

RIGHTS OF ROMA AND TRAVELLERS IN 13 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

PERSPECTIVES
FROM THE
ROMA SURVEY 2024

ROMA SURVEY 2024



FRA

RIGHTS OF ROMA AND TRAVELLERS
IN 13 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Vienna, 2025

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Foreword

Generations of Roma and Travellers across Europe have faced a cycle of deprivation and exclusion. For too long they have remained on the sidelines of political debate and policy action that could bring real, positive change.

The findings in this report show that antigypsyism continues to devastate their lives, harming generations of Roma children. Roma are four times more likely than others in the EU to live in poverty. Roma children are segregated in schools and are more likely to grow up in overcrowded or unsuitable homes.

Although there has been some improvement in access to fundamental rights, it is mostly about limiting the effects of antigypsyism rather than addressing its root causes. Better access to housing, healthcare and education is one thing, but living a life free from discrimination and prejudice is another.

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) work on Roma inclusion spans many years, documenting the deprivation that Roma and Traveller communities face. In the latest survey, we hoped for significant improvement. Developments in some key areas are heartening, but across the board there has been no obvious major improvement. Unfortunately, the likelihood of reaching the stated EU goals by 2030 now seems very low. This signals a worrying lack of commitment to changing the experiences of Roma and Travellers, both now and for future generations.

We cannot accept marginal progress. We cannot accept that another generation grows up in exclusion. Roma and Traveller communities deserve equal treatment, and breaking the cycle of deprivation must be a priority.

Justice delayed is justice denied. Let us be the generation that finally delivers fundamental rights for Roma and Traveller communities across Europe.

Sirpa Rautio
Director



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Why is this survey needed?

The Roma Survey 2024 provides comparable data on the actual impact of EU and national anti-discrimination, anti-racism and equality legislation and policies (including policies on poverty reduction and social inclusion) on Roma/Travellers, as a selected group of rights holders. The data from some EU Member States enable the analysis of trends over time. This reveals how the EU and its Member States uphold their legal obligations related to fundamental rights – as guaranteed under the Treaty on European Union, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the **Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union** – in respect of Roma/Travellers.

Previous findings from surveys by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) suggest that Roma and Travellers across the EU face not only direct violations of their fundamental rights – including discrimination, segregation and hate-motivated harassment and violence – but also indirect violations of their legally protected rights. This is demonstrated by a sizeable gap between Roma/Travellers and the general population with regard to key parameters of their achievements in education, employment, health and housing.

The principle of non-discrimination is the fundamental principle of EU law. Articles 2 and 6 of the **Treaty on European Union** ⁽¹⁾ explicitly acknowledge equality and non-discrimination as foundational values in the EU context.

In 2009, the Treaty of Lisbon introduced a cross-cutting clause with a view to integrating the fight against discrimination into all EU policies and measures (**Article 10 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**) ⁽²⁾. This right is also enshrined in Article 21 of the **Charter of Fundamental Rights**, which states that ‘Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited’ ⁽³⁾. The relevant authorities of Member States are bound to comply with the Charter of Fundamental Rights when implementing EU law

The EU recognises that many Roma living in the Member States remain marginalised and face discrimination, antigypsyism and socioeconomic exclusion. Their fundamental rights are under threat in several areas of life ⁽⁴⁾. FRA’s findings have consistently demonstrated this using robust statistical data since 2008. The results of FRA’s surveys in 2008 ⁽⁵⁾, 2011 ⁽⁶⁾, 2016 ⁽⁷⁾, 2019 ⁽⁸⁾ and 2021 ⁽⁹⁾ show that the EU’s and the Member States’ efforts result in limited and uneven progress with regard to Roma’s access to fundamental rights.

A 2020 European Commission communication set out the **EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation up to 2030**, promoting the effective equality, socioeconomic inclusion and meaningful participation of Roma ⁽¹⁰⁾. It focused on addressing four objectives related to the right to education (Article 14 of the **Charter of Fundamental Rights**), employment (understood as the freedom to seek employment and work) (Article 15 of the **Charter**), housing (particularly the right to housing assistance) (Article 34 of the **Charter**) and the right of access to healthcare (Article 35 of the **Charter**). It asked FRA to collect and provide data and background information on progress towards Roma inclusion in the Member States on a regular basis. A year later, the **2021 Council recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and participation** ⁽¹¹⁾ called upon Member States to make use of the portfolio of indicators ⁽¹²⁾, a monitoring framework developed jointly by FRA, the Commission and the Member States.

The EU-level policies for addressing Roma exclusion and deprivations are set out in the **EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation** (referred to hereafter as the EU Roma framework). It sets seven objectives at the EU level for the period up to 2030. Three of these objectives are cross-cutting in the areas of equality, inclusion and participation. The other four are sectoral objectives in the areas of education, employment, housing and health. To implement these objectives effectively, they need to be supported by the ability to measure progress ⁽¹³⁾.

The 2020 communication situates the **EU Roma framework** in the context of building a union of equality. It refers explicitly to the general principles of non-discrimination and equality set out in the **Treaty on European Union** (Articles 2 and 3(3)), the **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union** (Articles 8, 10, 19 and 67(3)), the **Charter of Fundamental Rights** (Articles 20 and 21) ⁽¹⁴⁾ and secondary EU legislation such as Directive 2000/43/EC on racial equality ⁽¹⁵⁾. The framework's principles and targets also correspond to the principles of the **European Pillar of Social Rights** ⁽¹⁶⁾.

The **EU Roma framework** reflects the United Nations **sustainable development goals** (SDGs) and their overarching principle of leaving no one behind ⁽¹⁷⁾. By addressing the situation of Roma, the EU can make progress in achieving the SDGs. SDGs 1 and 2 (reducing poverty and hunger), 3 and 4 (supporting health and well-being and quality education for all), 6 and 7 (access to clean water and sanitation and affordable and clean energy), 10 and 11 (reducing inequality within and among countries and developing inclusive and sustainable cities and communities) and 16 (peaceful societies, access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions) are particularly important entry points ⁽¹⁸⁾.

FRA uses the term 'Roma' as an umbrella term to encompass Roma, Sinti, Kale, Romanichals, Boyash/Rudari, Balkan Egyptians, eastern groups (Dom, Lom and Abdal), groups such as Travellers, Yenish and the populations designated under the administrative term *Gens du voyage* and people who identify themselves as Gypsies ⁽¹⁹⁾. This is consistent with the practice of the European Commission and aligned with the definition of the Council of Europe. FRA, like the Council of Europe, adds the term 'Travellers' where appropriate to highlight actions that specifically relate to them.

NEED FOR DATA: MONITORING THE EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

FRA's mandate is to provide assistance and expertise relating to fundamental rights in the EU. One way of doing this is by supplying relevant, objective, reliable and comparable information and data on fundamental rights to EU institutions and Member States ⁽²⁰⁾. The **EU Roma framework** also stipulates the agency should carry out a regular Roma survey for the years 2020, 2024 and 2028, to provide the data necessary for baseline, midterm and final results, reflecting any change in the situation of Roma.

In 2024, FRA launched a survey on Roma/Travellers in 10 Member States (Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania and Spain) and three accession countries (Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia).

All the countries covered were included in previous FRA Roma surveys (the Second EU Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II) in 2016, the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey and the 2021 Roma Survey), with the exception of Albania, and all host sufficiently large Roma/Traveller populations. Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia have been added to the survey as non-EU countries, reflecting their membership as observers on FRA's Management Board and given that they have sizeable Roma populations. The countries included in the Roma Survey 2024 cover 86 % of the estimated Roma/Traveller population in the EU and 54 % of the estimated Roma/Traveller population in Europe ⁽²¹⁾.

The survey aimed to provide data to populate the **EU Roma framework's** headline and secondary indicators for use in the framework's monitoring. In terms of methodology and the questionnaire used, the survey aligns with the Roma Survey 2021 as well as previous FRA Roma surveys (EU-MIDIS II, the Roma and Travellers Survey), which enables the analysis of trends in key

indicators. This should help Member States to develop more targeted measures in their national Roma frameworks and to assess the achievement of their objectives. The current survey provides data for the assessment of changes in the situation of Roma/Travellers midway through the implementation of the **EU Roma framework**.

THE REPORT

The report's principal objective is to provide evidence on the exercise of fundamental rights by Roma/Travellers in selected European countries and to provide data for the EU Roma framework at its midpoint. As a result, the report's structure aligns with the framework's seven objectives:

- fight and prevent antigypsyism and discrimination;
- reduce poverty and social exclusion to close the socioeconomic gap between Roma and the general population;
- promote participation through empowerment, cooperation and trust;
- increase effective equal access to quality and inclusive mainstream education;
- increase effective equal access to quality and sustainable employment;
- improve Roma health and increase effective equal access to quality healthcare and social services;
- increase effective equal access to adequate desegregated housing and essential services.

For each objective, the report covers the headline indicators, supported by selected secondary indicators. In addition to presenting the data for 2024 for all countries covered, it compares the 2024 data with those from 2021 and 2016 for countries where it is possible. Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey (marked with an asterisk (*) in the figures). A trend analysis looks at the change vis-à-vis 2016 (2019 for France and Ireland). These values were used in defining the EU Roma framework, and the numeric targets of the framework use these values as a basis. Given the limited comparability of 2024 and 2021 data for Italy due to a change in the survey methodology and the non-existence of 2016 data for Italy, the report does not analyse trends in Italy.

The Roma Survey 2024 also provides data on Travellers in Ireland and *Gens du voyage* in France. Differences exist in the terminology used for the groups researched, but for clarity figures and tables in the report use only the term 'Roma' in the legend when values for the general population are also provided. In the case of France, the term encompasses Travellers. In the case of Ireland, the report presents results for Travellers and Roma separately to examine trends since 2019, when only Travellers were interviewed in Ireland. When referring to information related to the entire Roma Survey 2024, the report uses the term 'Roma/Travellers'. When referring to individual countries, the report uses the terms 'Roma' or 'Travellers' depending on the population covered in that country.

The report refers to the average value for the EU (EU total). The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys (marked with a double asterisk (**)) in the figures). For each survey, the EU total refers to the following countries.

- The EU total for Roma 2024 covers 10 Member States: Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania and Spain. Weights are based on the size of the Roma/Traveller population covered in the Roma Survey 2024.
- The EU total for Roma 2021 includes the 10 Member States covered in 2021: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Spain. Weights are based on

the size of the Roma population covered in the 2021 Roma Survey and the national Roma surveys in Bulgaria and Slovakia.



- The EU total for Roma 2016 covers nine Member States: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Spain. Weights are based on the size of the Roma population covered in EU-MIDIS II in 2016.
- The EU total for the general population covers the EU-27. Weights are based on the size of the general population. The source of the values for the most recent year is provided under each figure. The baseline values (from 2018) for the general population are taken from the [analytical document accompanying the EU Roma framework](#) ⁽²²⁾.



This report presents data FRA collected in the 10 EU countries and three accession countries covered by the Roma Survey 2024. FRA also supports national collection of data on Roma in other EU countries. The results from these countries, such as Slovakia, will be published by FRA online when they become available.

When interpreting the values provided in the report, it must be understood that there is a sampling error embedded in the data. Therefore, if the difference between values exceeds ± 5 percentage points, it should be interpreted as no change.

The report also provides a visual indication of how data between 2016 and 2024 should be interpreted in terms of trends:

 indicating no change in the situation

  indicating a positive trend (improvement) – depending on the indicator, this corresponds to either an increase or a decrease in value

  indicating a negative trend (worsening) – depending on the indicator, this corresponds to either an increase or a decrease in value.

The survey in a nutshell

WHO ARE THE RESPONDENTS?

The survey collected information from 10 126 respondents living in private households who self-identify as Roma or any other group that is subsumed under this umbrella term (see the passage on definitions above), are aged 16 years or older and have lived in the survey country for at least the past 12 months. Information was also collected on their households and the 22 484 people living in them (Table 1).

TABLE 1: ROMA SURVEY 2024: NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PER COUNTRY

Country	Interviews	Household members
Albania	510	1 067
Bulgaria	1 029	2 056
Czechia	998	1 403
France	430	716
Greece	522	1 447
Hungary	1 047	2 170
Ireland	Roma	106
	Travellers	415
Italy	505	1 090
North Macedonia	515	1 114
Portugal	422	1 163
Romania	1 814	4 106
Serbia	670	1 820
Spain	1 143	2 955
Total	10 126	22 484

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2024

HOW WAS THE SURVEY CARRIED OUT?

Coverage

The survey was conducted in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Spain. Face-to-face interviews took place in June–December 2024. The interviews were conducted in the official language of the country; in Ireland, Bulgarian, Czech and Romanian were also used to interview Roma.

Representativeness

The present survey was set up to be representative of the Roma population in each country. This means the representativeness of the survey is limited to the population covered in the sources of information available for sampling.

Sampling

Respondents were selected through country-wide, stratified, multistage area-based random probability sampling in all countries but Ireland, Italy and Portugal. In Ireland, all respondents were selected through non-probability quota sampling. In Italy and Portugal, larger proportions of respondents were selected using this method as well. Quota sampling was implemented in randomly selected localities following the same procedure as in the case of random probability sampling. For further details, see Annex 5 and the technical report for the survey ⁽²³⁾.

Participation

The preparation of the survey considered the particularities of the target population and respected related ethical and cultural aspects. The survey recruited and trained interviewers with a Roma background or worked alongside mediators with a Roma background or strong links to the communities involved.

Throughout the preparation and implementation of the survey in 2024, the field work agency (Ipsos) and its national partner agencies consulted stakeholders in the countries covered on matters related to the selection of respondents and fieldwork management. In March 2025, FRA discussed preliminary survey findings with Roma civil-society organisations and other stakeholders in the countries surveyed, such as national Roma contact points, equality bodies and other public institutions.

Key findings

This report presents evidence on how Roma/Travellers' fundamental rights under EU law are exercised in selected Member States and accession countries. The data and their interpretation illustrate how the measures and activities of EU institutions and of individual countries as duty bearers are reflected in the changing situation of these specific groups of rights holders. It compares the situation in 2024 with that in 2016 (2019 for France and Ireland). These past values were used as a benchmark when establishing the current **EU Roma framework**.

Roma Survey 2024 data (**Figure 1**) suggest that, on average, there have been (EU-level) improvements for Roma/Travellers in 10 out of the 16 headline indicators proposed by the **EU Roma framework**. This means Roma and Travellers have greater access to certain rights now than they did in 2016, including the right to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being and those of their family (partial improvement); the right to education (partial improvement), the right to work (partial improvement) and the right to access preventative healthcare and to benefit from medical treatment. The situation has worsened with regard to one indicator (the under-reporting of discrimination). No change is observed for five indicators (overall discrimination experience, educational attainment, segregation in education, gender employment gap and overcrowding). Out of these, three indicators – the ones related to discrimination (overall and in individual areas of life), to segregation in education and to gender equality in employment – are directly linked to rights guaranteed by fundamental rights law that underpins the **EU Roma framework**.

The data suggest that most of the EU-level goals set by the **EU Roma framework** for increasing effective equal access to high-quality and sustainable employment are likely to be achieved by 2030.

The data also suggest that several of the EU-level goals set are not likely to be achieved by 2030, including:

- fighting and preventing antigypsyism and discrimination;
- reducing poverty and social exclusion to close the socioeconomic gap between Roma and the general population;
- promoting participation through empowerment, cooperation and trust;
- increasing effective equal access to quality and inclusive mainstream education;
- improving Roma health and increasing effective equal access to quality healthcare and social services;
- increasing effective equal access to adequate desegregated housing and essential services.

In the cases of health, poverty, social exclusion and housing, the EU-level goals are not likely to be achieved by 2030, despite recent improvements in indicators. This is because the starting conditions were very poor, meaning it will take longer to reach the objectives.

