

## Länderbericht zur Bildungssituation von Kindern beruflich Reisende in Europa (Stand November 2024)

### Belgien

In Belgien gibt es eine staatlich finanzierte mobile Vorschule für Kinder, deren Eltern beruflich reisen. Ab dem sechsten Lebensjahr dürfen diese Kinder und Jugendlichen nicht mehr mitreisen, sie müssen dann ein Internat besuchen oder bei Verwandten wohnen und die Schule am Wohnort besuchen. Es gibt auch die Möglichkeit, Hausunterricht zu beantragen. Die Eltern sind dann alleinverantwortlich für den Unterricht ihrer Kinder. Zum Abschluss der Grundschule und weiterführende Schulen muss das Kind zum staatlich organisierten Examen angemeldet werden.

<https://onderwijs.vlaanderen.be/nl/huisonderwijs-wat-en-voor-wie>

### Informationen zu Belgien aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/11bd70ea-33bb-11ea-ba6e-01aa75ed71a1>

“For children up to 6 years old, there is a state-funded mobile pre-school (Vlaams Ministerie van Onderwijs en Vorming, n.d.). Children from the age of six, whose parents or guardians do not have a permanent residence, are allowed to move into one of the five acknowledged boarding schools to comply with compulsory education (Vlaams Parlement, 2012). Otherwise these children have to visit the school at the place of residence. However, with the approval of school directors, children are – in truly exceptional circumstances – allowed to be absent to accompany their parents or guardians during the travelling season. This is only allowed if the school provides distance learning and if the school and parents or guardians are in regular contact (Vlaams Ministerie van Onderwijs en Vorming, 2002).”

## Bulgarien

In Bulgarien gibt es laut Servicepoint keine staatlichen Angebote für Kinder von beruflich Reisenden. Es gibt auch keine staatliche Kontrolle. Es liegt am Engagement der Eltern, was ihre Kinder auf der Reise in wechselnden Schulen lernen.

### Informationen zu Bulgarien aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘

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“According to the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science, the educational system in the Republic of Bulgaria offers school education, which takes place in different forms of education and every citizen exercises his right to education according to his preferences and possibilities. There are no specific support initiatives for children living in travelling circus companies.”

## Dänemark

In Dänemark gibt es keine speziellen schulischen Angebote für Kinder und Jugendliche, deren Eltern beruflich reisen. Eltern dürfen ihre Kinder aber im Home-Schooling unterrichten.

### Informationen zu Dänemark aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘

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“The following information is based on input provided by the Danish Ministry of Education. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of six and sixteen. As long as certain standards are met, children may receive their education in a publicly provided school, a private school, or at home. The act places no restrictions on the structure or specific content of home-schooling, but states that home-schooling must be equal to what is generally required in the public school. Each municipality is responsible for ensuring that all of the children living within its borders meet the educational requirements. As such, parents or guardians must notify their local municipality in writing if they want to home-school their children. This notification must contain information about which children will be taught, where the teaching will take

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place as well as who will be teaching (Population Europe Resource Finder & Archive, 2014b). A way the municipality can ensure that the teaching taking place is equal to what is usually required in the Danish schools is by testing the pupil annually in various subjects. If the local municipality finds that the teaching has not lived up to the expectations, they must notify the parents or guardians that a new test will be held which can ultimately lead to the student being obliged to be enrolled into a public school if the education still appears to be inadequate (Ramboll, 2018).”

## Deutschland

In Deutschland verfügen die 16 Bundesländer über die Bildungshoheit. Das heißt, dass auch die schulischen Angebote für Kinder und Jugendliche, deren Eltern beruflich reisen, in den Bundesländern unterschiedlich geregelt sind. In den meisten Bundesländern besuchen die Kinder und Jugendlichen die Schulen vor Ort – sogenannte Stützpunktschulen – . Dabei werden sie von sogenannten Bereichslehrkräften unterstützt. Deren Aufgaben und Stundenkontingent sind in den verschiedenen Bundesländern unterschiedlich geregelt.

