

Overview of the Report on
Traveller/Roma Community
10-12 Million Roma In Europe
6 Million living in EU

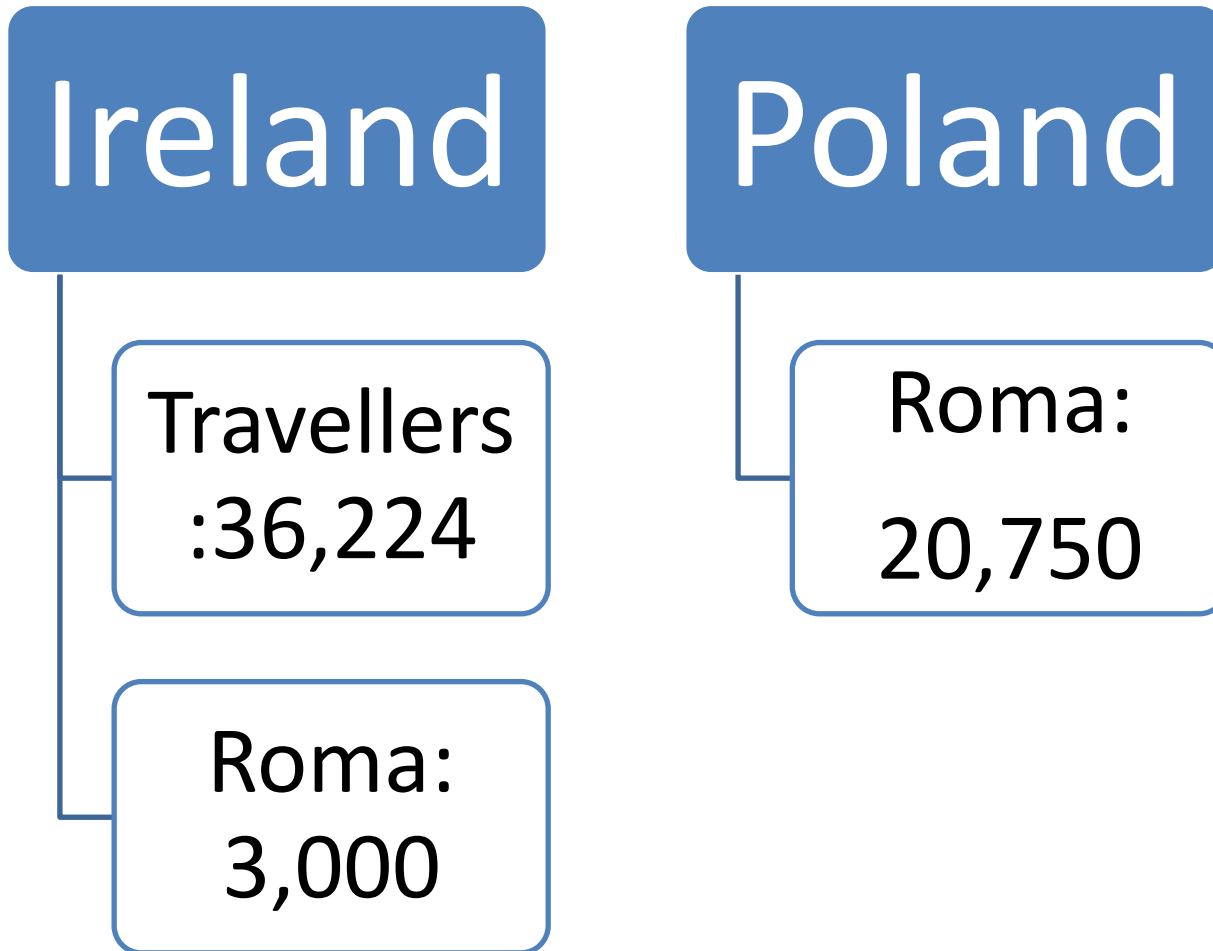
Ireland

Poland

Czech Republic

Turkey

Population: Approx. Figures



Population: Approx

Czech
Republic

11,746

Turkey

500-550
Thousand

Participation in School

Ireland

- Roma: Adults and Children are excluded from Education
- Low participation with only half of adults completed at least primary level.

Poland

- 70% of Romani children receive education but school attendance is low.
- Girls aged 13-16 (after marriage abandon school)

General Participation in School Education in the different partnership countries

Turkey

- 80% of population reach primary education
- 30% of Roma population are illiterate.

Czech Republic

- 8 out of 10 at working age have no more than primary education
- Two Roma people in every 10 have formal vocational training or secondary education.
- 44% of working age illiterate, 44% of working age basic literacy/numeracy, 12% can be considered as functionally literate.

Early School Leaving amongst the Roma/Travellers

Ireland	Poland	Czech Republic	Turkey
<p>Travellers have lower participation rates than any other group in Ireland.</p> <p>63% drop out of full time education before they are 15 years old.</p> <p>Less than 20% of Travellers sit their Leaving certificate Examination</p>	<p>Attendance of Roma is clustered at the primary school level.</p> <p>According to an estimate by the European Roma Rights Center, 90 percent of Roma children do not continue their education past the fourth or fifth grade, despite Polish law which makes education obligatory until the age of eighteen.</p>	<p>21% of sons of fathers who have primary education or less received post-primary education.</p> <p>54% of sons of fathers who have post-primary education received less education.</p> <p>Very little upward trend from old regime.</p>	<p>Romani boys tend to leave school to work and earn money for the family.</p> <p>Most Romani children have little or no formal education.</p> <p>Communal Education /skills being passed on within the family.</p>

Profile/Social Experience

- Nomadism
- Low Life Expectancy
- Discrimination in work, increased unemployment
- Experience difficulty in school, housing, healthcare.

- Own language and culture.
- Adverse living conditions, low income, lack of healthcare, unemployment, low educational status, poor knowledge of Polish language

Ireland

Poland

- Unemployment
- Discouraged Workers
- Low levels of education.
- Discouragement and non-participation.
- Social welfare benefits are high aggravating a poverty trap. 90%-75% of minimum wage.

Czech Republic

Turkey

- Territorial in different regions. Social Exclusion, introverted.
- Nomad, housing issues, resulting in lack of education, lower health, high levels of poverty.
- Diversity of Roma Groups.
- No social security, no personal identification

Unemployment Rates

<u>Ireland</u>	Poland	Czech Republic	Turkey
<p>84.3 % of the Community were unemployed in 2011.</p> <p>Out of a total of 9,973: 83.6% of the 5,829 males were unemployed while 81.2% of the 4,144 women were without work.</p>	<p>The unemployment rate in Romani community is 90%.</p>	<p>56% of Roma of working age (15-64) are out of the labour force. Neither employed or actively looking for work.</p> <p>5% of the unemployed are looking for work.</p> <p>40% are employed although only 12% of these are in casual employment.</p>	<p>The youth of Roma has 80% unemployment rate.</p>

Some Recommendations from the findings

- Accurate data to be collected on the status of Roma communities within society.
- Accurate data to influence and inform policy makers.
- Policy framework to allow for inclusion
- High Unemployment hindering social inclusion, need to further promote the values of employment and empowerment.
- More targeted projects with real outcomes
- Mainstreaming of services for both communities
- New methods of working with the community needs to be found.
- Roma community to be represented at a policy framework and development.
- Adopt best practices of other European countries to encourage inclusion.
- Monitor and evaluate actions and demonstrate the benefits.
- To affirm best practice at all times
- Provide regular funding for new projects rather than once of grants
- Greater Interagency co-operation