FIGURE 1: TRENDS IN THE SITUATION OF ROMA AND TRAVELLERS BETWEEN 2016 AND 2024 REGARDING THE EU ROMA FRAMEWORK'S HEADLINE INDICATORS AND LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING THE EU-LEVEL GOALS



NB: For the headline indicators, light grey indicates no change, green indicates improvement and red indicates deterioration. For the EU-level objectives, red indicates goals not likely to be achieved by 2030; green indicates goals likely to be (mostly) achieved by 2030. ECEC, early childhood education and care; NEET, not in education, employment or training.

No Member State is likely to achieve the EU-level goals set for antigypsyism and discrimination, participation or health (Table 2). Data suggest that two Member States each are likely to achieve the EU-level objectives on poverty and social exclusion (Bulgaria and Hungary) and education (Bulgaria and Italy). Four Member States each are likely to achieve the objectives on employment (Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy and Romania) and housing (Czechia, Greece, Italy and Spain). The largest number of objectives are likely to be achieved in Bulgaria (on poverty and social exclusion, education and employment) and Italy (on education, employment and housing). A closer look at the individual goals shows that Member States have the most difficulty with those related to closing the gap between Roma/ Travellers and the general population. An assessment of the likelihood of the Member States covered by the Roma Survey 2024 achieving the EU-level goals at the national level is provided in Annex 1.

TABLE 2: LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING THE EU-LEVEL GOALS BY COUNTRY

Objective	EU total	BG	CZ	EL	ES	FR (a)	HU	IE (b)	IT	PT	RO
Antigypsyism and discrimination	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Poverty and social exclusion	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
Participation	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Education	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red
Employment	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green
Health	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Housing	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red

(a) France’s sample comprises Gens du voyage.

(b) Ireland’s sample comprises Travellers (the Roma interviewed for the Roma Survey 2024 in Ireland are not included in this analysis).

NB: Red colouring indicates goals not likely to be achieved by 2030; green colouring indicates goals likely to be (mostly) achieved by 2030.

The availability of comparative data for several time periods enables increased precision in documenting the real situation of Roma/Travellers in the countries surveyed. The Roma Survey 2024 data also suggest that COVID-19 had a large impact on Roma (24) across the surveyed countries. Data for 2021 were collected using the same methodology as in 2016 and 2024, but the situation in 2021 was atypical. For one thing, Roma were disproportionately affected by the toll of pandemic-related emergency measures. For another, such measures (lockdowns and other restrictions) affected both the survey process (making access to Roma communities more difficult) and the respondents’ priorities regarding daily challenges they were struggling with. As a result, the indicators for 2021 (also presented in this report) often stand outside the trend that is observable between 2016 and 2024. At the same time, the measures and policies individual countries implemented during this period could not have had a large enough impact in such a short period of time to explain the substantial changes between 2021 and 2024.

Data from previous FRA surveys have been criticised for not fully illustrating the variety of the situations of Roma and Travellers in the countries surveyed. However, it is important to note the findings from the Roma Survey 2024 present an average picture of the situation of Roma and Travellers. The situations of individual Roma/Travellers between and within the countries surveyed may vary for better or worse.

This report provides a snapshot of the persisting impact of antigypsyism and the problems many Roma and Travellers face in accessing their fundamental rights to employment, education, healthcare and housing. Since the first Roma Survey in 2011, FRA has issued 160 FRA opinions in its publications indicating what practical improvements should be made by the EU and individual Member States to fulfil their obligations with respect to the fundamental rights of Roma and Travellers. However, policies have been notoriously slow and ineffectual in addressing the challenges identified by FRA reports, and most of these FRA opinions remain valid. A list of publications with FRA opinions related to Roma and Travellers is provided in Annex 2.

Discrimination against Roma because of their origin remains high over time

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework's target for objective 1 is to, by 2030:

- cut the proportion of Roma who have experienced discrimination by at least half; that is, ensure that fewer than 13 % of Roma experience discrimination.



Overall, Roma/Travellers observe no change with respect to their experience of discrimination and harassment because of their ethnic origin. The EU-level target of fewer than 13 % of Roma experiencing discrimination by 2030 (halved from the value observed in 2016) most likely will not be achieved by 2030, given that current levels are more than double the target percentage. Experiences between women and men vary among countries. Older Roma/Travellers report experiencing discrimination less often. Roma living in non-Roma neighbourhoods experience discrimination less often than those living in neighbourhoods where all or most people are Roma, especially in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechia, Italy, Portugal and Serbia.

- ★ Every third Roma/Traveller respondent (31 %) felt discriminated against based on their ethnic background in the 12 months preceding the survey in at least one of the following areas of life: when looking for work or at work; in education (as students or as parents/guardians of students); in health; in housing; in administrative offices or public services; or when in other public or private services such as restaurants, bars, night clubs, hotels, shops or public transport. This finding suggests no substantial change in comparison with 2016, when the value was 26 %. Discrimination rates have decreased, although only very moderately, in Greece and Serbia, while they have increased in Czechia, France, Ireland, North Macedonia and Portugal.
- ★ Every fifth Roma/Traveller respondent (19 %) experienced at least one out of five forms of hate-motivated harassment in the 12 months preceding the survey, confirming a positive trend in the reduction of harassment in comparison with the 30 % reported in 2016. The same trend is visible at the national level in Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary and Romania, while the opposite trend is found in North Macedonia and Portugal.

Fewer Roma live in poverty but still four times more than the general EU-27 population

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework's targets for objective 2 are to, by 2030:

- halve the poverty gap between Roma and the general population and ensure that the majority of Roma escape poverty;
- reduce the poverty gap between Roma children and other children by at least half and ensure that the majority of Roma children escape poverty.



The **EU Roma framework** sets targets for objective 2 to combat social exclusion and poverty, in compliance with the safeguards provided by Article 34 of the **Charter of Fundamental Rights**. The fight against social exclusion has been taken up by EU law, in addition to Council of Europe law. Article 153, paragraph 1, of the **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union** provides that the EU must 'support and complement the activities of the Member States' to combat social exclusion without binding measures being adopted, based on Member States invoking their national powers and the principle of subsidiarity.

Overall, Roma/Travellers observe improvements in comparison with 2016 and especially with 2021 (during the COVID-19 pandemic) in all headline indicators related to poverty and social exclusion. However, neither of the two EU-level targets for this objective are likely to be achieved by 2030. There are no discernible differences in the situation

between women and men. The survey results suggest that three factors increase the risk of poverty and social exclusion: age, limitations in daily activities due to health reasons and living in areas where all or most people are Roma/Travellers (with the last two having a significant impact).

- ★ Three out of four Roma/Travellers (70 %) are at risk of poverty: they live in households with an equivalised income (after social transfers) that is lower than 60 % of the median income in their country. The percentage has decreased in comparison with 2016 (80 %), drastically so in each individual country. However, differences between the rate for Roma and that for the general population are still large (16 % in the EU-27 in 2024 and 17 % in 2018).
- ★ 77 % of Roma/Traveller children aged under 18 live in households at risk of poverty. This rate is lower than in 2016 (85 %) but still much higher than that for children from the general population (19 % in the EU-27 in 2024 and 20 % in 2018).
- ★ A considerably smaller share of Roma/Travellers live in severe material deprivation (37 %) than in 2016 (62 %). The data show a worsening trend only in Ireland (for Travellers) and no change in France, North Macedonia and Portugal. In the remaining countries, the trend is towards improvement. However, the latest data available for the general EU-27 population (6 % in both 2020 and 2018) show consistently large gaps with the Roma/Traveller population. This indicator is no longer monitored by Eurostat and was replaced by the material and social deprivation rate.
- ★ The share of Roma/Traveller children aged 17 and under living in severe material deprivation is also lower (40 %) than it was in 2016 (66 %). The rates in the countries surveyed have generally decreased since 2016, except for Traveller children in Ireland. In comparison, 7 % of children in the general population in the EU-27 are in the same situation (data from 2020 and 2018).



Despite an increase in trust in the police and the legal system, Roma under-report discrimination and harassment

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework's target for objective 3 is to, by 2030:

- double the proportion of Roma who file a report when they experience discrimination – that is, ensure that at least 30 % of Roma victims of discrimination report it.



The objective's formulation reflects the Member State obligation to ensure that there are national bodies providing independent assistance to victims of discrimination in pursuing their complaints about discrimination, without prejudice to the right of victims and of associations, organisations or other legal entities, as guaranteed by Article 13 of **Directive 2000/43/EC** on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.

Roma/Travellers continue to under-report cases of discrimination, even more so than in 2016. Based on this worsening trend, it is very unlikely that the EU-level target will be achieved by 2030. While under-reporting occurs across the Roma/Traveller populations, awareness of equality

bodies and trust in the police and the national legal system vary by sex, age, disability status and type of neighbourhood in which a respondent lives.

- ★ The incidents of discrimination, hate-motivated harassment and violence that Roma/Travellers experience in the EU remain largely invisible to the institutions, including equality bodies and law enforcement authorities, that have a legal obligation to assist victims. Only 6 % of all Roma/Traveller victims of discrimination reported or made a complaint about the latest incident of discrimination. This is just over a third of the rate in 2016 (16 %). A negative trend persists in all countries but North Macedonia, Serbia and Spain, where the rate has not changed.
- ★ Every second Roma/Traveller respondent (46 %) has heard about at least one equality body, national human rights institution or ombudsperson's office in their country – confirming the trend of improvement observed between 2016 (29 %) and 2021 (50 %). An overall positive trend is observed in most countries except for Hungary and Serbia, where the rate is stagnant.
- ★ Every second Roma/Traveller respondent (49 %) trusts the police in their country. This is more than in 2016 (37 %), but considerably less than the rate among the general population in the EU (73 %). Trust in the police decreased only in Greece, Ireland (for Travellers) and North Macedonia. Two out of five Roma/Traveller respondents (40 %) trust the legal system in their country. This figure was 29 % in 2016. The value for the general EU-27 population is 55 %. Trust in the legal system decreased only in Greece.

More Roma children are enrolled in early childhood education, but segregation and discrimination persist

The objective's formulation refers to the obligation of the Member States to ensure the right to education as guaranteed by Article 14 of the **Charter of Fundamental Rights** and to ensure that this right includes the opportunity to receive free compulsory education. Pursuant to Article 51(2), the **Charter** purports not to create any new powers for the EU, but to encourage cooperation between Member States and, 'if necessary', supplement and support their action in education generally and on all levels, as enshrined in Article 149 of the **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**.

Overall, there have been improvements in the situation of Roma/Travellers since 2016 in terms of early childhood education, although most countries increased the segregation of Roma/Traveller children. Data suggest that none of the three EU-level targets on education are likely to be achieved by 2030. Educational indicators are not influenced by sex or age, but Roma/Travellers living in areas where only some or no other people are Roma/Travellers achieve a higher level of education and experience segregated education and discrimination less.

- ★ Every second Roma/Traveller child (53 %) attends early childhood education. Although there has been improvement in comparison with 2016 (42 %), this is still only about half of the proportion observed for children in the general population in the EU (95 % in both 2023 and 2018). A positive trend is observed in most countries covered except for Spain, where Roma Survey 2024 data confirm the opposite trend to that indicated in the Roma Survey 2021.



EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework's targets for objective 4 are to, by 2030:

- cut by at least half the gap between Roma and the general population regarding enrolment in early childhood education and care and ensure that at least 70 % of Roma children are in preschool;
- reduce the gap in upper-secondary education completion by at least one third and ensure that the majority of Roma youth complete at least upper-secondary education;
- ensure that fewer than one in five Roma children attend schools where most or all of the children are Roma.



- ★ Only 32 % of Roma/Travellers aged 20–24 have completed at least upper-secondary education; this marks little change in comparison with 2016 (28 %). In the general EU-27 population, this rate was 84 % in both 2024 and 2018. In Czechia, Greece and Serbia, the share is decreasing, while in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Spain, it is increasing. In the remaining countries, the situation has not changed.
- ★ Every second Roma/Traveller child (46 %) is educated in a school where all or most of the pupils are Roma/Travellers. This has changed very little over the past few years (52 % in 2021 and 44 % in 2016). Only in North Macedonia is the trend positive, while most countries surveyed, including Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Greece and Romania, have shown a negative trend (i.e. an increase in segregation) since 2016.
- ★ 14 % of Roma/Traveller respondents felt discriminated against because of their ethnic origin during the 12 months before the survey when in contact with an educational institution, either as a student or as a parent/guardian of a child. This is a higher share than in 2016 (7 %). All countries surveyed observe the same negative trend except for Hungary, Serbia and Spain, where the situation has not changed, and Greece, where the share of Roma experiencing discrimination in education has decreased.

More Roma are in paid work, but the gender gap and discrimination have also increased

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework's targets for objective 5 are to, by 2030:

- cut the employment gap by at least half and ensure that at least 60 % of Roma are in paid work;
- cut the gender employment gap for Roma by at least half to ensure that at least 45 % of Roma women are in paid work;
- cut the rate of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) by at least half and ensure that fewer than one in three Roma youth are NEET.

The strategic targets of the **EU Roma framework** underline the obligations from the provisions of the recast Directive 2006/54/EC on equal opportunities and equal treatment of women and men in employment and occupation, which requires the prohibition of direct and indirect sex discrimination, harassment and sexual harassment with regard to pay, (access to) employment and occupational social security schemes. The objectives are also compliant with obligations set out in Directive 2000/43/EC implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin. This directive prohibits discrimination on the ground of racial or ethnic origin in a broad range of fields, including employment, social protection and social advantages, education and goods and services available to the public, including housing.

Overall, the employment situation of Roma/Travellers has improved in comparison with 2016. It seems that almost all EU-level targets on employment can be achieved by 2030. However, the gender employment gap and discrimination have increased. Roma living in non-Roma neighbourhoods are in a better situation in the labour market than Roma living in neighbourhoods where all or most people are Roma, especially in Albania, Czechia, Hungary, Portugal and Romania.



- ★ In 2024, every second Roma/Traveller aged 20–64 (54 %) was in paid work. This encompasses being in full-time work, part-time work, self-employment or occasional work, doing ad hoc jobs or having worked in the past four weeks. This is an improvement on the 2016 rate (43 %) but is still only less than three quarters of the rate for the general EU population (75 % in 2023 and 73 % in 2018). A positive trend is observed in all countries surveyed, except for Portugal, where the trend is negative, and France, Greece and Serbia, where the rate is unchanged.
- ★ Employment levels have increased for both Roma/Traveller women and men. In 2024, 38 % of Roma/Traveller women aged 20–64 were in employment, in comparison with 69 % of Roma/Traveller men in the same age category. However, the gender gap (31 percentage points) has increased since 2016 (27 percentage points). Four countries have reached the EU-level target for Roma women’s employment: Bulgaria (49 %), Czechia (45 %), Hungary (53 %) and Italy (45 %).
- ★ Every second young (aged 16–24) Roma/Traveller (47 %) is NEET, a large decrease from the rate of 62 % in 2016. This is still five times higher than the rate for the EU-27’s general population (9 % in 2023 and 10 % in 2018). A negative trend is observed only in Portugal and Serbia. In Czechia, Greece and Ireland (for Travellers), the situation has not changed.
- ★ Every third Roma/Traveller older than 16 (36 %) felt discriminated against because of being Roma/Traveller when looking for a job in the last 12 months before the survey – double the rate from 2016 (16 %). The discrimination rate is somewhat lower once they are in work – two out of five Roma/Travellers older than 16 (22 %) felt discriminated against because of being Roma/Traveller in the workplace in the last 12 months before the survey. This is four times more than in 2016 (5 %). Every Member State surveyed shows the same negative trend in both indicators.

Gap in longevity between Roma and the general population has decreased

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework's target for objective 6 is to, by 2030:

- cut the life expectancy gap by at least half and ensure that Roma women and men live five years longer.



