

PIONEERED

PIONEERED is an EU-funded project aiming to determine research-based policy measures and identify pioneering practices that mitigate inequalities across different education stages, as well as within formal and informal learning settings.

By the age of 20 to 21,
48% of Roma
Do not obtain any secondary qualification, compared to only 9% of non-Roma students.

Tertiary Education and Transitions to work

Útravaló [On the Road Bursary Programs] (since 2005):

Aims to help disadvantaged and Roma students with transitions to secondary education and successful further qualifications, by offering bursaries and mentoring to participants. It has received positive feedback with participants claiming increased self-confidence and successful further education, although the program only reaches a fraction of those in need.

Education in Hungary

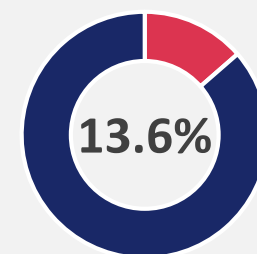
Reversing inequalities through policies

Primary and Secondary Education

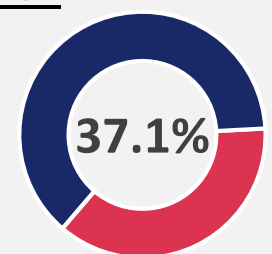
From as early as the age of 10, students are selected for different tracks based on prior achievement and their families' social and cultural capital, which further escalates inequalities.

Kötelező óvodáztatás hároméves kortól [Mandatory kindergarten attendance from age three] (2015): **Mandatory early childhood education** was implemented for children starting at age three. Participation rates in kindergartens have increased since the policy implementation across the general and disadvantaged population, further impacts beyond improved attendance have yet to be observed.

Who attends academic secondary tracks?



Disadvantaged students



Non-disadvantaged students

Disadvantaged students are defined as having low socio-economic status, entitled to the regular child protection allowance. Since 2013, students must additionally have parents with low education and/or unemployment and/or poor housing.

Early Childhood Education

Social inequalities remain for **students of low socioeconomic status** and **Roma ethnicity** in the education system in Hungary. Students living in small settlements and poorer areas have limited access to quality services from the earliest phases of the life course.