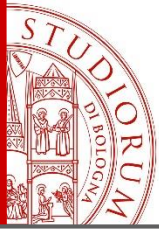


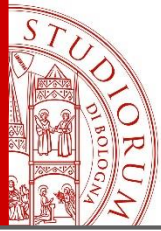
ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

RISE

Roma Inclusive School Experiences

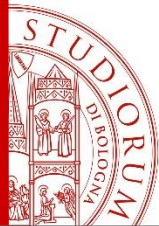


- Roma actually living in Italy are characterized by the heterogeneity of groups, dialects and specific linguistic varieties and cultures
- According to the Council of Europe's data and the principal Italian Roma associations, about 170-180,000 RGT people is actually living in Italy.
- A majority of them (about 60 %) is composed by Italian citizens.
- The percentage of the Roma children under the age of 16 (45%) is three times higher than the national average (15%) for the same age group. (National Strategy for the inclusion of RGT communities, 2012)
- If we consider the hypotheses of numerous NGOs, over 30,000 Roma children should be in compulsory schooling



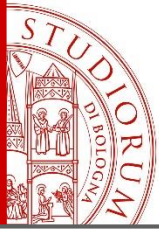
	Minimum estimate		Maximum estimate	
Total Population	120.000	100	180.000	100
1-18 years	72.000,00	60%	108.000	60%
0-5 years	21.600	30%	32.400	30%
6-14 years	33.840	47%	50.760	47%
15-18 years	16.560	23%	24.840	23%

	Average RSC	Average Italy
0-16 years	45%	15%

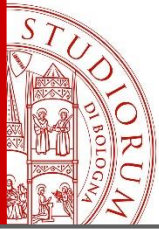


School years	Preschool	Primary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Total
A.s. 2007/08	2.061	6.801	3.299	181	12.342
A.s. 2008/09	2.171	7.005	3.467	195	12.838
A.s. 2009/10	1.952	6.628	3.359	150	12.089
A.s. 2010/11	2.054	6.764	3.401	158	12.377
A.s. 2011/12	1.942	6.416	3.407	134	11.899
A.s. 2012/13	1.906	6.253	3.215	107	11.481
A.s. 2013/14	1.887	6.132	3.464	174	11.657
A.s. 2014/15	2.179	6.441	3.569	248	12.437
<i>Var. % 2007/08-2014/15</i>	<i>5,7</i>	<i>-5,3</i>	<i>8,2</i>	<i>37,0</i>	<i>0,8</i>
<i>Var.% 2014/15-2013/14</i>	<i>15,5</i>	<i>5,0</i>	<i>3,0</i>	<i>42,5</i>	<i>6,7</i>

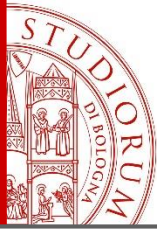
Fonte: elaborazioni Ismu su dati Miur



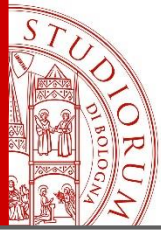
- Three categories of subjects with different rights:
 - **Italian citizens**
 - **European Union member state nationals**
 - **non-EU citizens**
- In addition to these, there are **stateless persons and refugees.**
- Although they have foreign nationality, **many young people were born and raised in Italy.**



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- L. n. 482 of 1999 on the protection of linguistic minorities does not recognize the Roma and Sinti groups
- There are regional laws that recognize these groups and regulate their lifestyles (Emilia Romagna L15/2015)
- The regional legislation concerning Roma and Sinti adopt instruments that comply with those established by the national law of 1999.
- 8 regions do not have any legislative discipline
- In the remaining regions there are inhomogeneous disciplines that regulate the management of camps and various cultural initiatives to support groups often defined as nomads.
- These disciplines remained unaltered due to the exhaustion of financial resources



- More than 40.000 People live in precarious conditions in camps
- Roma camps were created with the idea that the Roma are nomadic people, but they no longer are
- Roma camps increased in the 1980s and 1990s to respond to the populations coming from ex-Yugoslavia, before and after the war
- Initially they were set up as temporary sites, but later became permanent.

Authorised camps

- in locations established by the local authority (municipality)
- Generally they are equipped with electricity and water
- They run from well-kept camps, regulated by the municipal administration and co-managed by the families, to camps with only basic services which offer living conditions on the verge of viability

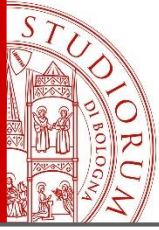


Unauthorised camps

- Occupied unlawfully where the families autonomously build huts and manage the area.
- These camps are sometimes very large, and after a few years they are cleared by force.

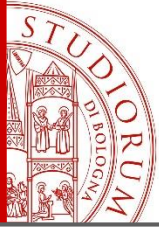


- In Italy, the project is developed in the cities of **Bologna and Bari (North and South Italy)**.
- These cities differ in terms of inclusion of Roma children and social policies implemented.
- The referred Roma communities are also different, as in **Bologna** there are a majority of **Roma Sinti** (Italian citizens) and in **Bari** a majority of **Roma** from Romania and former Yugoslavia.



Bari

- the municipality has recorded 5 unauthorised settlements with between 350 and 500 people, a third of whom are minors.
-
- There are also numerous temporary settlements (shacks, tents, squats...) in the industrial area and surrounding countryside.
-
- According to the data in the last MIUR report (2014-2015) 79 Romani children aged between 6 and 14 are registered at school.
- Considering the number of children present in the settlements, as recorded by both the local municipal administration and the associations running activities with the Romani communities, there is a high rate of non-attendance, as well as truancy by attending children.
- Moreover, the percentage of Romani pupils who are not admitted to subsequent school years is much higher than that of other pupils



Bologna

- there are 3 authorised settlements (camps), managed directly by the municipality of Bologna through collaboration with the third sector, with a population of around 300 people, as recorded by the local administration.
- Roma and Sinti families also live in public housing provided by the social services.
- Some groups also live in unauthorised settlements, some of which are supported by the social services working to provide stable housing.
- According to the data in the last MIUR report (2014-2015) 121 Romani children aged between 6 and 14 are registered at school. Also in this context, a significant rate of non-attendance and abandonment is recorded.