The objective relates to Article 1 of the **Charter of Fundamental Rights** as an overarching principle and to the right to life guaranteed by Article 2 of the Charter. In general, it is also connected with the right to access preventative healthcare and the right to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices, guaranteed by Article 35 of the **Charter**, as these are interconnected with life expectancy. In addition, these are linked to the political obligation under the **European Pillar of Social Rights**. While the pillar itself does not directly address life expectancy, its principles and safeguards for rights can contribute to longer and healthier lives by promoting access to healthcare, social protection and a supportive environment. The **EU Roma framework** formulates the need to adjust these political goals for the Roma community.

Although Roma Survey 2024 data suggest a small decrease in the gap between Roma/Travellers and the general population with regard to life expectancy at birth, the EU-level target is not likely to be achieved by 2030.

- ★ Roma/Traveller women's lifespans are 7.4 years shorter than those of women in the general population, and those of Roma/Traveller men are 8.0 years shorter than those of men in the general population (these gaps were 8.0 for women and 8.5 for men in 2017). In all countries covered by the survey, the gap shows a declining trend. Life expectancy for Roma/Traveller women in the Member States covered is on average 75.6 years (74.6 in 2017), while for Roma/Traveller men it is 69.2 years (68.3 in 2017).
- ★ Three out of four Roma/Travellers in the Member States surveyed (74 %) have health insurance in their country. There has been no change in this regard since 2016 (73 %). In Bulgaria, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, North Macedonia and Serbia, there is a positive trend. In the remaining countries, the situation has not changed.
- ★ 16 % of Roma/Travellers felt discriminated against for their Roma/Traveller origin when accessing health services in the past 12 months. This is two times more than in 2016 (8 %). All countries surveyed show the same negative trend except for Greece, Romania, Serbia and Spain, where the situation has not changed.



Housing conditions for Roma are getting better

The targets set for objective 7 seek to ensure a decent existence for all those who lack sufficient resources, in compliance with Article 34 of the [Charter of Fundamental Rights](#) and in accordance with the rules set out by EU law and national laws and practices. They reaffirm the EU's and Member States' obligations to combat social exclusion and poverty, with recognition of and respect for the right to social and housing assistance.

Overall, the housing situation of Roma/Travellers has improved since 2016. However, national variations exist. The EU-level targets could be achieved in most countries with regard to housing deprivation and access to tap water, but not overcrowding. Children (aged 15 and under) face worse housing conditions than other Roma/Travellers. Living in non-Roma localities often results in better housing conditions and access to tap water and less overcrowding than living in predominantly Roma/Traveller areas

- ★ Every second Roma/Traveller (47 %) lives in a state of housing deprivation, that is, in damp, dark dwellings or housing without proper sanitation facilities. The rate has improved since 2016, when it was 61 %, but it is far higher than the rate of 18 % for the general EU population in 2023 and 2018. The Roma Survey 2024 confirms the decreasing trend in comparison with 2016 in almost all countries surveyed. An increasing trend is found only in France and Portugal, while in Ireland (for Travellers) and Spain, there is no change.
- ★ Four out of five Roma/Travellers (83 %) live in a household that does not have enough rooms and is overcrowded. This rate has changed little since 2016 (78 %). It is almost five times the rate for the general EU population in both 2024 and 2018 (17 %). The data show no positive change in comparison with previous years in all the countries surveyed except North Macedonia.



EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework's targets for objective 7: by 2030

- reduce the gap between Roma and the general population with regard to housing deprivation by at least one third and ensure that the majority of Roma do not face housing deprivation;
- reduce the gap between Roma and the general population with regard to living in overcrowded households by at least half and ensure that the majority of Roma do not live in overcrowded households;
- ensure that at least 95 % of Roma have access to tap water.

- ★ One out of five Roma/Travellers (17 %) live without tap water inside their accommodation – a clear improvement in comparison with 2016 (30 %). Progress is mainly due to substantial reductions in Hungary and Romania. The rate is still eight times higher than it was among the general EU-27 population in 2023 and 2018 (2 %). The trend is negative only in North Macedonia. In the remaining countries, the trend is positive or unchanged.
- ★ Every third Roma/Traveller (35 %) experienced discrimination because of their ethnic background when looking for housing – a slight improvement compared with 2016 (41 %). At the national level, the same decreasing trend is found in only two of the countries surveyed – Czechia and Spain. In Bulgaria, France, Hungary and Romania, the situation has worsened.



1

MANIFESTATIONS OF ANTIGYPSYISM: DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE

This chapter presents specific manifestations of antigypsyism experienced by Roma and Travellers in the countries surveyed.

The **EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation** calls upon Member States to step up their actions to adequately address persistent discrimination. The framework reaffirms that all actions to fight antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma rest on an established EU legal and policy framework, including:

- the general principles of non-discrimination and equality set out in:
 - Articles 2 and 3(3) of the **Treaty on European Union**;
 - Articles 8, 10, 19 and 67(3) of the **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**;
 - Articles 20 and 21 of the **Charter of Fundamental Rights**;
- the Racial Equality Directive ⁽²⁵⁾;
- the Council framework decision on racism and xenophobia ⁽²⁶⁾.

The **EU Roma framework** calls upon Member States to reduce the proportion of Roma who experience discrimination by at least half (in comparison with the value observed in 2016). That is, they are to ensure that, by 2030, less than 13 % of Roma experience discrimination.



1.1. DISCRIMINATION

The survey asks all respondents about their perception of being discriminated against on a variety of grounds and in various situations. The grounds examined are skin colour or racial origin, Roma/Traveller background, religion, age, sex, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and 'other'. The situations examined are when in contact with anyone from a school/college/university either as a parent/guardian or as a student; when looking for work; when in the workplace; when using healthcare services; when trying to rent or buy an apartment or a house; when in contact with administrative offices or public services; when trying to enter a nightclub, bar, restaurant or hotel; when using public transport; and when in a shop or trying to enter a shop.

The results from the Roma Survey 2024 concerning the level of discrimination suggest almost no change compared with previous surveys, with some variations in trends among the countries covered. On average, almost every third Roma/Traveller respondent (31 %) felt discriminated against based on their ethnic background in the 12 months preceding the survey (Figure 2). Discrimination levels decreased in Greece and Serbia, while they increased in Czechia, France, Ireland (Travellers), North Macedonia and Portugal. Discrimination rates have reached their highest levels in Ireland (for both groups), Italy and Portugal.

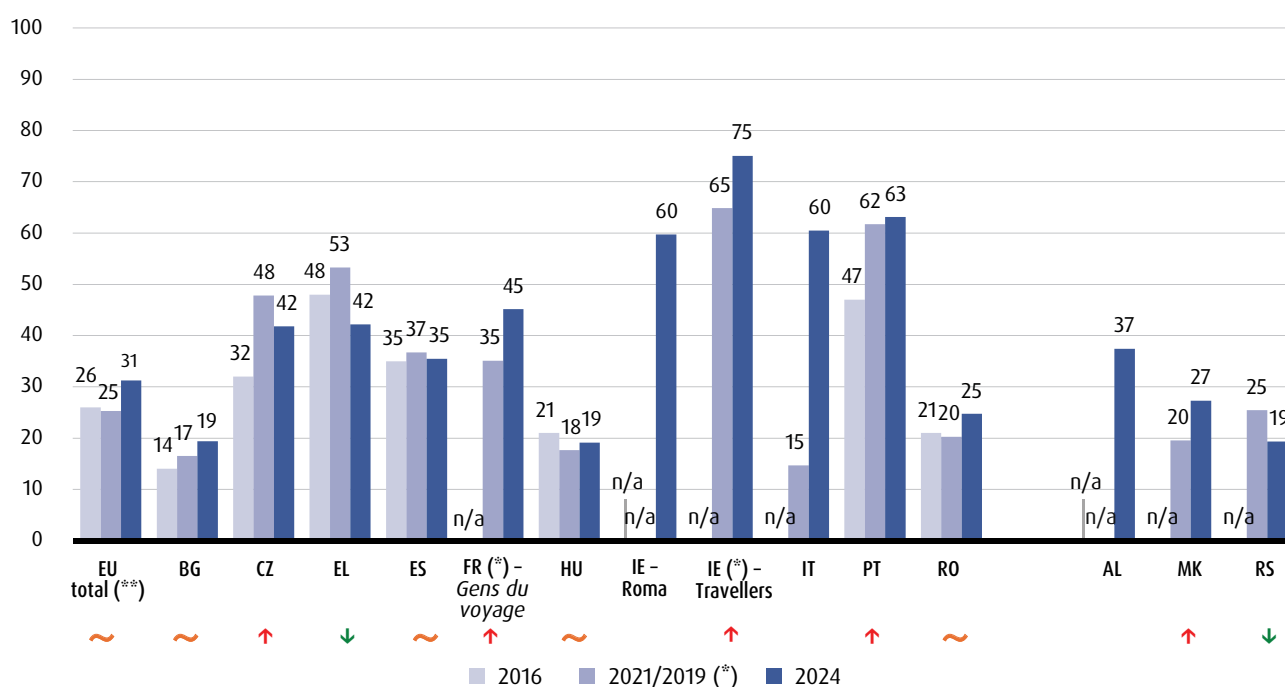
In Albania, Czechia, France, Greece, Portugal, Romania and Serbia, more Roma/Traveller men than Roma/Traveller women felt discriminated against because of being Roma in the 12 months preceding the survey. Elsewhere in Europe there are, on average, no substantial differences between Roma/Traveller women (30 %) and Roma/Traveller men (33 %). On average, fewer Roma/Traveller respondents aged 65 or older experience discrimination than those in younger age groups. Those who have limitations in their daily activities due to illness or disability experience greater discrimination in Albania, Czechia, France, Ireland, Serbia and

NB: Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma/Traveller in the past 12 months in at least one of the areas of daily life asked about in the survey (Roma Survey 2024: n = 9 597), weighted results. Areas of life asked about in the survey include looking for work; the workplace; education settings (as a student or as a parent/guardian); health; housing; administrative offices or public services; and other public or private services such as restaurants, bars, night clubs, hotels, shops or public transport. The survey question is 'When [situation A-G] in the past 5 years in [country], have you ever felt discriminated against for any of the following reasons? Tell me all that apply.' Protected grounds considered for this calculation include Roma background; skin colour or racial origin; and religion or religious belief. n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

FIGURE 2: RESPONDENTS WHO, IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN CORE AREAS OF LIFE BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey; 2019 EU-MIDIS II 2016.

NB: Out of all respondents who experienced at least one act of harassment because of being Roma/Traveller in the past 12 months (Roma Survey 2024: n = 10 126), weighted results. The survey question was ‘How many times have such incidents happened in the past 12 months because of your Roma background? Incidents: (1) made offensive or threatening comments to you in person such as insulting you or calling you names; (2) threatened you with violence in person; (3) made offensive gestures to you or stared at you inappropriately; (4) sent you emails or text messages (SMS [short message service], IM [instant message] in [Facebook] Messenger, WhatsApp, Viber or similar) that were offensive or threatening; (5) posted offensive comments about you on the internet, for example on YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Pinterest, Snapchat, LinkedIn, Twitter.’ n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

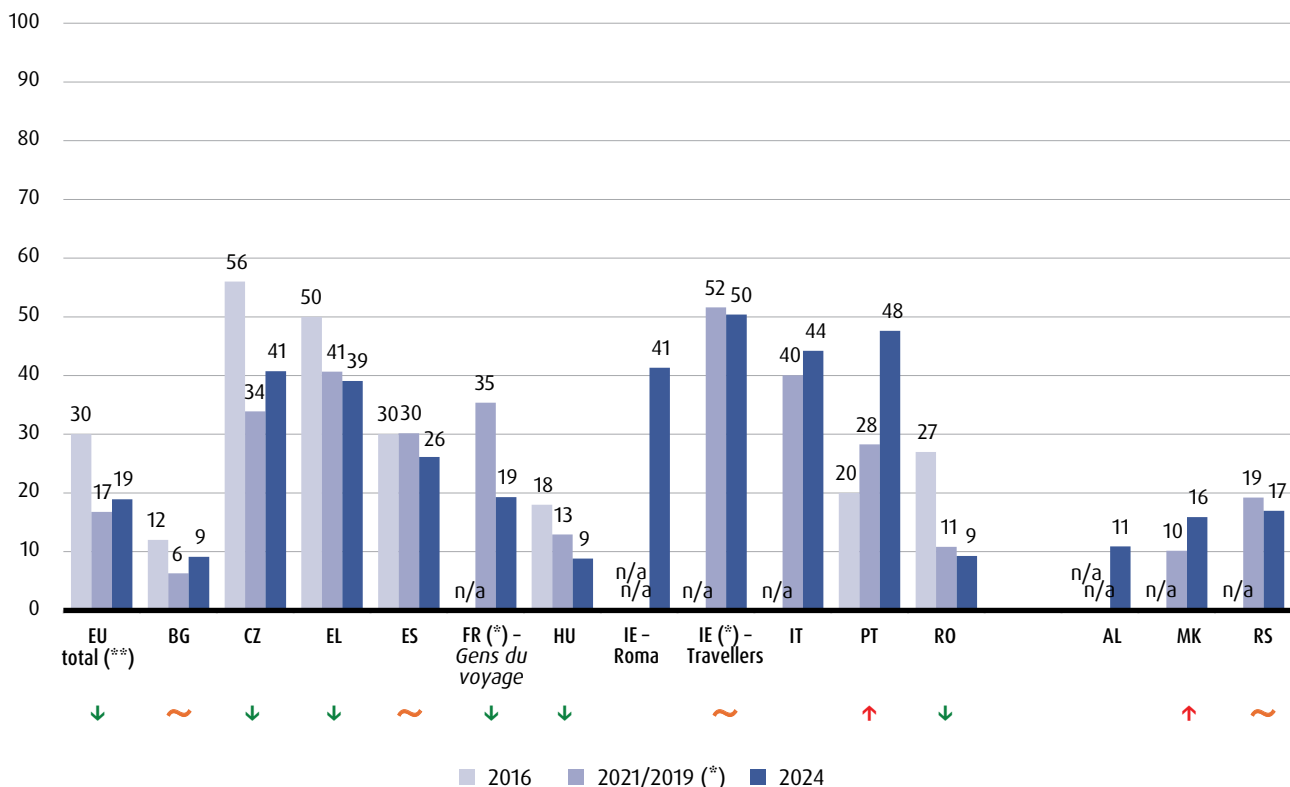
Spain. Roma/Travellers living in communities with fewer other Roma/Travellers experience discrimination because of their origin less often than those living in neighbourhoods where all or most of the people are Roma/Travellers, especially in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechia, Portugal and Serbia.

1.2. HARASSMENT

The **Racial Equality Directive** prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the ground of racial or ethnic origin. Article 2 of the directive stipulates that harassment is deemed discrimination when ‘unwanted conduct related to racial or ethnic origin takes place with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person and of creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment’. The Roma Survey 2024 asks all respondents about experiencing any of five situations that are considered harassment (see the notes to Figure 3) and whether any of those incidents occurred because of their Roma/Traveller background.

Figure 3 indicates that, on average, the share of Roma/Traveller respondents who experienced at least one out of five forms of hate-motivated harassment in the 12 months preceding the survey has decreased since 2016 (from 30 % to 19 %). The same trend is observable at the national level in Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary and Romania, while the opposite trend is found in North Macedonia and Portugal.

FIGURE 3: RESPONDENTS WHO, IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE FORM OF HATE-MOTIVATED HARASSMENT BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey; 2019 EU-MIDIS II 2016.

In Ireland, Roma women face hate-motivated harassment more often than Roma men. In Portugal and Serbia, the situation is the opposite. In the remaining countries, there are no notable differences between Roma/Traveller women and Roma/Traveller men with regard to harassment. Roma/Travellers with limitations in their daily activities due to illness or disability face hate-motivated harassment more often in Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Hungary, Ireland, North Macedonia and Serbia. On average across all countries, younger respondents record higher rates of hate-motivated harassment than those aged 65 or older. Respondents living in communities with fewer other Roma/Travellers experience hate-motivated harassment less often than those living in neighbourhoods where all or most of the people are Roma/Travellers in Albania, Italy, Portugal and Serbia.

