

Early leavers from education and training

Key facts



Jaroslav Kling
EESC Public hearing on early school leaving
amongst the Roma, June 4, 2018

Key facts

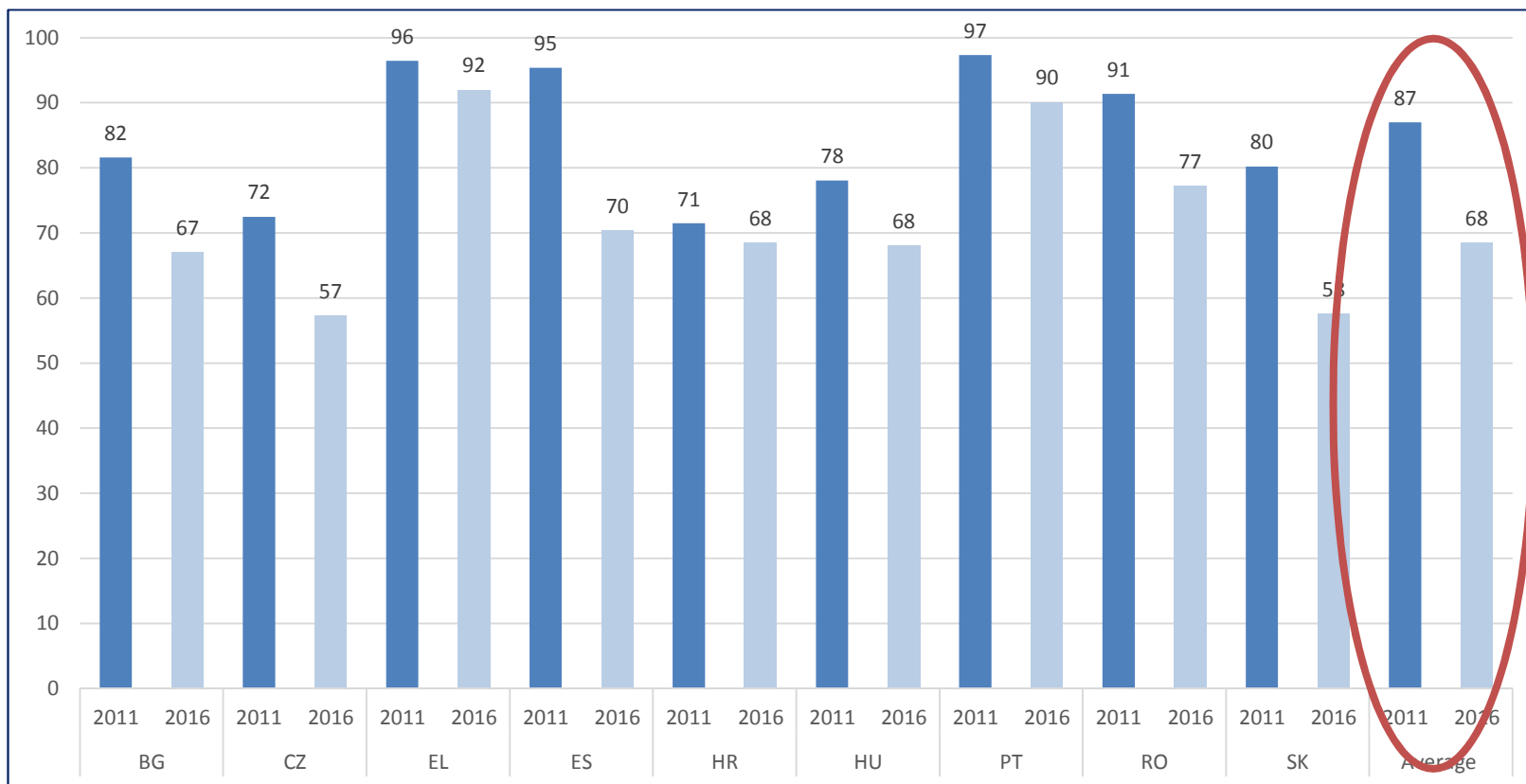
- Based on Roma Survey 2011 and EU MIDIS II



Proportion of young Roma (18-24) with completed lower secondary education and no further training – **‘early school leaving’**

Europe 2020 Strategy indicator

Observed improvement between 2011 and 2016 ...

