

Newly arrived refugees and migrants meet several **educational and psychosocial challenges** during (re)settlement, which makes them more vulnerable for early school leaving:

- Short residence in the new country
- Incomplete and/or interrupted education
- Unaccompanied by parents and/or reduced family and social networks
- Traumatic experiences from, before and during the flight - as well as exile-related stress, may have an impact on their mental health: PTSD (posttraumatic stress disorder), anxiety, sleeping problems, concentration difficulties, depression - affecting everyday life, including school life.

It is of crucial importance that teachers and educators

- gain specific **understanding of** young refugees' and migrants' **educational and psychosocial challenges and needs** as well as
- implement successful strategies to support them to become **included in meaningful learning contexts in and out of school** (cf. refugee and diversity competence).

How schools and other institutions respond to the various needs of newcomer students will impact

- their school functioning and education outcomes
- as well as their psychosocial well-being.