In einigen Bundesländern gibt es besondere schulische Angebote. In NRW können reisende Circuskinder die **Schule für Circuskinder** besuchen und in Hessen organisiert die **Schule für Kinder beruflich Reisender** die schulische Betreuung von Kindern und Jugendlichen, deren Eltern beruflich reisen. Der Unterricht an beiden Schulen findet sowohl in mobilen Schulwagen vor Ort als auch online statt.

In einigen Bundesländern gibt es zusätzliche Lernorte, wie z.B. das Schulmobil im Landkreis Arnsberg, NRW oder den Schulwagen auf dem Schützenplatz in Hannover. Diese Lernorte sind eine Ergänzung zum Stützpunktschulbesuch.

<https://www.schulefuercircuskinder-nrw.de/>

<http://schule-fuer-kinder-beruflich-reisender.de/>

<https://www.schule-unterwegs.de/berid/>

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“Education policies and regulations are within the sovereignty of its 16 federal states. Compulsory education in Germany involves regular attendance and participation in lessons and other compulsory school event. Students, parents or guardians, schools, and training companies are all responsible for ensuring compliance with the obligations on compulsory schooling and training. If necessary, attendance may be enforced through various measures, including sanctions like penalty fees for parents or guardians (Population Europe Resource Finder & Archive, 2015a). In two Bundesländer there are mobile schools that work with digital learning platforms. In the other Bundesländer, it is worked with local schools and guest schools with some schools specifically being assigned as fulfilling the role of guest schools. In addition, local schools provide educational plans for when children are away to take up with area teachers active in all Bundesländer. This is supported by a diary for the children which keeps their credentials and records their progress. Its use is binding in all Bundesländer and according to experts a pilot will start in the schoolyear 2019-2020 regarding the implementation of a digital diary. It is an important tool to support the school attendance of traveling children and is created by the primary school and the travelling children in the rule on school enrolment, the relevant school authorities or handed to the field teachers. It serves the exchange of information between primary school, base school and area teachers as well as the parents or guardians, and accompanies the child throughout the school period. The school diary documents the starting situation at departure, the content of the lesson and the learning level of the child. It contains a school attendance calendar as well as individual learning plans for the individual child. It is accompanied with a guideline for teachers and schools to sensitize them for the special situation and educational interests of children of professional travellers. The area teachers are available to support, guide and provide counselling to occupational travellers, by preparing the originating school, collection and development of teaching materials including innovations (distance learning, elearning), homework assistance in connection with the originating school, supporting contacts between players, supporting handover of children to guest schools, assessing progress reports and school diaries during travelling season (BERiD, 2016; Sekretariat der ständigen Konferenz der Kultusminister der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 2016).”

## Estland

### Informationen zu Estland aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘

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“In Estonia students acquiring basic education may be taught by way of home education at the request of a parent. Upon application, the parent organises and funds the part of the studies pursued outside the school (RiigiTeataja, n.d.). There is no information about specific requirements for home-schooling. According to the Estonian Ministry of Education and Research, there is no special support for children living in travelling circus companies available, because there are no travelling circus companies registered in Estonia and there are no children in these situations enrolled in an Estonian school.”

## Finnland

In Finnland gibt es keine speziellen schulischen Angebote für Kinder und Jugendliche, deren Eltern beruflich reisen.

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“[...] There is a possibility for children to be home-schooled, but according to the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture the number of home-schooled children is very low. Regulations for home-schooling are not mentioned.”

## Frankreich

In Frankreich reist zurzeit eine Lehrkraft beim Circus Gruss mit. Sie unterrichtet dort 13 Kinder von der Vorschule bis zum mittleren Schulabschluss. Die Lehrkraft wird vom Staat finanziert. Die Finanzierung muss jährlich beantragt werden und hängt von der Anzahl der mitreisenden, schulpflichtigen Kinder ab (mindestens 7). Es ist dem Druck und dem Engagement der Direktion des Circusses Arlette Gruss zu verdanken, dass sie eine Lehrkraft finanziert bekommen. Ansonsten werden die meisten Kindern von beruflich Reisenden über CNED schulisch begleitet. Die SchülerInnen erhalten Material, welches in einem bestimmten Zeitraum bearbeitet werden muss und per Tests kontrolliert wird. Die Eltern sind stark gefordert und beschweren sich darüber, dass es keinerlei persönliche Kontakte gibt, weder Tutoren noch irgendeine menschliche Begleitung und Beratung. Erreichen SchülerInnen nicht das geforderte Level müssen sie sesshaft werden und ihre Stammschule besuchen.

