing, 2007)
 - → little is known about YC situation in their education

René Magritte: Der Geist der Geometrie, 1936/37, ©VG Bild-Kunst, Bonn 2008



Project: Young Carers (YC) & Education

(Lead: G. Schulze)

Aims

- getting an insight into the situation of YC in school
- identifying barriers & facilitating factors in school from different perspectives
- evaluating and developing possibities of support in school context
- YC as a target group of a counseling system

Conclusions

- first study to capture YC, parents' and teachers' perspectives
 - situation in school consistent with international research (school absenteeism, bullying, worries, ...)
 - results give in-depth explanations
 - reveals strategies to support young carers in school (Schulze & Kaiser 2015, 2017).



Research project: School Absenteeism / Dropout and School Social Work (Lead: K. Speck)

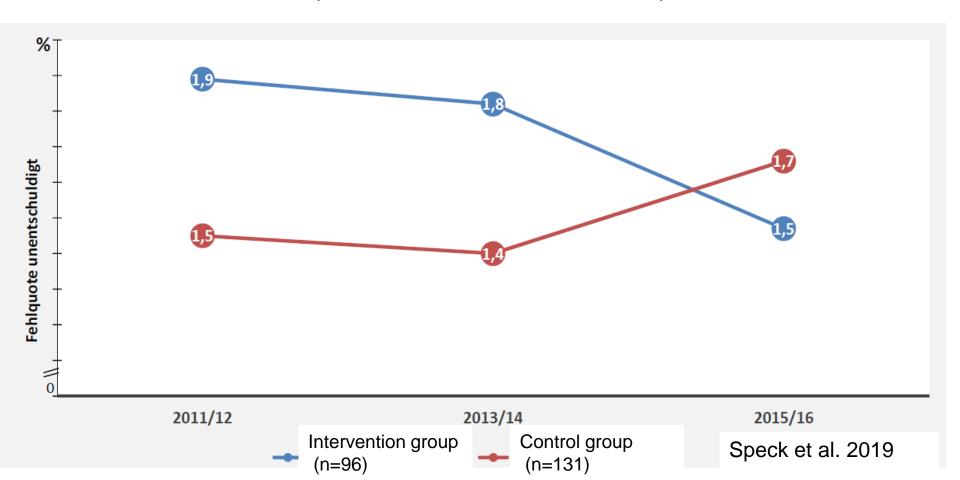
Database of the Federal State Berlin

- Context: Program "School social work in schools" in the Federal State Berlin
- Aims of the Program: Reduction of school absenteeis, violence, dropout; Promoting...
- Data: Database 2011/12-2015/16 of the Ministry of Education and Youth
- Sample: n = 227 schools (96 intervention group + 131 control group), different types



Research project School Social Work

Absenteeism rate in the intervention group (schools with school social work) and the control group (schools without school social work) in Berlin





Applied Research in Schools: "Jeder Schultag zählt" in Hamburg,1/19-12/22 (Lead: H. Ricking)

Kollaboration

 between 6 Schools, 2 Foundations, the Hamburg School Board and University of Oldenburg

Targets

- Strenghtening schools to keep the students engaged and promote their attendance and success
- Reduction of school absenteeis and dropout

Approach

- School development Transfer of scientific knowledge into practise
- support schools in process of development



Evidence-oriented framework of for the encouragement of student's attendance and participation (Ricking 2014)

C Level System	9 Cooperation with parents		10 Cooperation with communal institutions	
B Level Class	5 Parenting / Relation- (ship)s	6 Promotion of learning skills	7 Mentoring	8 Enforce- ment of Attendance
A Level School	1 Pedagogical attitude	2 Attention / Registration	3 Safety in School	4 Social competen- cies

Modules of Prevention in Schools

Individual interventions

Quality of Instruction

Teacher's professional skills





Thank you!

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