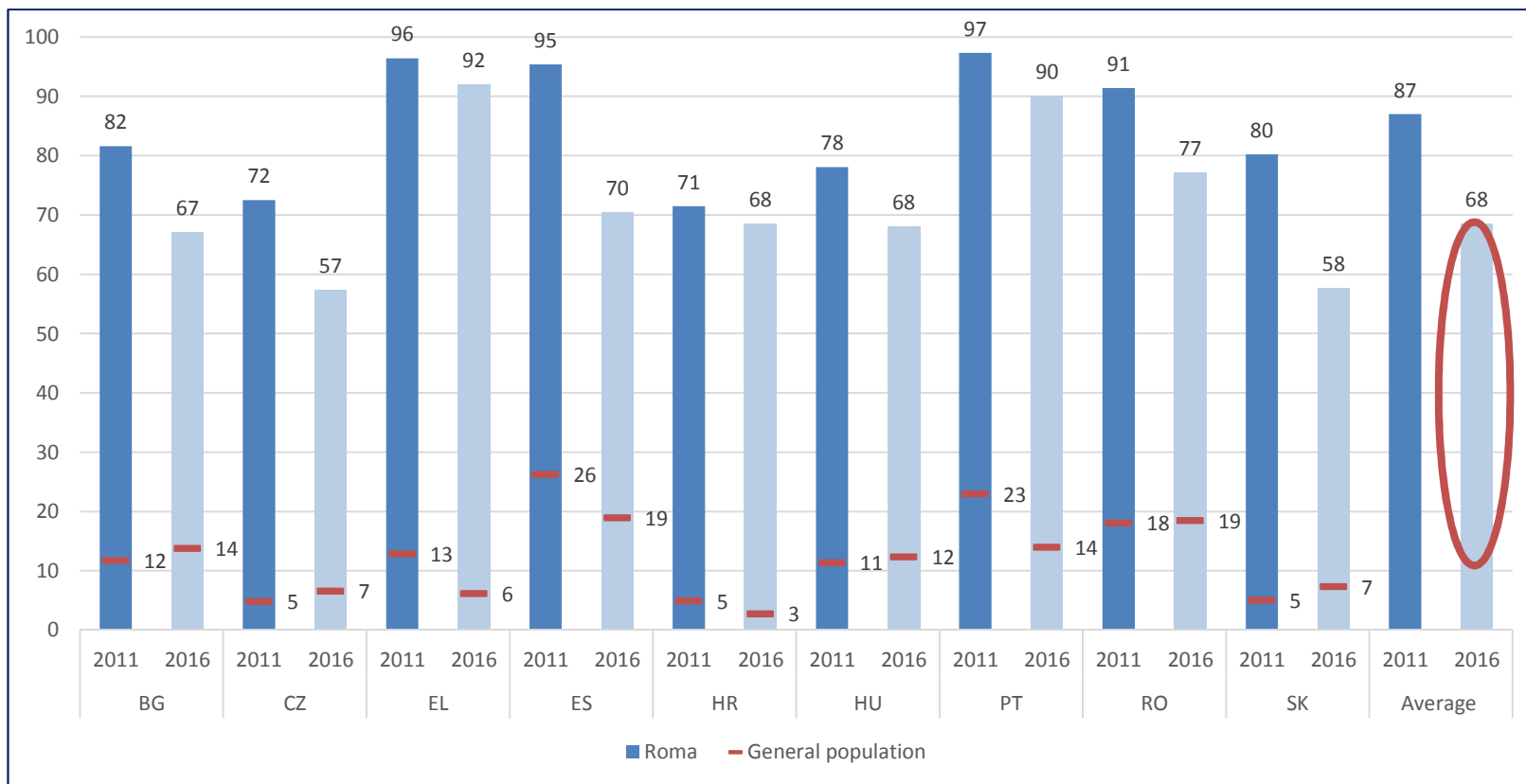


Source: FRA 2018. [A persisting concern: Anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion](#)