Ca. 5000 SchülerInnen werden über CNED beschult. Das Bildungsministerium überlegt, ob die Kinder von beruflich Reisenden in Zukunft noch weiter an dem Programm teilnehmen dürfen.

CNED – Centre national d'enseignement à distance – ist für die Beschulung von 100.000 Schülerinnen und Schülern verantwortlich. 30.000 von diesen Schülerinnen und Schülern reisen regelmäßig. Der Unterricht erfolgt durch Lernpakete vom CNED, die zu Hause bearbeitet werden. Oft in Kombination mit Schulbesuchen vor Ort. In Frankreich besteht keine Schulpflicht, sondern eine Bildungspflicht für 6- bis 16-jährige Kinder und Jugendliche.

(CNED 2016)

<https://www.cned.fr/>

## Griechenland

### Informationen zu Griechenland aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘

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“Based on information provided by the Greek Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs, there is a traveller tuition card for children who belong to families of travellers in general and therefore do not have a permanent residence. In Greece, children need to attend the school of their district, which is not possible for children without a permanent residence. Children can change schools easier, including during the school year, with a traveller tuition card (Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs, 2013; Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs, 2017).”

## Großbritannien

In Großbritannien gibt es keine spezielle Bildungsinstitution mehr, die sich um die Bildung von Kindern und Jugendlichen, deren Eltern beruflich reisen, kümmert. In vielen Familien bleiben die Kinder zu Hause bei den Großeltern bzw. einem Elternteil oder besuchen ein Internat. Sie dürfen nicht in wechselnde Schulen gehen.

Die NATT+ wurde im Oktober 2018 aufgehoben, die Website wurde 2019 stillgelegt, aber die NATT hat noch eine Facebook-Seite.

### Informationen zu Großbritannien aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘

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“Historically speaking, families working within the travelling circus would often access education by registering with a local school where children would attend as much as possible until the family went on tour. Once on the road, families would be able to get their children into guest schools on a regular basis by approaching schools directly or contacting their local Traveller Education Services. Furthermore, the children were often given distance learning packs and laptops (DFE E-Lamp Mobility project) to keep them focused whilst on the road. However, many of the Traveller Education Services have been disbanded or changed beyond recognition which makes increasingly difficult for these children to be admitted in guest schools. In addition, outreach support for these families and children is almost non-existent, having a local teacher visiting the fairs to mark work, give feedback and set more work is an extremely rare sight, indeed if it happens at all (NATT+ and ACP, 2016). Central government has not been supportive of Local Authority Traveller Education Services, and according to Herefordshire County Council, not all local authorities have a designated teacher to do outreach work and to monitor or support education.”



## Irland

In Irland gab es bis 2016 mobile Lehrkräfte für die Kinder beruflich reisender Eltern. Nachdem diese Einrichtung von der Regierung abgeschafft wurde, bleiben die Kinder meist bei Verwandten/ Eltern zu Hause oder sie besuchen Internate.

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“[...] There is a possibility for children to be home-schooled, but according to the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture the number of home-schooled children is very low. Regulations for home-schooling are not mentioned.”

## Italien

In Norditalien gibt es ein Projekt für Kinder und Jugendliche, deren Eltern beruflich reisen. Ansprechpartnerin ist Monica Bergamini. `Studiando Viaggiando. Migrantes, eine Institution der katholischen Kirche unterstützt die reisenden Familien.

<https://www.migrantes.it/>

In anderen Regionen besuchen die Kinder beruflich reisender Eltern jede Woche eine andere Gastschule. Die italienische Schaustellerseelsorge weiß zu berichten, dass es gerade im Süden Italiens ca. 50% gar nicht zur Schule gehen.

