

# Summary

Dropout issue have been highly valued in the educational sociology for decades of years. While dropouts are normally regarded as the “outside system” ones comparing with students who are still inside the system of compulsory education, the dropouts who depart the non-compulsory education are less discussed. This study therefore demonstrates the problems after their suspension of schooling and tries to find the social factors that influence their decisions of dropouts.

Thirty dropouts are selected in this research from Nation Keelung Maritime School and defined as “resume” and “non-resume” ones. They are analyzed throughout their family structure, family income, social status, majors, and social network bonding by the comparison between these two groups.

Moreover , this research represents the non-resume dropouts' working adaptation after their suspension, and the re-adoption of schooling those who chose to resume. This thesis is aimed to appeal attention on the suspension problems especially in the non-compulsory educational system and provide elaborating information for the Taiwan education.

## 摘 要

本文主要探討高職學生中輟之社會影響因素，並藉由中輟生輟學後之追蹤，了解中輟生輟學後的工作或復學生活狀態。研究中將整體樣本稱為「全體中輟生」，中輟後未繼續就學者簡稱為「未復學組」，中輟後復學生簡稱為「復學生組」，並進行其中輟社會因素之比較分析研究。

中輟生在每位教師的眼中，除了是個問題學生之外，其實內心對他們是感到十分痛心及惋惜的，他們總是天真的以為休學一陣子後就會再回到學校就讀，但是復學的學生卻在少數，因為休學時所稱之總總因素的影響，並沒有隨著時間而改善，且社會的大染缸反而將他們越推越遠，無法再回到學校生活。

本研究為探討高職中輟生之中輟社會因素，試圖比較「中輟未復學生」與「中輟後復學生」兩組間的各項分析差異，並從以下幾個因素著手探討：家庭結構因素、家庭經濟因素、特殊社會身分、校系選擇因素及中輟生之社會連結關係等五大因素切入，探索幕後影響其中輟行為之動力。另一個研究重點是詳述中輟生目前的生活狀態，及分析他們重返校園的可能性。

本研究希冀研究結果能提供各界參考高職學生中輟之共同特點、因素，使教育單位越加重視高職學生之就學情況，莫因高職教育非義務教育，就如此忽視他們的中輟情形，致使高職生在中輟之後就一去不復返，沒有任何單位追蹤、了解其後的動向，導致中輟生之低學歷、低工作地位，而造成日後社會的負累。