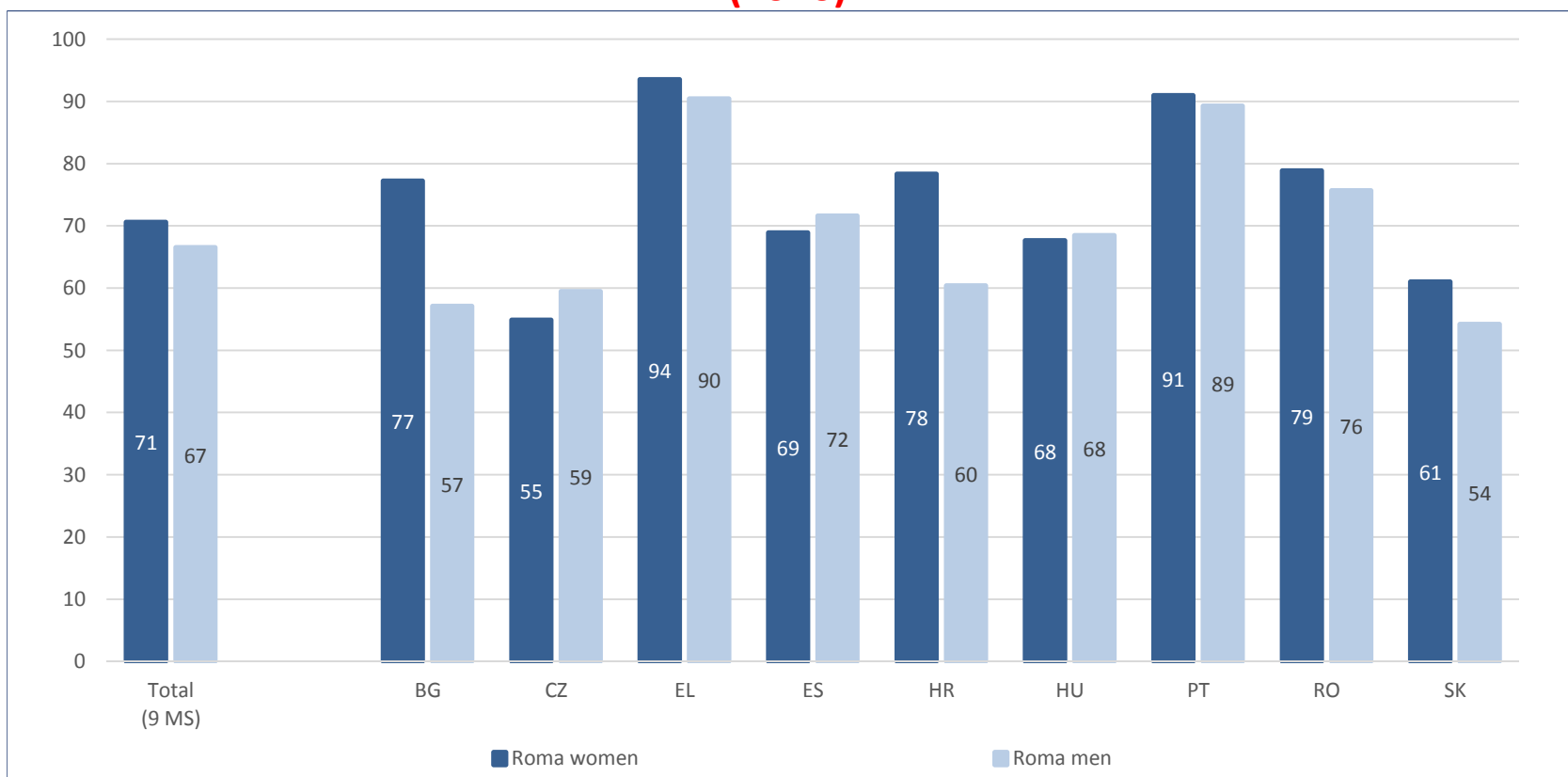
The headline target of the Europe 2020 Strategy is to reduce the share of early leavers of education and training to less than 10 %.