1.3. VIOLENCE

Violent crime, including hate crime, can result in a violation of fundamental rights, in particular the rights to human dignity and the integrity of the person (Articles 1 and 3 of the [Charter of Fundamental Rights](#)). The Roma Survey 2024 asked respondents about their experiences of physical violence (i.e. being physically attacked – for example, being hit, pushed or grabbed) that they perceived as motivated by their Roma/Traveller background. On average, 1 % of respondents report such incidents, which is similar to the results from the previous Roma/Traveller surveys. Due to the low number of respondents experiencing hate-motivated violence, further disaggregation (by country, sex, disability or type of neighbourhood) was not possible.

2

POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

This chapter presents the situation of Roma and Travellers in the countries surveyed with respect to poverty and social exclusion. Through the fundamental rights provisions of the **Treaty on European Union** (Article 6) and the **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union** (Articles 18 and 19) and through secondary legislation (directives and regulations), the EU sets out requirements in a significant number of fields of specific relevance to social rights. The **Charter of Fundamental Rights** recognises the right to social assistance to ensure a decent existence for all those who lack sufficient resources (Article 34). The **Treaty on European Union** (Article 3) and the **Charter** (Article 24) pay special attention to the situation of children living in poverty or social exclusion.

The **European Pillar of Social Rights action plan** sets ambitious targets for reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU, particularly children⁽²⁷⁾. Children are also the target of the European child guarantee⁽²⁸⁾, adopted in June 2021 within the broader policy framework of the EU strategy on the rights of the child⁽²⁹⁾.

Although it was adopted under the aegis of the Council of Europe, all Member States are party to the **European Social Charter**. This Charter guarantees a broad range of socioeconomic rights related to employment, housing, health, education, social protection and welfare. It places special emphasis on the protection of vulnerable people and requires that access to the abovementioned rights be guaranteed without discrimination.

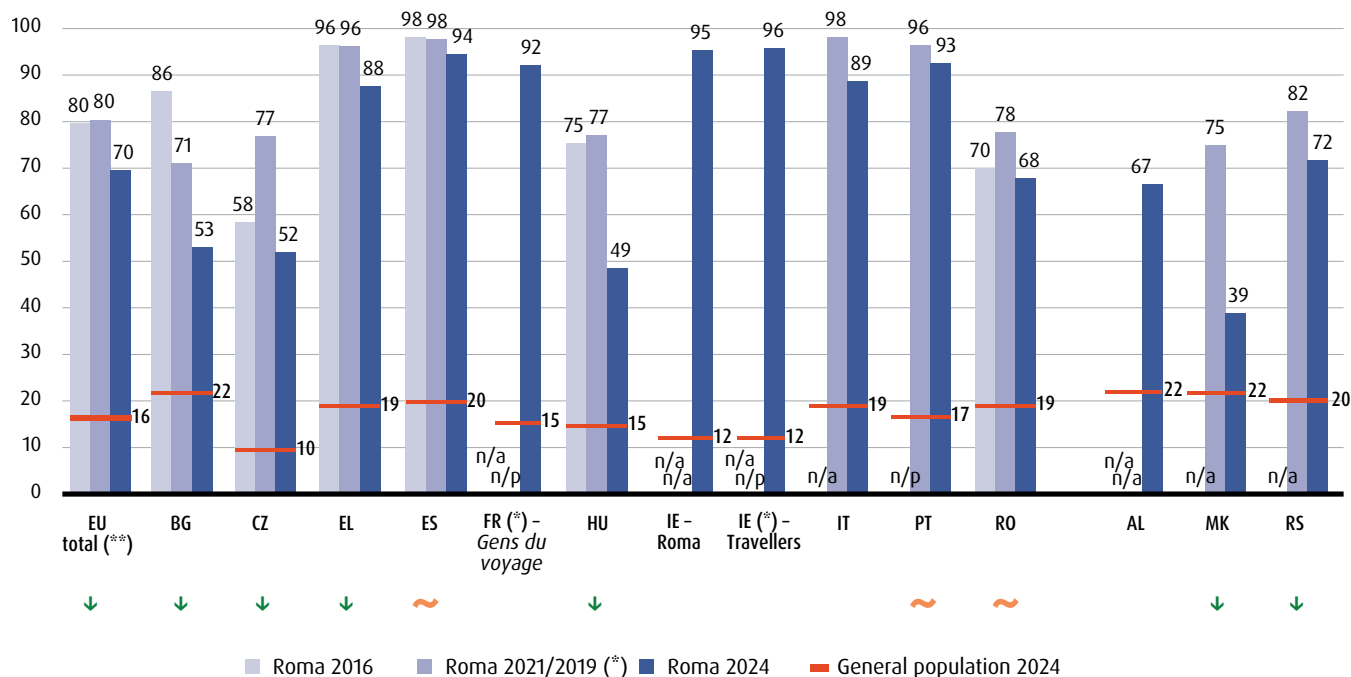
2.1. AT RISK OF POVERTY

The **EU Roma framework** calls upon Member States to reduce the poverty gap between Roma and the general population by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 the majority of Roma escape poverty.

The Roma Survey 2024 asks all respondents (if financial support is provided by other household members) about their household's combined net monthly income in the national currency (i.e. after deductions for tax, social insurance, etc.). If they do not know the exact figure, they are asked to provide an estimate. They can either provide an amount or indicate a range within which the income falls. In some cases, the income information (amount or range) was not provided, but as long as the proportion of such cases in a given country was below 40 %, the missing data were imputed.



FIGURE 4: AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset ilc_li02.

On average, 70 % of Roma/Travellers in the Member States surveyed are at risk of poverty. That is, they live in households whose equivalised income after social transfers is under 60 % of the median income in their country (Figure 4). The rate has decreased drastically in each individual country. However, the gap between the rate for Roma/Travellers and that for the general population is still large – 54 percentage points at the EU level, compared with a baseline of 63 percentage points (30). The lowest national gaps can be observed in North Macedonia (17 percentage points), Bulgaria (31 percentage points, compared with a baseline of 64 (31)) and Hungary (34 percentage points, compared with a baseline of 62 (32)).

No considerable gap was observed between Roma/Traveller women and Roma men with regard to being at risk of poverty. Disaggregation by age group did not show major differences in most countries surveyed, with some exceptions regarding the youngest age group, which appears to be the most exposed to the risk of poverty. The most acute cases are in Czechia and Hungary, where 70 % and 58 %, respectively, of Roma aged under 15 are at risk of poverty, compared with 52 % and 49 %, respectively, of the total Roma population. No such hike is observed for the oldest segment of the population (aged 60 and over). In all countries surveyed, Roma/Travellers who report severe limitations in their daily activities due to their health face poverty more often than those who have either no or some limitations. In most countries, the exposure to the risk of poverty is lower in neighbourhoods where only some or no other inhabitants are Roma/Travellers. Although in most cases this gap is minor, it reaches higher values in Czechia (28 %) and Hungary (19 %).

NB: Out of all people in Roma/Traveller households (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 32\ 610$), weighted results. People at risk of poverty are all those with an equivalised current monthly disposable household income below Eurostat’s national at-risk-of-poverty threshold (i.e. below 60 % of the median equivalised income). For the Roma Survey 2024, the reference year for the at-risk-of-poverty threshold is 2023 (except for North Macedonia (2020), Albania (2021) and Serbia (2022)). The equivalised disposable income is the total income of a household after tax and other deductions, divided by the number of household members converted into equivalised adults using the modified Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development equivalence scale (1.0 for the first adult; 0.5 for each additional person aged 14 and over; 0.3 for each child under 14). The Roma Survey 2024 asks for the net monthly household income (as an exact number or a range). This deviates from the methods of the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) for disposable household income measurement. 2024 data for the general population are based on the at-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold, age and sex from the EU-SILC and the European Community Household Panel. 2023: EU total, France, Greece, Ireland and Serbia; 2021: Albania; 2020: North Macedonia. n/a, not available; n/p, not published due to low reliability (results are based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total).

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

2.1.1. Children at risk of poverty

The **EU Roma framework** calls upon Member States to reduce the poverty gap between Roma children and other children by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 the majority of Roma escape poverty.

Survey results show that in 2024, on average, 77 % of Roma/Traveller children aged under 18 lived in households at risk of poverty (Figure 5). This represents an improvement of 8 percentage points compared with 2021 and 2016 rates, which is a slightly smaller improvement than that for the overall Roma population. At-risk-of-poverty rates for children are higher than those for Roma/Travellers in general in every country surveyed. Particularly large gaps are also observable between the results for Roma and those for the general population: 58 percentage points at the EU level, compared with a baseline of 65⁽³³⁾. The gaps are smallest in North Macedonia (17 percentage points), Bulgaria (33 percentage points, compared with a baseline of 63⁽³⁴⁾) and Hungary (44 percentage points, compared with a baseline of 68⁽³⁵⁾).

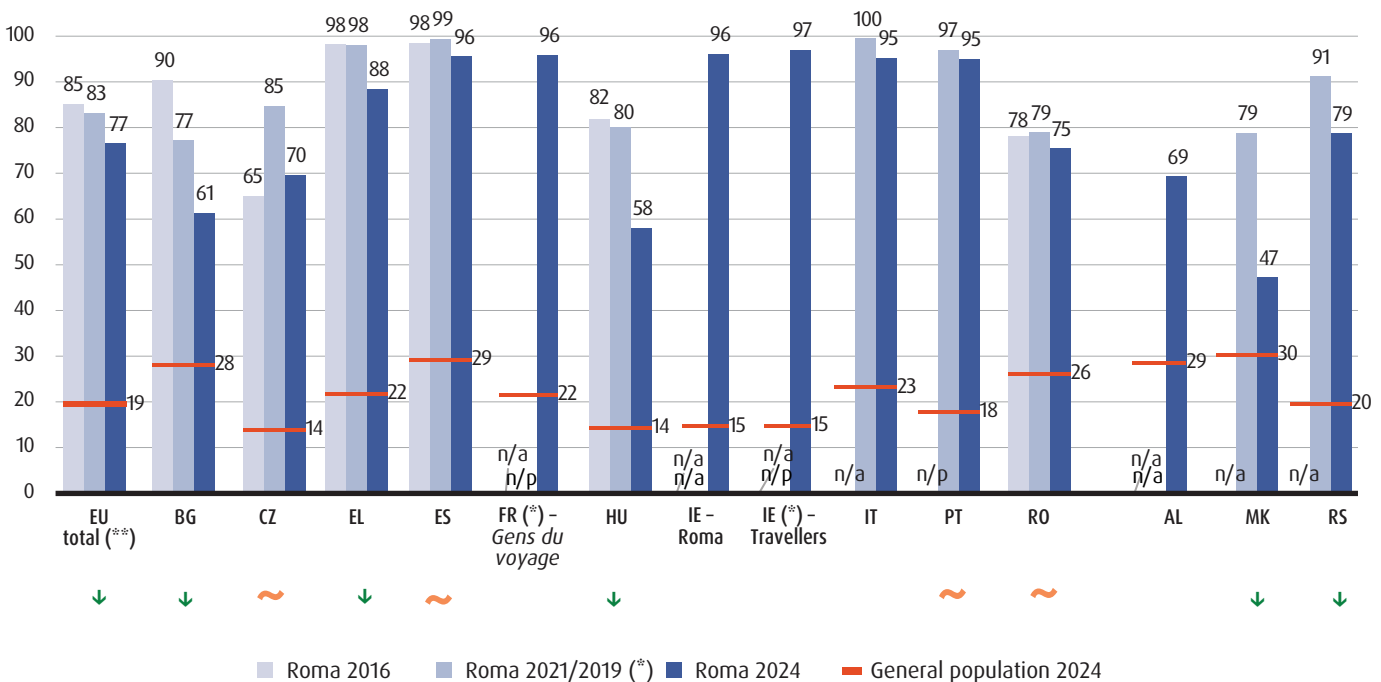
There is no considerable difference between girls and boys or between children younger or older than 15. As observed for the overall Roma/Traveller population, the percentage of children at risk of poverty tends to be smaller in neighbourhoods with a low concentration of Roma/Travellers.

NB: Out of all children aged 17 and under in Roma/Traveller households (Roma Survey 2024: n = 9 692), weighted results. 2024 data for the general population are based on the at-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold, age and sex from the EU-SILC and the European Community Household Panel 2023: EU total, France, Greece, Ireland and Serbia; 2021: Albania; 2020: North Macedonia. n/a, not available; n/p, not published due to low reliability (results are based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total).

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

FIGURE 5: CHILDREN AGED 17 AND UNDER AT RISK OF POVERTY, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset ilc_li02.

2.2. SEVERE MATERIAL DEPRIVATION

The **EU Roma framework** includes a headline indicator on severe material deprivation but does not establish a specific target for it. The Roma Survey 2024 asks all respondents (if needed, supported by household members) about the ability of their household to pay for nine certain items that are considered important for defining material deprivation. The current report retains the definition of severe material deprivation used in previous reports – that is, a household's inability to pay for at least four out of the nine items.

On average, 37 % of Roma/Travellers surveyed lived in households facing severe material deprivation in 2024 (**Figure 6**), a much lower figure than in 2016 (62 %). The data reveal a negative trend only in Ireland (for Travellers) and no change in France, North Macedonia and Portugal. In the remaining countries, the trend is positive. However, the latest data available from 2020 for the general population show consistently large gaps in comparison with the Roma/Traveller population.

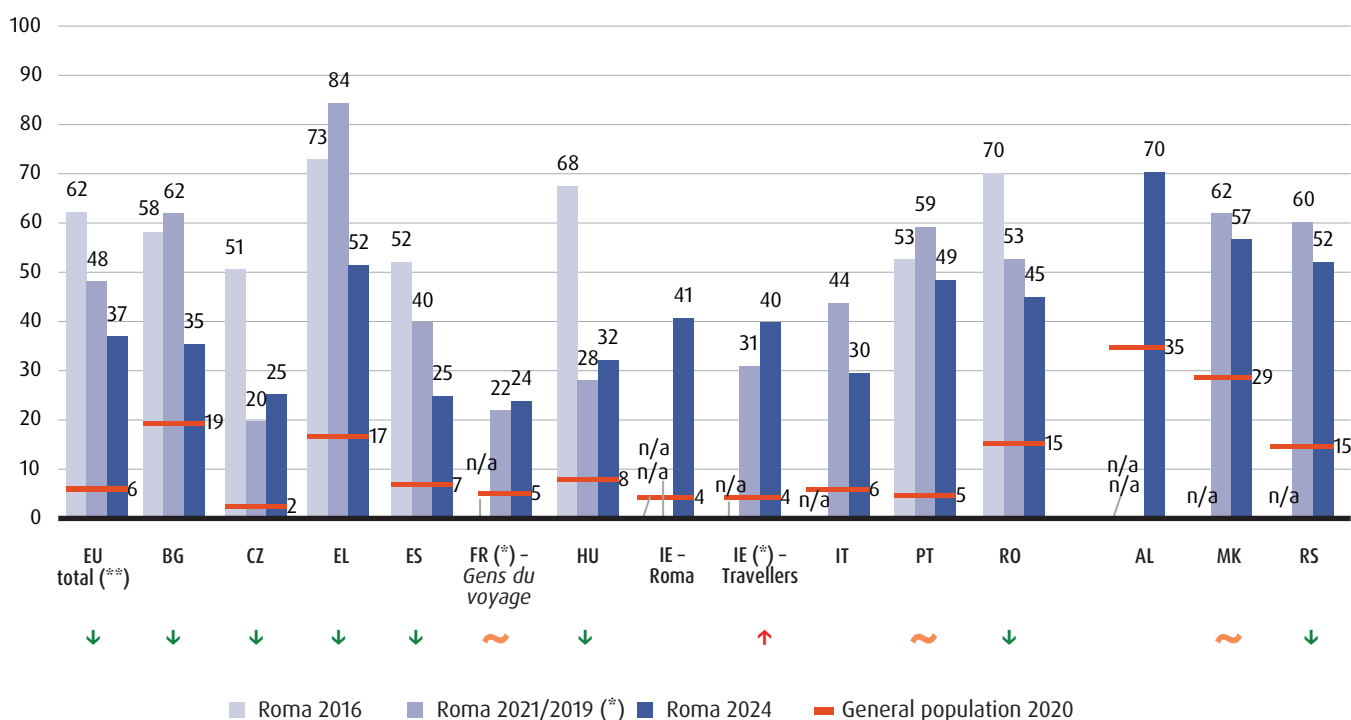
Among Roma/Travellers, the youngest (aged 15 and under) and the oldest (aged 60 and over) age groups are in general more prone to severe material deprivation. In Bulgaria, Czechia and North Macedonia, the percentages for young Roma are notably higher than for both older and middle-aged groups. On the other hand, in some of the southern European countries, such as Greece, Portugal and Spain, vulnerability to material deprivation is more prevalent among the elderly. There is no difference in severe material deprivation rates between women and men. In all countries surveyed, the share of Roma living in severe material deprivation is higher among those who face severe or some limitations in daily activities due to their health than among those who do not face these limitations. These disparities are high and reach acute peaks: in France, for instance, the difference is more than double (45 % versus 18 %).

