United Kingdom

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Roma population	Estimate in the document	80 000-300 000
	Council of Europe estimates	*approximately 225 000* *i.e. 0.37 % of the population*
Approach		Integrated set of policy measures

	KEY ELEMENTS	IDENTIFIED GAPS
Education	The strategy includes in particular the following positive elements: Tailored support provided by local authorities to meet Roma and Travellers children educational needs (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). Increasing accessibility, attendance through an "Action Framework on the education of children and young people from the Traveller community"(Northern Ireland). Raising educational aspirations and attainment of Roma and Traveller children (England). Free entitlement to early childhood education to around 40% of two-year olds by September 2014 (England). Reform of higher education aiming at widening access including from low income and other under-represented groups as well as scholarship to the least well-off students (England).	*A lifelong learning approach, with focus on early childhood education (reference only made by England) and vocational training would have been relevant.* *An identification of quantifiable targets and budget allocation would be needed.*
Employment	The strategy includes in particular the following positive elements: Promoting entrepreneurship in schools in disadvantaged communities. Supporting English language provision for those who are not in employment and are unable to afford fees. Addressing the individual needs of people seeking work. Promoting social mobility through dialogue with businesses (England).	*Employment is only mentioned regarding England.* *There is no identification of funding supporting the measures proposed.*
Health	The strategy includes in particular the following positive elements: Improving understanding and better responding to the needs of Roma and Travellers (Scotland). Improving the actions targeted at Travellers' health and well-being (Northern Ireland). Eliminating discriminatory practices and negative perceptions of Roma and Travellers, raising awareness of the health needs of Roma and Traveller communities and improving access to health services (Wales). Improving health outcomes for Roma and Travellers (England).	*Monitoring and budget allocations are needed to secure the effective implementation.*

	KEY ELEMENTS	IDENTIFIED GAPS
Housing	The strategy includes in particular the following positive elements: Consideration to the housing needs of Roma and Travellers in planning and local authority provision of accommodation (Scotland). Land identification for sites and site provision for the Traveller population (Northern Ireland). Integrated approach when building the new sites (Wales). Encouraging appropriate site provision; building on £60 million Traveller Pitch Funding and New Homes Bonus incentives (England).	*Detailing a calendar, targets, indicators, and budget are needed to secure the effective implementation.*
Structural requirements and funding	The role of the local level is crucial in taking the lead for the integration of Roma and Travellers. A wide range of stakeholders (Roma and Travellers, local authorities etc.) have been involved in drafting the UK strategies. The fight against discrimination and empowering Roma and Travellers is a key aspect of all UK strategies.	*The strategy would be even more precise if a detailed description of the timeframe, monitoring and evaluation system was added.*