... BUT Roma are still far away from the values for general population...and the targeted 10%



Source: FRA 2018. [A persisting concern: Anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion](#)

... **AND with differences between women and men (2016)**



Source: FRA 2018. [A persisting concern: Anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion](#)

When looking at young generation (16-24)

Those who do not have more than lower secondary education live more in:

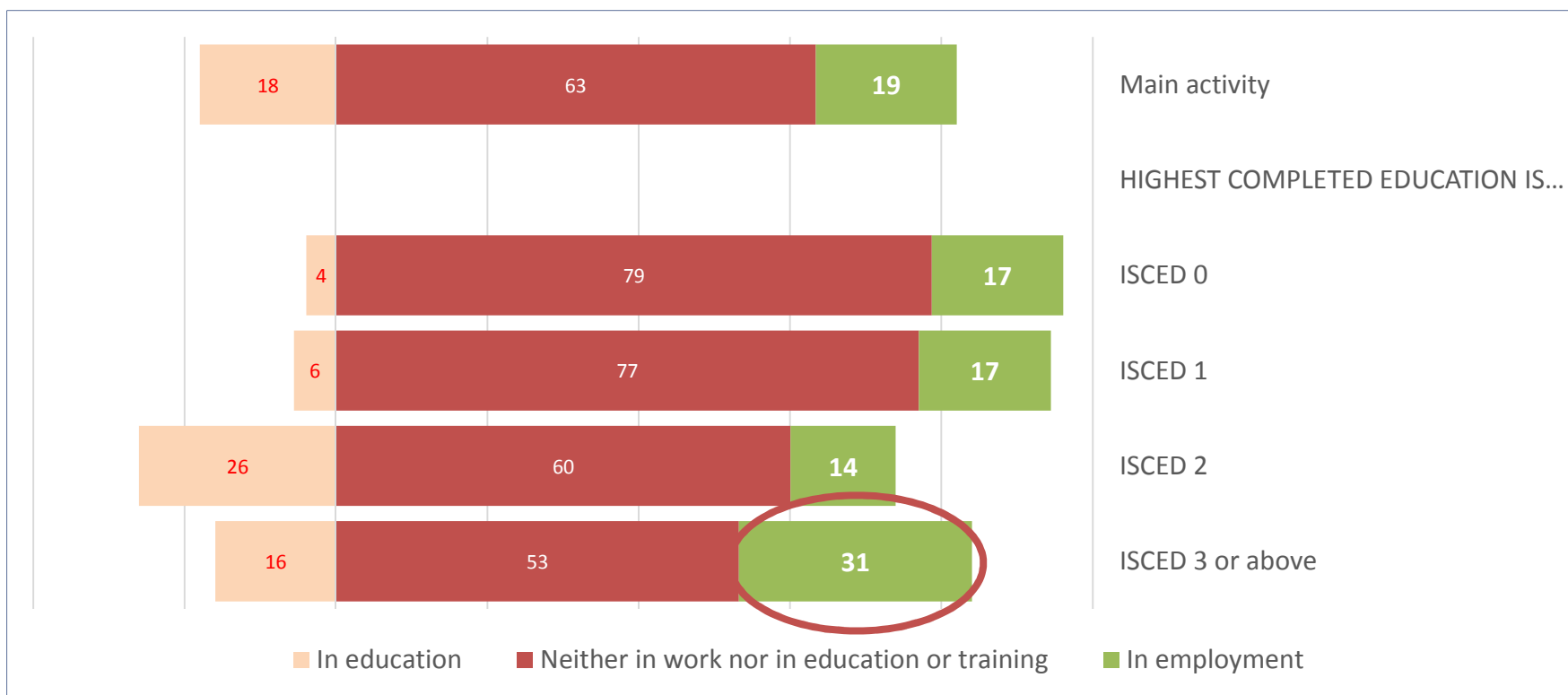
- **At risk of poverty households**
- **Overcrowded households**

Other factors do not play such differential role in the level of their education.



Why lower secondary education?