### Informationen zu Italien aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘

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“[...] It is however stated by Gobbo (2017) that Italian travelling (circus) families are not supported by educational provisions that can ensure their children’s effective learning, on the one hand, and teachers’ informed and efficacious teaching on the other hand. Where religious boarding schools used to be an option, these are no longer available.

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Home-schooling is also an option. According to the Italian legislation (cfr. DL 297/1994, art. 111, and DL 76/2005, art.1, par. 4), parents or guardians who choose this particular educational opportunity commit themselves to provide for the instruction of minors up to completion of compulsory education and to warrant for the students' participation and for their engagement in education. Children must take a qualifying examination to access the next school grade. There are no nation-wide support systems in play for this education option, apart from some example projects (Gobbo, 2017).”

## **Lettland**

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“In Latvia, it is possible to acquire education in four forms, namely full time, extramural (including distance education), self-education and home-schooling (Population Europe Resource Finder & Archive, 2015b). This makes it possible for children living in travelling circus companies to comply with compulsory education. However, according to the Latvian Ministry of Education and Science there are no special regulations concerning these children.”

## Niederlande

In den Niederlanden gibt es seit mehr als 60 Jahren die Stichting Rijdende School (SRS), die während der Reisesaison für den Unterricht von Grundschulkindern, deren Eltern beruflich reisen, verantwortlich ist. Die SRS ist eine niederländische Grundschule, d.h. die Kinder werden ab dem 4. Geburtstag bis zum Ende der 6. Klasse beschult. Ab dem Sekundarbereich gehen die niederländischen Jugendlichen an ihrem Heimatort zu weiterführenden Schulen. Sie reisen dann nicht mehr mit.

In den Monaten der Reisesaison gibt es ein weitgefächertes schulisches Angebot: die Grundschul Kinder können vor Ort, also auf dem Circusplatz/ Kirmesplatz, die Schulwagen der SRS besuchen, sie können online unterrichtet werden über das schuleigene Online-Portal Navileren. Oder sie können, begleitet durch Lehrkräfte der SRS, Gastschulen vor Ort besuchen. Im Winter besuchen die niederländischen Kinder ihre Stammschule am Wohnort.

Für ausländische Kinder wird versucht, Unterricht in der Muttersprache zu realisieren.

[www.stichtingrijdendeschool.nl](http://www.stichtingrijdendeschool.nl)

### Informationen zu den Niederlanden aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/11bd70ea-33bb-11ea-ba6e-01aa75ed71a1>

“Parents or guardians are exempt from the obligation to ensure that a minor is enrolled as a pupil of a school, if and as long as they lead a migratory life as a fairground operator or circus employee during the months of March through October and the minor travels with them. The exemption does not apply if the distance between the place where the minor is staying and the location of a mobile school for children of fairground operators or circus employees, which is accessible to the minor, is less than 5 kilometres, measured along the shortest sufficiently safe road (Rijksoverheid, 2002). The mobile school ‘Rijdende School’ offers a wide range of educational opportunities generally offered in combination. These include on-line education, which children can follow at home, or being accompanied by a teacher from the mobile school to visit guest schools nearby the circus location. Lastly, the circus can be accompanied by a mini-school or teacher bus which entails a school on wheels equipped with the same facilities as a primary school in a permanent location. In the winter, when the circus companies generally do not tour, the mobile school closely collaborates with the main nearby school the children attend by then. Dutch children who are staying outside of

the Netherlands also have access to the digital educational programmes from the mobile school (Stichting De Rijdende School, n.d.). From secondary level, the adolescents have to start at regular secondary schools or they can attend a boarding school for occupational travellers which are financially supported by the Dutch government. According to Landelijk Oudercontact voor de Trekkende beroepsbevolking (LOVT), these schools are however primarily attended by children from bargees and rarely by circus children. “

## Norwegen

In Norwegen gibt es keine speziellen schulischen Angebote für Kinder und Jugendliche, deren Eltern beruflich reisen.