NB: Out of all people in Roma/Traveller households (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 32\ 610$), weighted results. Severe material deprivation is defined as the enforced inability to pay for at least four out of the following nine items: unexpected expenses; a one-week annual holiday away from home; a meal involving meat, chicken or fish every second day; the adequate heating of a dwelling; durable goods like a washing machine; a colour television; a telephone; a car; or being confronted with payment arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments). 2020 data for the general population are based on Eurostat's severe material deprivation rate by age and sex indicator. Eurostat has not published this indicator since 2020. n/a., not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

FIGURE 6: PEOPLE LIVING IN SEVERE MATERIAL DEPRIVATION, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset ilc_mddd11.

NB: Out of all children aged 17 and under in Roma/Traveller households (Roma Survey 2024: n = 9 692), weighted results. 2020 data for the general population is based on Eurostat's severe material deprivation rate by age and sex indicator. Eurostat has not published this indicator since 2020. n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

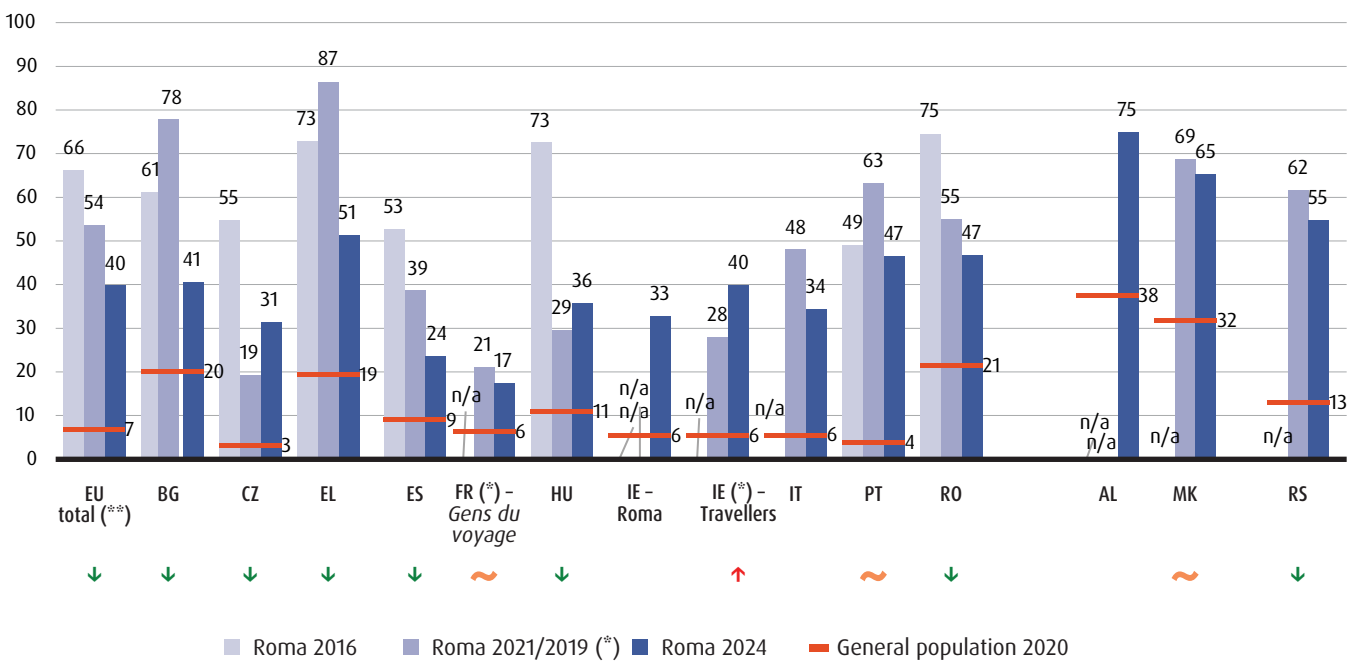
(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details p. 5 of this report.

2.2.1. Children in severe material deprivation

In 2024, 40 % of Roma/Traveller children lived in a household that could not afford to pay for at least four of the nine items in the severe material deprivation index (Figure 7). The rates in the countries surveyed have generally decreased or stayed the same since 2016, except for Traveller children in Ireland. Despite the improvement, gaps in comparison with 2020 data for the general population are still high, reaching 42 percentage points in Portugal and Serbia and 37 percentage points in Albania.

Disaggregation does not reveal major gender differences, although it shows that younger Roma children (aged 15 and under) are considerably more vulnerable to material deprivation than older children. This is the case in Bulgaria (42 % versus 29 %), North Macedonia (67 % versus 49 %) and Serbia (56 % versus 47 %).

FIGURE 7: CHILDREN AGED 17 AND UNDER LIVING IN SEVERE MATERIAL DEPRIVATION, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset ilc_mddd11.

3

REPORTING DISCRIMINATION, AWARENESS OF RIGHTS AND TRUST IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

This chapter discusses the awareness of Roma and Travellers of their rights and of the institutions available to turn to in the case of their rights being violated. It also discusses their trust in their country's police and legal system.

The overarching objective of the **2021 Council recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and participation** is to promote the equality and combat the exclusion of Roma, with their active involvement. Article 13 of the **Racial Equality Directive** stipulates that equality bodies must provide independent assistance to victims of discrimination when pursuing their complaints. The **EU strategy on victims' rights** for 2020–2025 addresses the specific needs of victims of hate crimes, including Roma ⁽³⁶⁾.

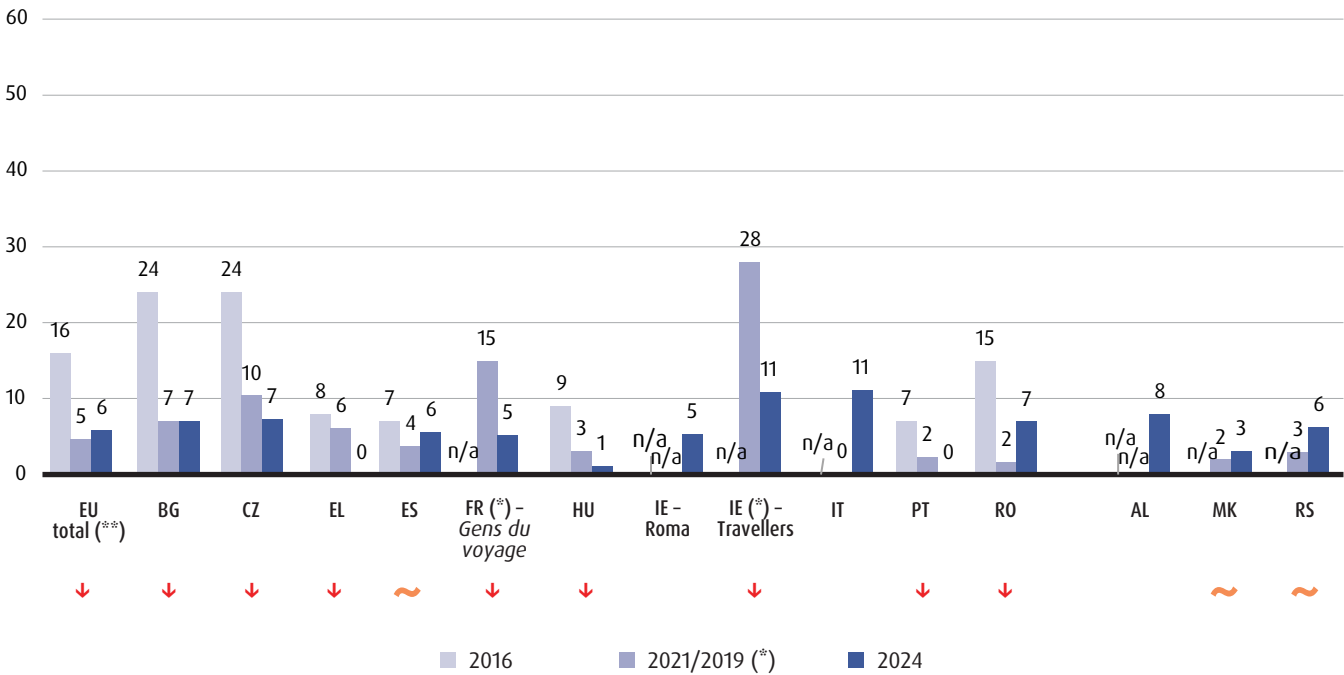
3.1. REPORTING DISCRIMINATION

The **EU Roma framework** calls upon Member States to double the proportion of Roma who file a report when they experience discrimination – that is, to ensure that by 2030 at least 30 % of Roma victims report instances of discrimination.

The Roma Survey 2024 asks all respondents who indicated feeling discriminated against in the past 12 months if they reported or made a complaint about any such incident. The trend of heavy under-reporting of incidents of discrimination continues in the current survey. Since Roma/Travellers' rates of trust in institutions have not decreased and their awareness of human rights bodies in their countries is fairly good (as attested in the following sections), this trend of under-reporting indicates a certain resignation on the part of the victims, who see reporting as futile since it would not result in any action or recourse.



FIGURE 8: RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF DISCRIMINATION THEY EXPERIENCED BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

NB: Out of all respondents who, in the past 12 months, experienced discrimination because of being Roma/Traveller in at least one of the areas of daily life asked about in the survey (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 3\,370$), weighted results. The survey question is 'You mentioned that in the past 12 months you felt discriminated against. Did you report or make a complaint about any of these incidents?' n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

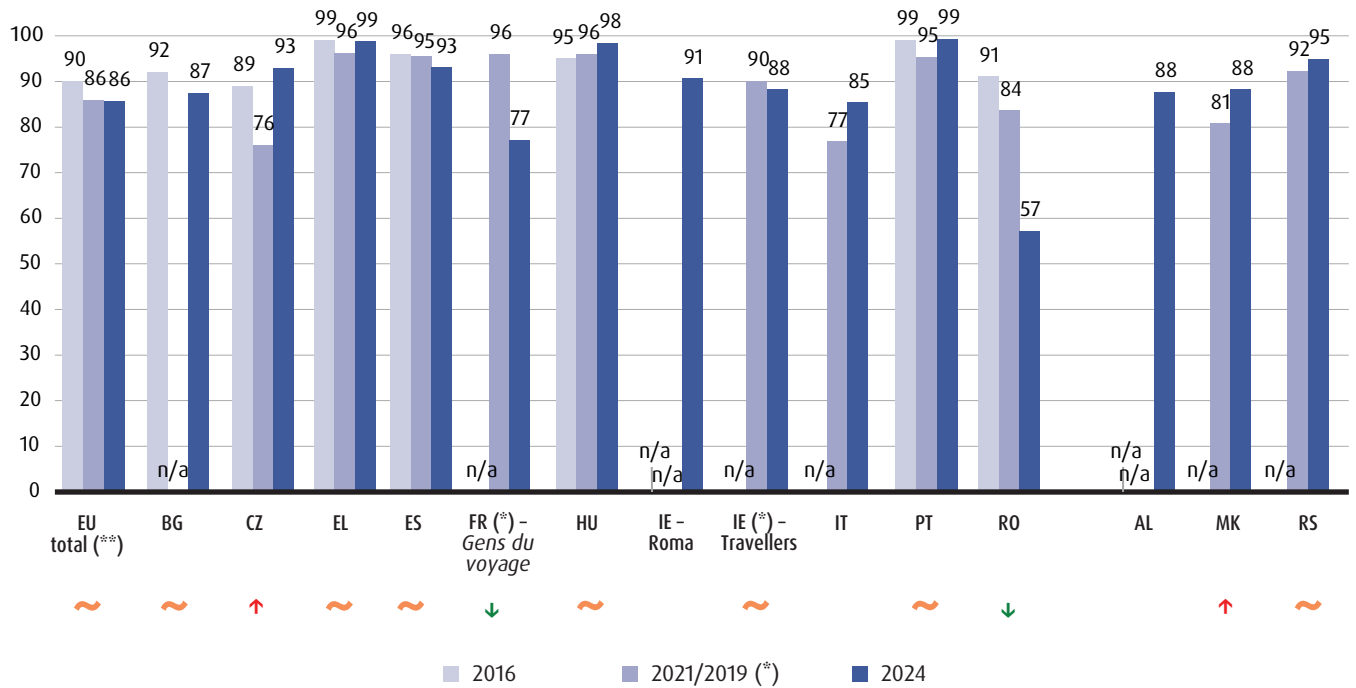
(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

On average, only 6 % of respondents who experienced discrimination because of being Roma/Traveller in any area of life covered by the Roma Survey 2024 reported such an incident or made a complaint about it (Figure 8). At the national level, the reporting rate varies between 11 % of respondents in Ireland (for Travellers) and Italy and 0 % in Greece and Portugal. France and Ireland (for Travellers) also show a large drop in the reporting of discrimination in comparison with the level in 2019.

The reporting rates do not differ substantially by sex, age or disability. With respect to the type of community in which the respondent lives, only in Italy did respondents living in areas with a smaller Roma presence report discrimination incidents more often than respondents living in mostly or exclusively Roma communities.

The Roma Survey 2024 also asks respondents whether they reported the most recent incident of hate-motivated harassment they experienced. On average, this indicator also suggests large under-reporting (86 % did not report such an incident). At the national level, Czechia and North Macedonia both show an increase in the proportion of respondents who did not report hate-motivated harassment in comparison with previous surveys (Figure 9). The largest improvements are recorded in Romania (where only every second (57 %) harassed respondent did not report the incident, in comparison with 91 % in 2016) and France (where the rate decreased from 96 % in 2019 to 77 % in 2024).

FIGURE 9: RESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT REPORT THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF HARASSMENT THEY EXPERIENCED BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

NB: Out of all respondents who experienced harassment because of being Roma/Traveller in the past five years (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 2\,581$), weighted results. The survey question is ‘Thinking about the last incident, did you report or make a complaint about it? If yes, who did you report or make a complaint about the incident to?’ The remaining respondents include those who reported or made a complaint about the incident and those who did not want to respond to the question. n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

3.2. AWARENESS OF EQUALITY BODIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

The Roma Survey 2024 asks all respondents if they have ever heard of their national equality body, which is listed for each country (in some countries, additional institutions are listed). On average, every second respondent (46 %) knows about at least one equality body, national human rights institution or ombudsperson's office in their country – confirming the trend of improvement observed in 2021 in comparison with 2016 (Figure 10). An overall positive trend is observed in most countries except for Hungary and Serbia, which both had a stagnant rate. However, better knowledge of human rights institutions has not resulted in higher rates of Roma/Travellers reporting their discrimination experiences, as shown in the previous section.