... because having higher than lower secondary education means having bigger chances to be employed



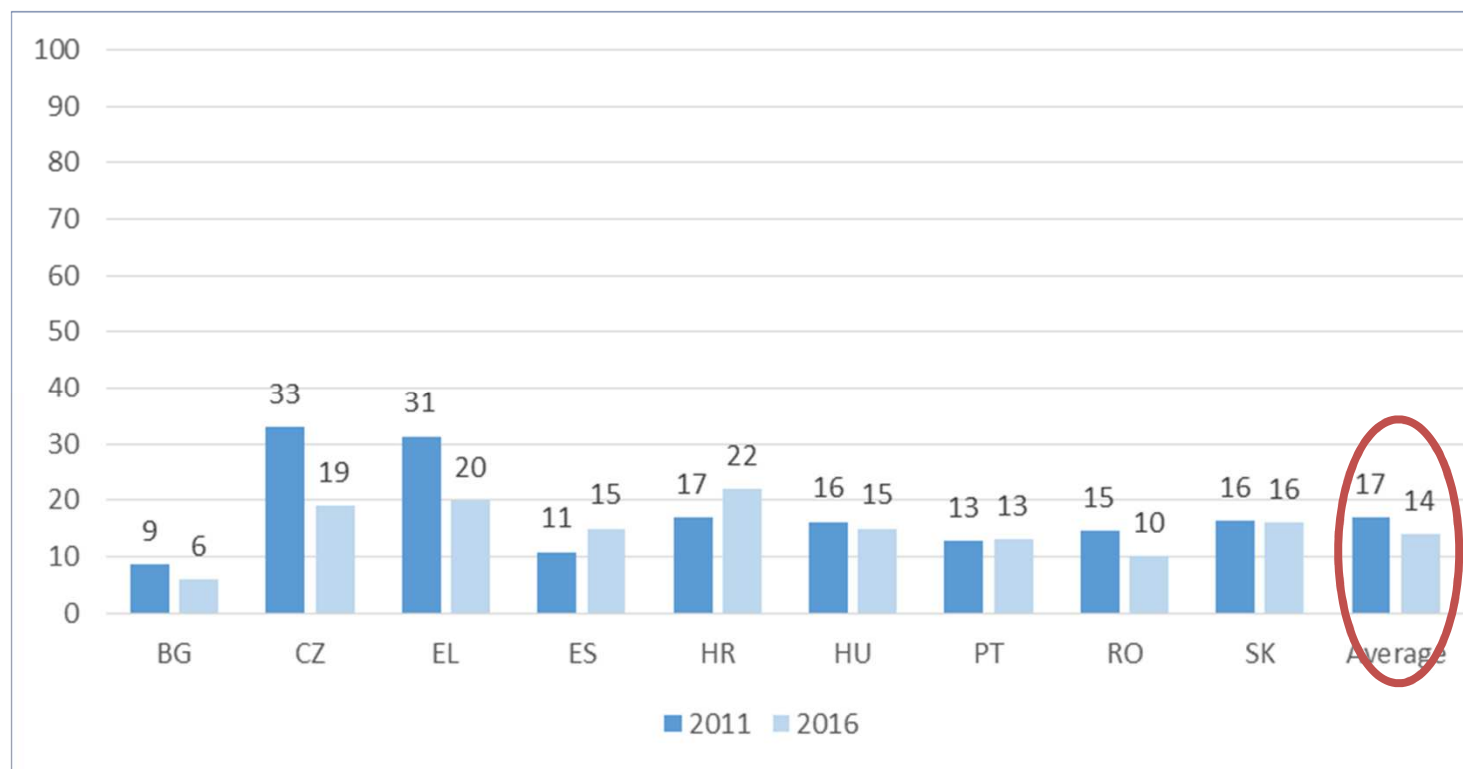
Source: Forthcoming "Transition from education to employment working paper"



No surprise Roma leave the education early...