„Aber die tatsächliche Situation für die Schausteller in Norwegen ist, dass die Kinder in ihrer Heimatstadt zur Schule gehen und ein Familienmitglied sich um sie kümmert. In den Ferien und an Wochenenden besuchen sie nach Möglichkeit die Kirmessen. Die meisten Eltern wählen diese Option, die den Kindern der Schausteller die Möglichkeit gibt, ein "normales" Leben zu führen, Sport zu treiben und enge Freunde zu haben. Es gibt nur sehr wenige Kinder, die am täglichen Leben auf den Kirmessen teilnehmen, da diese anders organisiert sind als normalerweise in Europa. Eine Familie ist Eigentümerin einer Kirmes, die dann als Lunapark durchs Land reist.“

(Quelle: Norwegisches Elternteil)

## Österreich

Kinder und Jugendliche, deren Eltern beruflich reisen, dürfen die Schulen am aktuellen Aufenthaltsort besuchen. Auch ist Homeschooling erlaubt. Am Ende des Schuljahres müssen die Kinder eine Prüfung ablegen.

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“[...] Apart from the option of home-schooling, private (boarding) schools or guest schools, there is no specific governmental support for these children (Population Europe Resource Finder & Archive, 2014a). Home-schooling is not easily arranged

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because the conditions are quite difficult to meet for circus families (Rechtsinformationssystem des Bundes, 2019).”

## Polen

In Polen organisiert das Center for the Development of Polish Education Abrorad – ORPEG Online-Unterricht für polnische Kinder und Jugendliche, die im Ausland reisen.

<http://www.orpeg.pl/>

## Portugal

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“In Portugal there are two options in relation to educating children who accompany circus companies on tour. Children can receive education by distance learning in an online platform (Direcao-Geral Da Educacao, n.d., a) or children can attend both local and guest schools with the support of an online platform provided by the Ministry. On this platform, teachers are able to track the progress of the pupil by uploading information about the student, their education path from one school to the other and updating information regarding the learning progress (Direcao-Geral Da Educacao, n.d., b).“

## Schweden

In Schweden gibt es keine speziellen schulischen Angebote für Kinder und Jugendliche, deren Eltern beruflich reisen.

## Schweiz

Die Circuskinder in der Schweiz erhalten alle eine gute schulische Bildung. Leider aber müssen alle Circusbetriebe für 90% der Kosten für das Lehrpersonal selbst aufkommen. Dies wird immer mehr zu einer Belastung für die Circusbetriebe und die Familien. Hier wäre eine Unterstützung des Staates sehr hilfreich und auch anstrebenswert!

Da die Schweiz nicht ein so großes Land ist, haben fast alle Schaustellerfamilien ihre Kinder an einem Ort in der Schweiz (normalerweise dort, wo sie ihren Wohnsitz haben), an dem sie zur Schule gehen. Somit laufen die Schaustellerkinder im ganz "normalen" Schulbetrieb mit und die Eltern (mind. einen Teil) kommen fast jeden Abend nach Hause. Somit konzentriert sich das Kostenproblem betreffend der Bildung der Kinder vor allem auf die Circusbetriebe der Schweiz.

In Zukunft muss wohl gemeinsam versucht werden, dass die Arbeit der Circusbetriebe mehr durch die öffentliche Hand unterstützt wird und damit der Weiterbestand der traditionsreichen Betriebe gesichert ist.

(Quelle: Adrian Bolzern 2016)

## Spanien

Die spanischen Circusse bekommen ab 4 Kindern eine Lehrkraft gestellt, die Unterkunft derselben und den Schulraum muss der Circus selbst finanzieren. Bei weniger als 4 Kindern müssen die Kinder wechselnde Schulen besuchen. Ab dem Alter von 12 Jahren werden die Kinder online betreut. Laut Auskunft des Servicepoint ist das spanische Onlineschulprogramm nicht gut. Auch hier sind die Eltern sehr gefragt!

In Katalonien gibt es eine Einrichtung, die sich um die schulische Betreuung von Kindern und Jugendlichen, deren Eltern beruflich reisen, kümmert. Sie stellen Material bereit und bieten Online-Unterricht an.