On average, more Roma/Traveller men (50 %) than women (41 %) are aware of at least one equality body. This gender-based difference is most pronounced in North Macedonia, where awareness among Roma men is 22 percentage points higher than among Roma women (64 % versus 42 %). It is also prominent in Greece (17 percentage points higher for Roma men) and Romania (14 percentage points higher for men).

With respect to age, the highest level of awareness is seen among Roma/Travellers aged 25–59 (47 %), while the rate is only 40 % for Roma/Travellers older than 60. In Albania, France, Ireland, Italy, North Macedonia and Portugal, the youngest respondents have lower awareness levels than the oldest respondents. Respondents with disabilities are less aware of equality bodies in their countries than respondents without them (36 % versus 47 %).

Regarding the type of neighbourhood in which the respondent lives, only in Greece were respondents living in neighbourhoods with a smaller Roma presence less aware of equality bodies (49 %) than respondents living in mostly or exclusively

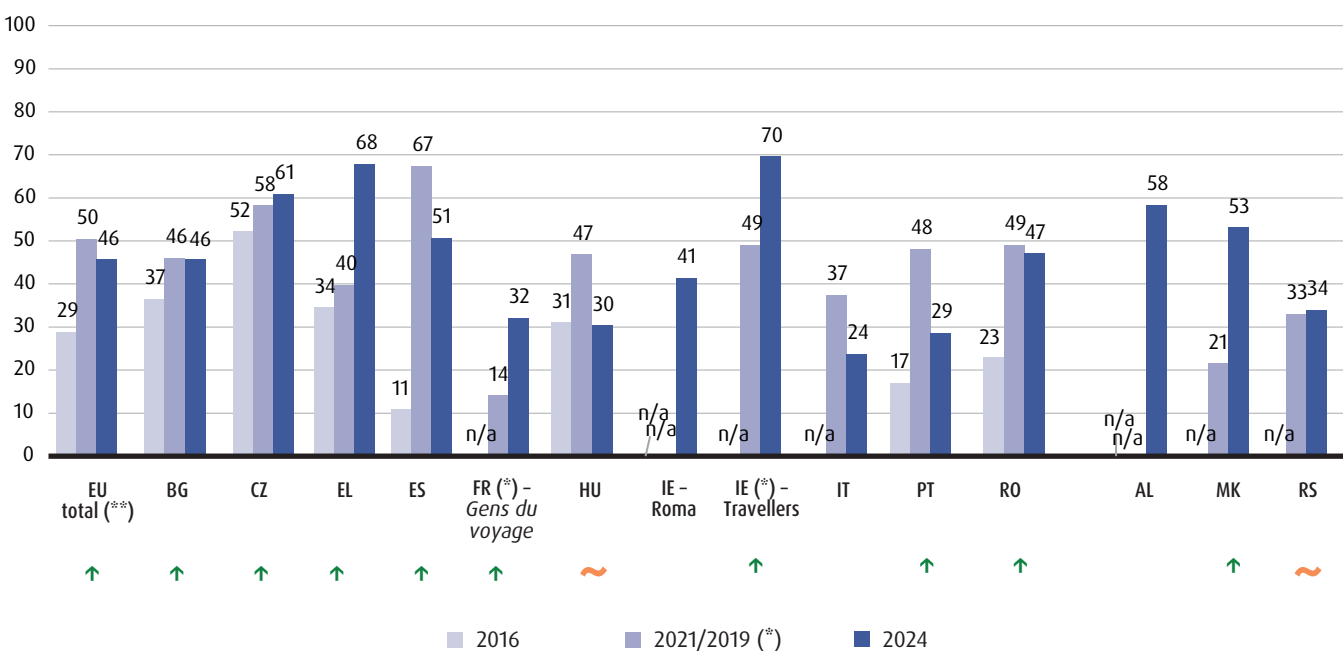
NB: Out of all respondents (Roma Survey 2024: n = 2 581), weighted results. The survey question is 'Have you ever heard of the [name of equality body 1, 2, 3 ...?]' n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.



FIGURE 10: RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE HEARD OF AT LEAST ONE EQUALITY BODY, NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION OR OMBUDSPERSON'S OFFICE IN THEIR COUNTRY, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

Roma communities (74 %). The situation is the opposite in Bulgaria, Czechia, Ireland (for Travellers), Portugal and Spain. In the remaining countries, there is no difference between these two groups of respondents.

3.3. TRUST IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: THE POLICE AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM

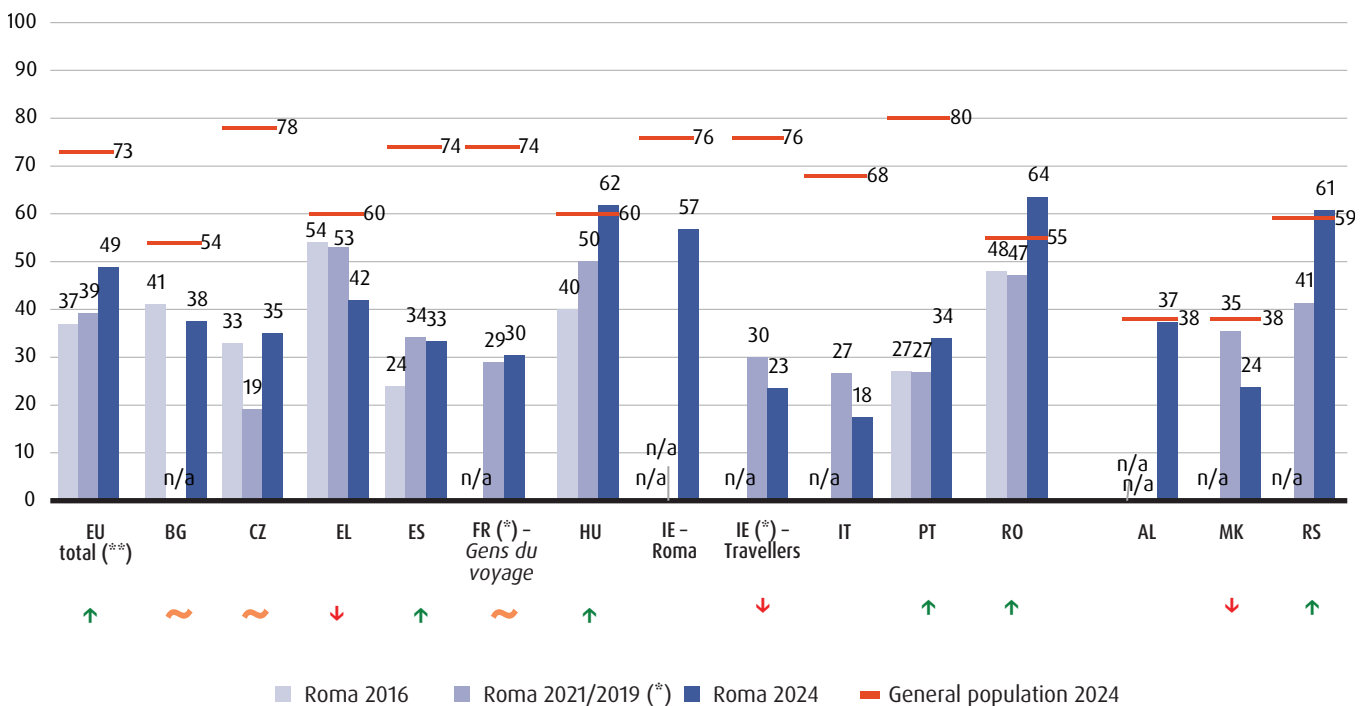
The Roma Survey 2024 asks all respondents about their level of trust in institutions in their country, including the police and the legal system. On average, every second respondent (49 %) trusts the police in their country (Figure 11). This is less than among the general population in the EU (73 %). In comparison with previous years, the trust level has increased. The same trend is evident at the national level in Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Spain. In Hungary, Romania and Serbia, the trust of Roma in the police exceeds the trust level of the general population. The opposite trend is observed in Greece, Ireland (for Travellers) and North Macedonia.

NB: Out of all respondents (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 10\,126$), weighted results. The survey question is 'Using this card, please tell me on a scale of 0-10 how much you personally trust [country]'s police. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust.' 'Trust' corresponds to values from 6 to 10 on the scale. For the 2024 general population, the latest available data for Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia are from Standard Eurobarometer 97.5 - Summer 2022 (QA6a.4). After this wave, this question has not been asked in these countries. n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

FIGURE 11: RESPONDENTS WHO TEND TO TRUST THE POLICE, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; European Commission, Standard Eurobarometer 102 - Autumn 2024, QA6.3; European Commission, Standard Eurobarometer 97.5 - Summer 2022, QA6a.4.

NB: Out of all respondents (Roma Survey 2024: n = 10 126), weighted results. The survey question is 'Using this card, please tell me on a scale of 0-10 how much you personally trust [country]'s legal system. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust.' 'Trust' corresponds to values from 6 to 10 on the scale. n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

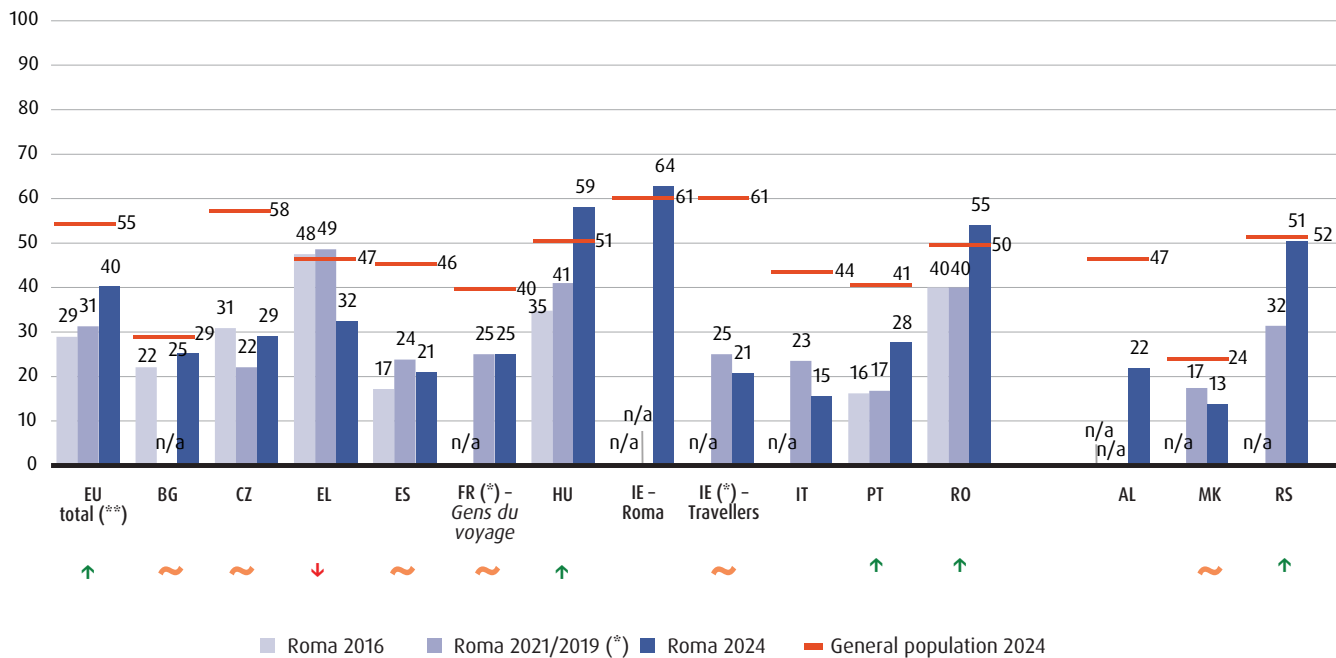
(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.



The results of the Roma Survey 2024 also indicate an overall positive trend for trust in the national legal system (Figure 12). Two out of five Roma/Traveller respondents tend to trust the legal system, which is only 15 percentage points below the level for the general population in the EU. Trust in the national legal system has increased in Hungary (59 %), Romania (55 %), Serbia (51 %) and Portugal (28 %). In the first three countries, the rate exceeds or equals that for the general population. Trust has decreased in Greece. However, the overall increase in the level of trust in the police or legal system has not corresponded to an increase in the reporting rates of discrimination experiences by Roma/Travellers.

There are no considerable differences observed in the level of trust in the police or the legal system when the data are analysed by sex, age or disability. There is more variation based on the type of neighbourhood in which respondents live. Roma in Bulgaria, Czechia, Ireland (for Travellers) and Italy (with regard to trust in the police only) living in areas with some or no other Roma/Travellers tend to trust the police or the legal system in their country more than those who live in predominantly or exclusively Roma/Traveller neighbourhoods. The pattern is the opposite in Albania, Greece (with regard to the police only), Hungary and North Macedonia (with regard to the legal system only).

FIGURE 12: RESPONDENTS WHO TEND TO TRUST THE LEGAL SYSTEM, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019, EU-MIDIS II 2016; European Commission, Standard Eurobarometer 102 – Autumn 2024, QA6.2.

4

EDUCATION

This chapter presents the situation of Roma and Travellers in the countries surveyed with regard to selected aspects of education – early childhood education, educational attainment and segregation and discrimination in education.

In the EU, education policy is solely the responsibility of the Member States ⁽³⁷⁾. However, Member States must also comply with the **Racial Equality Directive**, which prohibits any discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin in education.

The **EU Roma framework** aims to increase effective equal access to quality and inclusive mainstream education. The 2021 Council recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and participation asks Member States to address issues such as the inappropriate placement of Roma children in special needs education (Article 6(b) and (c)); personal development programmes (Article 6(d)); encouraging active parental (Article 6(e)) and pupil involvement (Article 6(f)); school bullying (Article 6(g)); and teacher awareness (Article 6(h)).

4.1. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Attending early childhood education is seen as a strong predictor of later educational attainment ⁽³⁸⁾. It has particularly positive effects on children from disadvantaged backgrounds, preparing them for school.

In accordance with the 2030 targets of the **EU Roma framework**, Member States should aim to reduce the gap between Roma and the general population regarding participation in early childhood education and care by at least half in the next 10 years, ensuring that at least 70 % of Roma children participate in preschool.