... if they experience discrimination

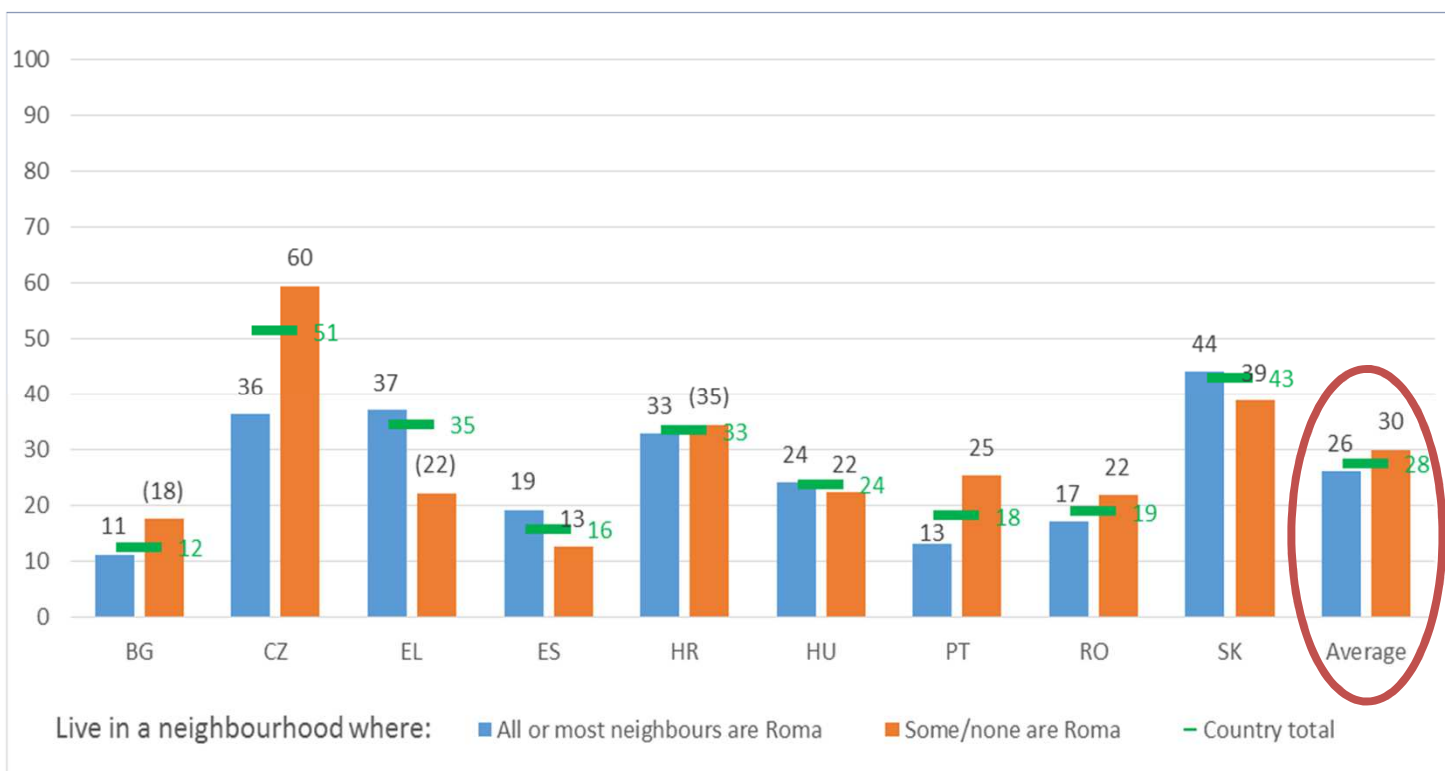
Proportion of Roma (16+) who felt discriminated due to their ethnic origin when in contact with schools as parents or students in the past five years (%)



Source: FRA 2018. [A persisting concern: Anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion](#)