<http://www.anayaeducacion.es/proyecto-digital.php>

### **Informationen zu Spanien aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘**

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/11bd70ea-33bb-11ea-ba6e-01aa75ed71a1>

“The Spanish Ministry of Education provided the following information on education of children living in travelling circus companies. By the Royal Decree 1174/1983, of April 27, the first agreement was signed between the Ministry of Education and the Spanish Association of Circus Entrepreneurs for the start-up of the Itinerant Classroom Program, regarding the schooling of the children of the employees of the circuses. Article 47 of the Order EDU/849/2010, of March 18, 1983, stipulates that the aforementioned Ministry may develop actions for the educational attention of students where schooling is compulsory that cannot attend regularly educational centres because of travelling permanently through Spanish territory during the school period. The educational stages to which this is directed are pre-primary, primary and secondary education as well as secondary education for adults at a distance (ESPAD) and high school.

By means of, among others, these laws, the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training guarantees and facilitates the access and delivery of education to all students of traveling circuses. The procedure of educational provision is different depending on the number of students registered in each circus. If there is a minimum of three students enrolled, the Ministry is committed to the appointment of the teaching staff as well as to pay an amount (€ 3,000) per classroom for the cost of purchasing the caravans for traveling classes and housing of the teacher, or the operation, conservation, repair and improvement of resources and teaching materials. When the number is smaller, the teaching is remote. In any case, access to education is guaranteed as well as access to internet, the digital platform and the materials. The quality control is carried out through the teacher responsible for the teaching and the tutor of the group. Also, during the school year, three ordinary and one extraordinary evaluations are carried out. These evaluations are face-to-face, depending on the location where the circus acts. The CICEAD (Center for Innovation and Development of Distance Education) designs and sends the tests to the different consulates or Education Councils of the Spanish embassies in the different countries where the

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circus plans its performances. Later, the CIDEAD teachers value the evaluation tests and record the corresponding notes. Student-teacher communication is very fluid during the entire learning process. The platform provided by CIDEAD allows knowing the student's activity in terms of user access frequency as well."

## Tschechien

In Tschechien geben die Schulen den Kindern, deren Eltern im In- und Ausland reisen, Lernpakete mit. Dafür müssen die Behörden die Eltern für `fähig` genug halten, um die Kinder selber auf der Reise zu unterrichten, d.h. die Eltern müssen nachweisen, dass sie eine höhere Schulbildung/ Studium genossen haben. Für die zentralen Abschlussprüfungen müssen die Kinder und Jugendlichen nach Hause fahren.

(Auskunft von tschechischen Eltern 2016)

### **Informationen zu Tschechien aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘**

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/11bd70ea-33bb-11ea-ba6e-01aa75ed71a1>

Based on information provided by the Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, in primary education children are enrolled in local schools in which they participate in exams. If they pass exams and if all conditions are met, they are allowed to be homeschooled. If they do not pass, they have to stay and attend the local school instead. However, there is no support system to accomplish this, whilst the conditions for home-schooling are quite strict. For example, the home-school teacher needs to have a university degree if (s)he wishes to teach a pupil who is in the second stage of primary education. Unfortunately, having a university degree is not a common feature amongst those working within traditional/classical circus companies in particular.

## Ungarn

In Ungarn dürfen die Kinder beruflich reisender Eltern mitreisen. Homeschooling ist erlaubt, am Ende des Schuljahres müssen Prüfungen abgelegt werden.



## Informationen zu Ungarn aus der Studie ‚Situation of circus in the EU Member States‘

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“Children living in travelling circus companies are usually home-schooled by their parents or guardians. They only have to take a compulsory exam twice a year at a local school. Other options are paying a teacher to accompany the circus company on tour or at distance education supported by their local school. For secondary education, the methods are at this moment under expansion, but according to our contact from the national circus most used methods are home-schooling, digital learning and circusowned mobile classroom. Boarding schools are also available, but these are not popular. The above information is based on information provided by the Hungarian National Circus Company Maciva and Hungarian Circus Arts School BIAK.”

### ENTE liegen noch keine Informationen zu folgenden Ländern vor:

Luxemburg, Litauen, Malta, Rumänien, Slowenien, Slowakei und Zypern vor.