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HUNGARY



HUNGARIAN EDUCATION LAWS

IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION ROMA RIGHTS ARE PROTECTED THROUGH :

ARTICLE 14 OF THE EU CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, WHICH STATES THAT EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO EQUAL EDUCATION REGARDLESS OF, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THEIR RACE OR RELIGION. EDUCATION WAS GIVEN A PROMINENT PLACE IN THE EU FRAMEWORK FOR ROMA INTEGRATION AND LATER IN THE NATIONAL ROMA STRATEGIES.

ROMA EDUCATION IN HUNGARY

Roma education is crucial for social mobility, but quality is often lacking. More Roma girls than boys attend primary school, averaging 81 percent, with 98 percent in Hungary. However, attendance drops in teenage years, with 66 percent of Roma boys and 71 percent of girls aged 16-24 neither in school nor working, according to an FRA report.

Roma girls have lower school participation due to lack of sexual health information, gender roles, and early motherhood. Gender oppression combined with racism exacerbates the issue. Despite entering school, they face barriers leading to high dropout rates.

DISCRIMINATION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

The European Rights Center found Roma pupils are overrepresented in Hungary's special schools due to systematic racism. Hungary's public education system largely perpetuates inequalities faced by Roma children, especially girls.

**Contact the partners of the
project:**



Roma Connect, a European project funded by the European Commission, involves four organizations across four European countries: DROM KOTAR MESTIPEN in Spain, Alternative Innovative Development in Greece, AMRITA in Hungary, and the Intercultural Institute of Timisoara in Romania.



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