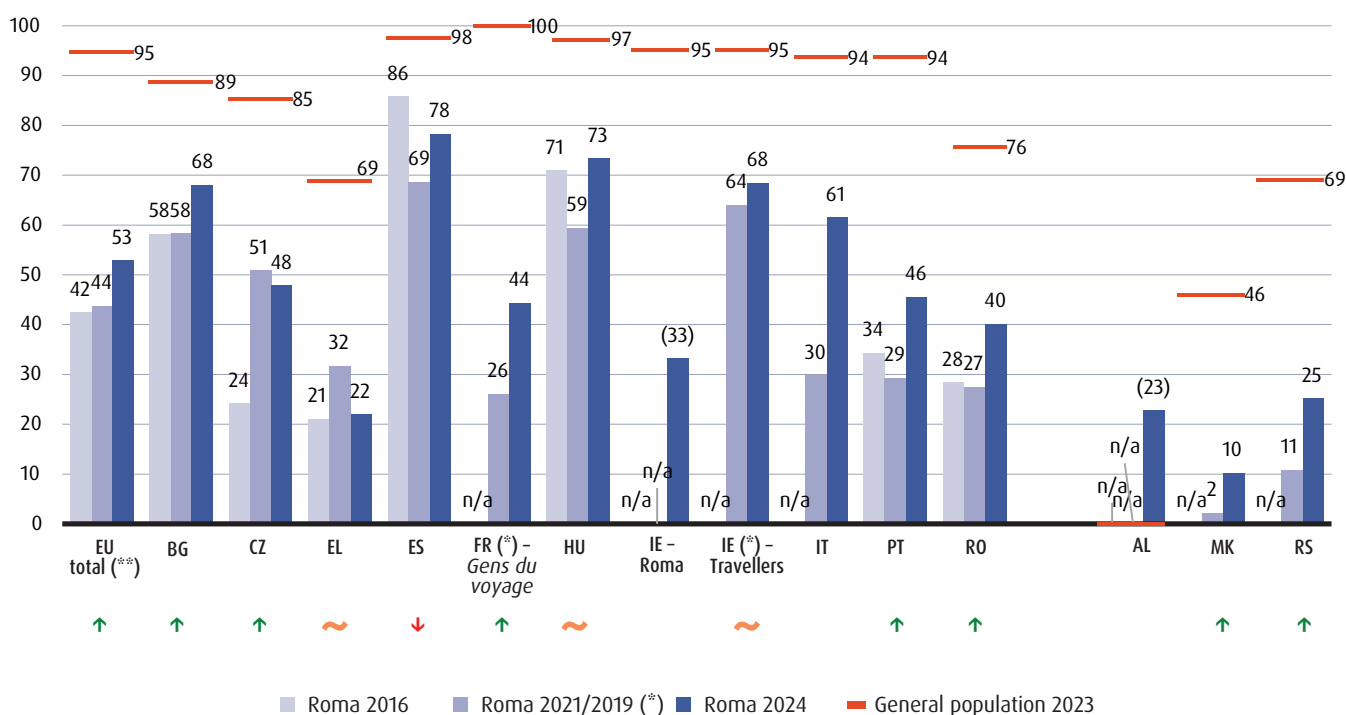
The Roma Survey 2024 asks the respondents (if needed, supported by other household members) to provide information about participation in education for all children in their household aged 15 and under.



On average, every second Roma/Traveller child (53 %) aged between three years and the starting age for compulsory primary education attends early childhood education (Figure 13). Although this is an improvement compared with previous surveys, it is far below the 95 % rate observed for children in the general population in the EU in 2023 (the baseline value is 92 %). The gap between Roma/Traveller children and other children is smallest in Spain (20 percentage points, compared with a baseline of 12⁽³⁹⁾), Bulgaria (21 percentage points, compared with a baseline of 22⁽⁴⁰⁾) and Hungary (24 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 21⁽⁴¹⁾). The proportion of Roma/Traveller children in early childhood education has grown in Bulgaria, Czechia, France, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania and Serbia. The proportion has decreased in Spain.

There are no considerable differences between Roma/Traveller girls and boys, except in Czechia, Greece and Serbia, where boys attend early childhood education more than girls, and in Bulgaria, where the opposite holds true. On average, participation in early childhood education is not influenced by the type of neighbourhood in which the children live.

FIGURE 13: CHILDREN AGED BETWEEN THREE YEARS AND THE STARTING AGE FOR COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION WHO ATTEND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019, EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset educ_uoe_enra21.

NB: Out of all children aged between three years and the country-specific starting age for compulsory primary education (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 1\,838$), weighted results. Age groups for participation in early childhood education varied between countries: 3-5 years in Albania, Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania and Spain; and 3-6 years in Bulgaria and Serbia. These age groups are defined in European Education and Culture Executive Agency, *The Structure of the European Education Systems 2023/2024: Schematic diagrams*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2023 (the latest information available). Age is calculated on an annual basis; thus, the figures do not consider an earlier or delayed start in the primary education of an individual child. Data for the general population are from Eurostat for 2023 (the latest available) for all except Greece (2019) and Serbia (2022). n/a, not available. Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Therefore, results based on 20-49 unweighted observations in a group total are noted in parentheses.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

4.2. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The general objective of the **EU Roma framework** in this respect is to increase Roma's access to education by 2030. The goals set out under this framework include reducing the gap in the completion rates for upper-secondary education between Roma and the general population by at least one third and increasing the share of Roma youth attaining at least upper-secondary education to a minimum of 50 %. The Roma Survey 2024 asks the respondent (if needed, supported by other household members) to provide information about the highest education level attained by each household member aged 16 and older.

Across all Member States surveyed, almost every third Roma/Traveller (32 %) aged 20–24 attained at least upper-secondary education (**Figure 14**). This share is similar to what has been recorded in previous surveys but is still far from the 84 % rate for the general population in the EU in 2024 (with the same baseline value). The gap between Roma/Travellers and others is smallest in Hungary (44 percentage points, compared with a baseline of 55⁽⁴²⁾), Spain (44 percentage points, compared with a baseline of 50⁽⁴³⁾), Romania (47 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 63⁽⁴⁴⁾) and Bulgaria (48 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 56⁽⁴⁵⁾). The Roma Survey 2024 reveals a positive trend in the share of Roma with upper-secondary education in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Spain. In Czechia, Greece and Serbia, the share of Roma with this level of education is decreasing.

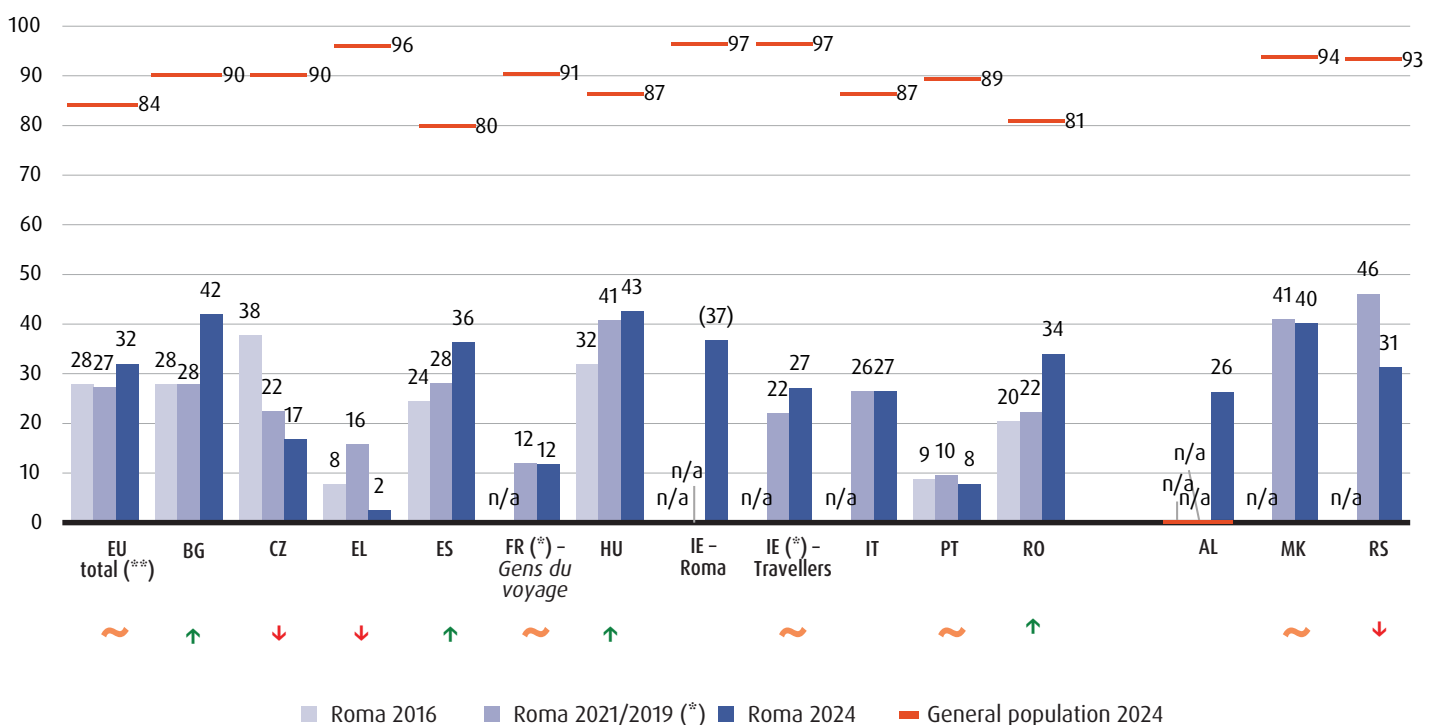
NB: Out of all people aged 20–24 in Roma households (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 2\,786$), weighted results. The 2011 International Standard Classification of Education is used. The data for the general population are from Eurostat for 2024 (the latest available information) for all countries except North Macedonia (2020). n/a, not available. Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Therefore, results based on 20–49 unweighted observations in a group total are noted in parentheses.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.



FIGURE 14: PEOPLE AGED 20–24 WHO COMPLETED AT LEAST UPPER-SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019, EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset edat_lfse_03.

NB: Out of all children aged 6–15 in Roma households who are in education (Roma Survey 2024: n = 5 011), weighted results. Respondents answered the following question for all children aged 6–15 in education: ‘Now please think about the school [name] attends. How many of the schoolmates would you say are Roma: all of them, most of them, some or none of them?’ n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

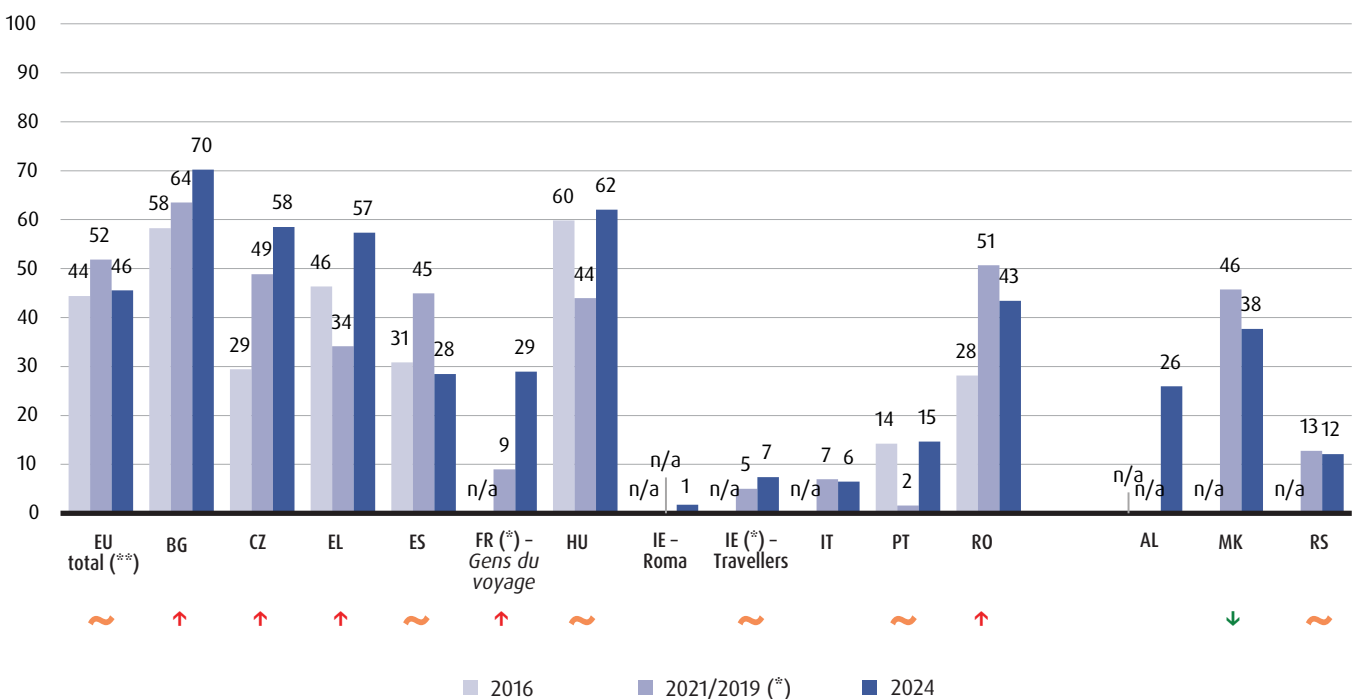


Overall, there is no difference between Roma/Traveller women and men with regard to educational attainment. However, at the national level, the survey shows gender differences in Albania, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Serbia and Spain, with more Roma/Traveller men than women having upper-secondary education or higher. In Ireland (for Travellers), the opposite is the case. In Albania, Czechia, Hungary, Ireland (for Travellers) and Portugal, Roma/Travellers living in localities with only some or no other Roma/Travellers are more likely to have this level of education than those who live in predominantly or exclusively Roma/Traveller localities.

4.3. SEGREGATION IN EDUCATION

The high concentration of children from a certain socioeconomic, ethnic or cultural background or children with disabilities in a given school or classroom is an indication of segregation. By educating Roma/Traveller children in segregated conditions, countries are violating these children’s rights (46). However, no generally accepted legal definition of segregation in education exists, though some countries have their own national definitions. For example, the School Act in Slovakia (Act No 245/2008) defines segregation as any act or act of omission resulting in the spatial, organisational or social exclusion of children, contrary to the principle of equal treatment (47). Other countries do not define segregation in education, which opens a loophole for pretending that the phenomenon does not exist at all.

FIGURE 15: CHILDREN AGED 6–15 WHO ATTEND SCHOOLS WHERE ALL OR MOST PUPILS ARE ROMA, ACCORDING TO RESPONDENTS, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

The **EU Roma framework** calls on the Member States to strengthen their efforts to eliminate educational segregation and to ensure that fewer than one in five Roma children attend schools where most or all of the children are Roma by 2030. It sets out the objective of eliminating segregation in schools by at least halving the proportion of Roma children attending segregated elementary (International Standard Classification of Education levels 1 and 2) schools.

The Roma Survey 2024 asks the respondent (if needed, supported by other household members) to estimate the proportion of children who are Roma/Travellers in the class and in the school that each child in their household aged 6–15 attends. The respondents can choose from four options: all other children are Roma/Travellers, most of them are, some of them are, or none of them are.

Almost every second Roma/Traveller child (46 %) in the Member States surveyed is educated in a school where all or most of the pupils are Roma/Travellers (**Figure 15**). This has not changed considerably in recent years (52 % in 2021 and 44 % in 2016). Only in North Macedonia are a smaller share of Roma children (38 %) educated in such segregated conditions than reported in the previous survey (46 %). School segregation has increased since 2016 in Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Greece and Romania.

Overall, there is no difference between girls and boys in terms of segregation in education. Some differences emerge at the national level. Roma girls are more segregated than Roma boys in Bulgaria and North Macedonia, while in France and Greece, the opposite is the case. The Roma Survey 2024 data clearly show a positive correlation between residential and educational segregation. The share of Roma/Traveller children attending segregated schools is more than five times lower among those living in areas with smaller concentrations of Roma/Travellers than among those living in areas where all or most people are Roma/Travellers (respectively, 12 % and 63 %). Only in Ireland does the type of neighbourhood in which a child lives not influence their segregation in education (the Roma/Traveller segregation level in Ireland reaches only 7 %). To demonstrate this, the proportions of respondents surveyed in each country living in these two types of neighbourhoods are provided in Annex 4: Respondents to the Roma Survey 2024.