... if the children are verbally harassed in schools

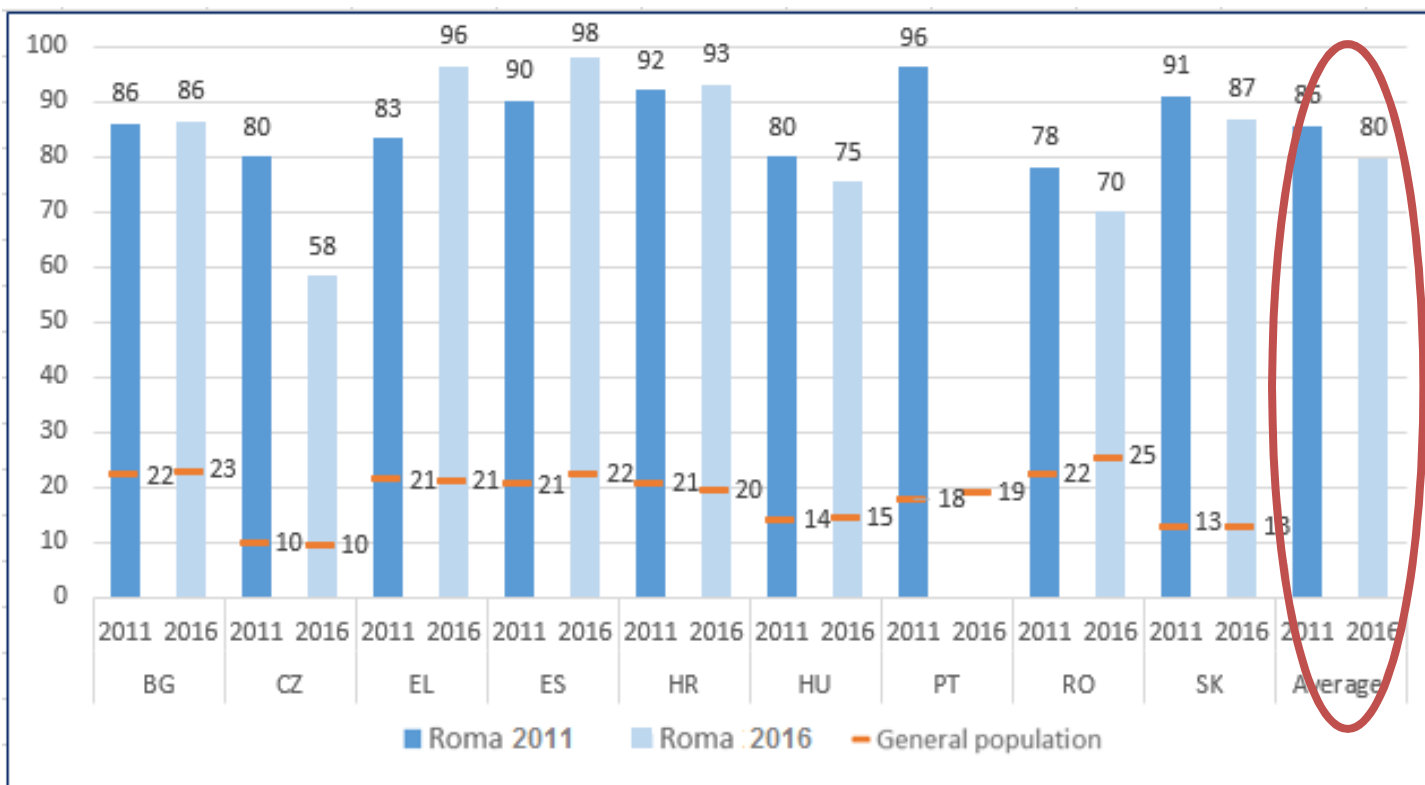
Proportion of Roma parents/guardians of school-age children reporting verbal harassment of children in school in the past year by type of neighbourhood (%)



Source: FRA 2018. [A persisting concern: Anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion](#)

... and if they families struggle with poverty

Roma household members at risk of poverty (below 60% of average national income after social transfers)



Source: FRA 2018. [A persisting concern: Anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion](#)

In closing... EU Member States should:

- ❖ prioritise measures to combat anti-Gypsyism in education
- ❖ ensure that Roma children receive high-quality teaching
- ❖ address the poverty-and severe-housing-deprivation-related difficulties many Roma children face at school
- ❖ adopt concrete measures to tackle early school leaving by Roma students ... In particular, they should accommodate Roma students' diversity and set challenging expectations based on the principle that quality education should fit the learner rather than requiring them to fit into an existing system.