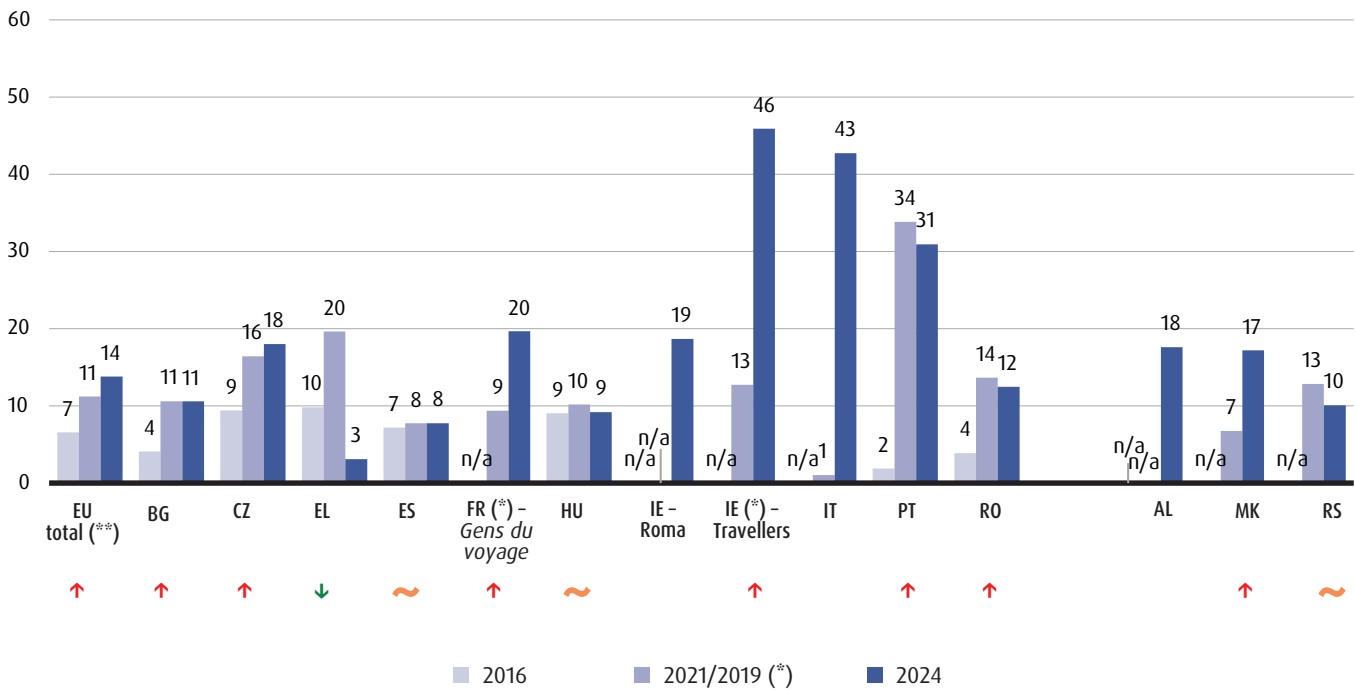
4.4. DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

The Roma Survey 2024 asks respondents if they have been in contact with an educational institution, either as a student or as a parent/guardian of a child. Those who respond positively are further asked if, during this contact, they were discriminated against based on any listed ground. The respondents can choose from the following grounds: skin colour or racial origin, Roma background, religion, age, sex, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and 'other'.

The survey data show an increasing trend in discrimination since 2016 across the Member States surveyed – 14 % in comparison with 7 % in 2016 (**Figure 16**). At the national level, most countries surveyed show the same negative trend except for Hungary, Serbia and Spain, where the situation has not changed. Greece is the only country where the share of Roma experiencing discrimination in education decreased between 2016 and 2024.

There are no major differences between Roma/Traveller women and men experiencing discrimination in interactions with educational institutions, except in Czechia and North Macedonia, where more Roma women than Roma men have such an experience. With regard to age overall, the oldest respondents (aged 60 and over) report discrimination when in contact with educational institutions more often than the younger respondents. Disability does not influence how often the respondents experience discrimination in this context. However, the type of neighbourhood respondents live in plays a role in some countries. In Czechia, Roma living in predominantly Roma areas experience less discrimination in interactions with educational institutions (15 %) than those living among non-Roma (21 %).

FIGURE 16: RESPONDENTS WHO FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER WHEN IN CONTACT WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (AS A PARENT/GUARDIAN OR A STUDENT) IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

NB: Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma in the past 12 months when in contact with an educational institution as a parent/guardian or as a student (Roma Survey 2024: n = 3 034), weighted results. n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

5

EMPLOYMENT

This chapter presents the situation of Roma and Travellers in the countries surveyed with regard to employment, specifically looking at paid work, youth employment, the gender gap and discrimination.

The **Charter of Fundamental Rights** enshrines the right to engage in work, the right to have access to a free placement of service and the right to fair and just working conditions (Articles 15, 29 and 31, respectively). The EU Racial Equality Directive proscribes any discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin in employment and working conditions, including social protection and social advantages, dismissals and pay. Recognising these rights and principles enshrined in the EU's founding treaties and other human rights instruments, the **EU Roma framework** aims to increase effective equal access to quality and sustainable employment for Roma.

5.1. PAID WORK RATE

The **EU Roma framework** calls upon Member States to reduce the employment gap by at least half and to ensure that, by 2030, at least 60 % of Roma are in paid work.

The Roma Survey 2024 asks all respondents (if necessary, supported by other household members) to provide information for themselves and all household members aged 16 years and older about their main activity (including such categories as full-time or part-time employment, ad hoc jobs and occasional work, self-employed) and about having done any work in the four weeks prior to the survey to earn money.

On average, 54 % of Roma/Travellers aged 20–64 in the Member States surveyed are in paid work (**Figure 17**). The situation has improved considerably since 2016. A similar trend is observed at the national level in all countries, except for Portugal (where the trend is negative) and France, Greece and Serbia (where there has been no change). Results from 2021 should be treated with caution, as the 2021 Roma Survey was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic, and restrictive measures may have affected sectors where Roma traditionally find



work. Despite this general positive trend, the share of Roma in paid work is far lower than that of the general population in almost every country surveyed. At the EU level, the gap is 21 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 30 percentage points ⁽⁴⁸⁾. A few countries have smaller gaps, including Italy and North Macedonia (6 percentage points), Romania (10 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 26 ⁽⁴⁹⁾), Hungary (12 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 18 ⁽⁵⁰⁾), Greece (13 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 23 ⁽⁵¹⁾) and Bulgaria (14 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 26 ⁽⁵²⁾).

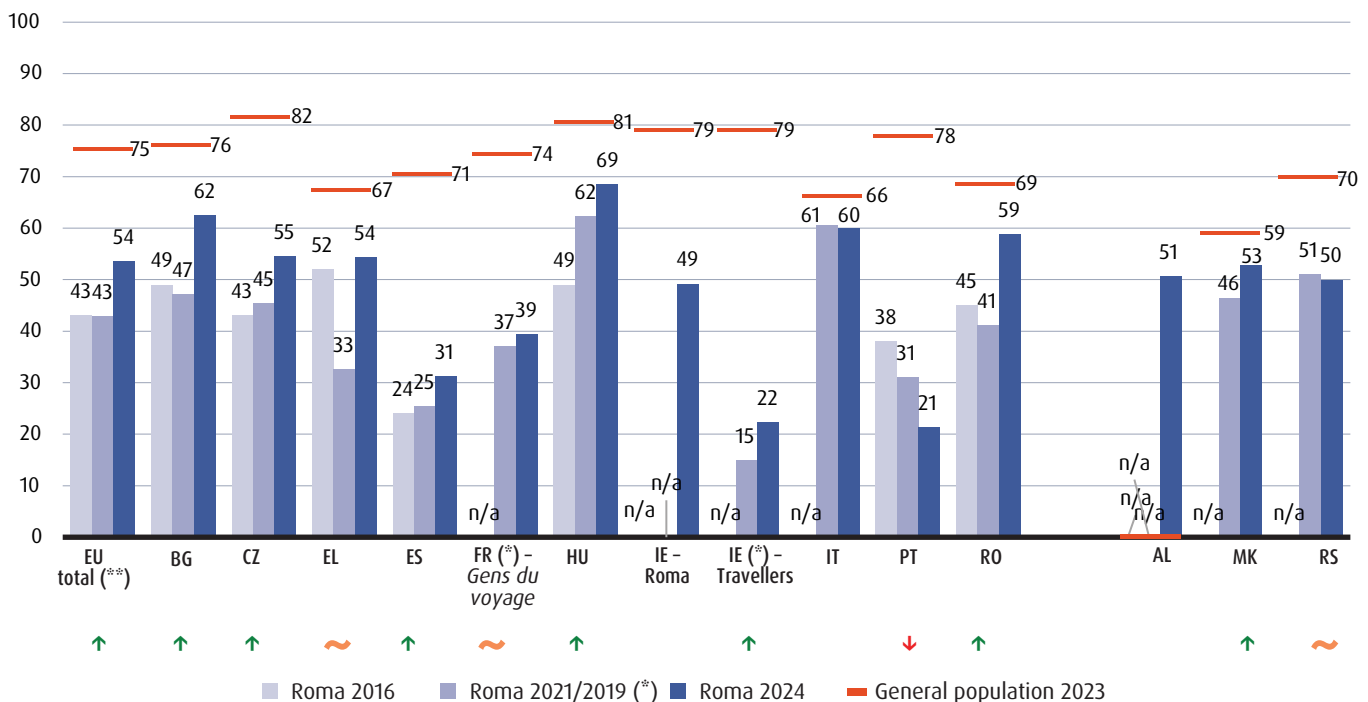
A breakdown by age shows that young Roma (aged 16–24) face difficulties entering the job market: the share of people in paid work in this age group is consistently lower than in the other age groups, with few exceptions. Only France, Ireland and Spain showed a relatively high percentage of employment for young people compared with the other age groups and the total population. Roma/Travellers who are severely limited in their daily activities due to their health are heavily disadvantaged in terms of employment in comparison with those only partially limited or not limited at all, except in Romania. In Czechia, Hungary, Italy, Portugal and Serbia, Roma/Travellers living in non-Roma/Traveller neighbourhoods reach higher paid work rates than those from neighbourhoods where all or most people are Roma/Travellers.

NB: Out of all people aged 20–64 in Roma/ Traveller households (Roma Survey 2024: *n* = 19 258), weighted results. The paid work rate is based on the questions ‘Please look at this card and tell me which of these categories describes your current situation best’ and ‘Did you do any work in the last four weeks to earn some money?’ Data for the general population is the latest available Eurostat data for 2023 for all countries except North Macedonia (2020). n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

FIGURE 17: PEOPLE AGED 20–64 WHO DECLARED THEIR MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS AS ‘PAID WORK’ (INCLUDING FULL-TIME, PART-TIME, AD HOC JOBS, SELF-EMPLOYMENT, OCCASIONAL WORK OR ANY WORK IN THE PAST FOUR WEEKS), BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019, EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset lfsa_organ.

5.2. GENDER EMPLOYMENT GAP

The **EU Roma framework** calls upon Member States to reduce the gender employment gap for Roma by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 at least 45 % of Roma women are in paid work.

The average gender employment gap in the Member States surveyed is 31 percentage points (Figure 18). Despite an increase in employment rates for both Roma/Traveller women and men, the gender gap has increased since 2016 (27 percentage points). Four countries have reached the EU-level target for Roma women in paid work: Bulgaria (49 %), Czechia (45 %), Hungary (53 %) and Italy (45 %). Countries like France, Portugal and Spain need to at least double the share of Roma/Traveller women in paid work to meet the EU-level target of 45 %.

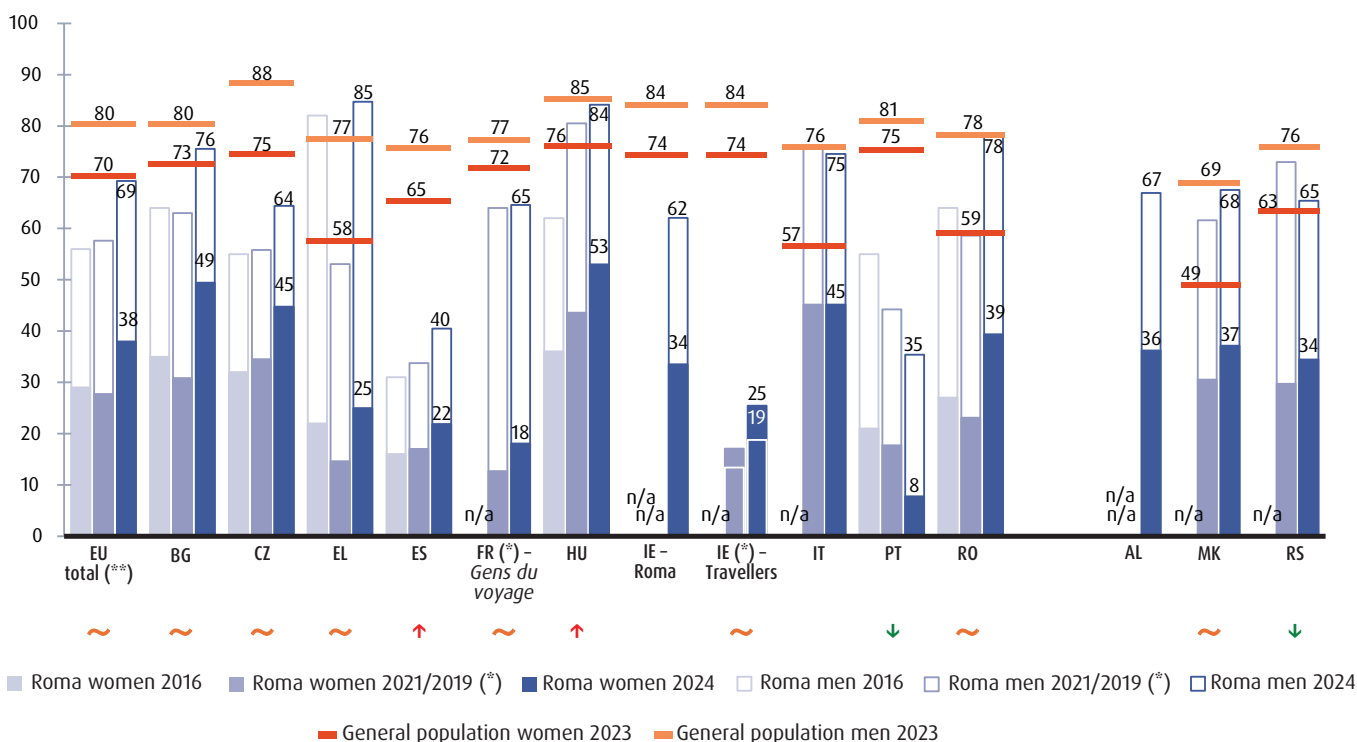
As clearly shown by 2023 Eurostat data, the gender employment gap for the general population (10 percentage points for the EU-27) tends to be significantly lower than for the Roma/Traveller population. At the national level, the gap ranges from 5 percentage points in France to 20 percentage points in North Macedonia. In contrast to women, the share of Roma/Traveller men participating in the labour market is generally much closer to that of the general population, except in Czechia, Portugal and Spain, where the share of Roma men in paid work is drastically lower.

NB: Out of all people aged 20–64 in Roma/ Traveller households (Roma Survey 2024: n = 19 258), weighted results. The paid work rate is based on the questions ‘Please look at this card and tell me which of these categories describes your current situation best’ and ‘Did you do any work in the last four weeks to earn some money?’ Results for the general population are based on the latest available Eurostat data (2023) for all countries except North Macedonia (2020). n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

FIGURE 18: DIFFERENCES IN PAID WORK RATES BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN AGED 20–64, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset lfsa_ergan.

5.3. NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING

NB: Out of all people aged 16-24 in Roma/ Traveller households (Roma Survey 2024: n = 19 258), weighted results. Comparability with the Eurostat NEET rate is limited owing to different definitions and age bands. Taking 15-year-olds into account would give values a few percentage points lower. The Eurostat NEET rate is based on the International Labour Organization definition, which refers to having worked at least one hour in the past week. The Roma Survey 2024 asks about respondents' self-declared main activity and work done in the past seven days. It also excludes participation in non-formal education or training. Presented are values for 2023 (the latest available) except for North Macedonia (2020). The 2016 values for Roma provided in FRA's *Roma in 10 European Countries - Main results - Roma Survey 2021* are incorrect. The correct ones were published by the European Commission with the **EU Roma framework** in 2020. n/a, not available.

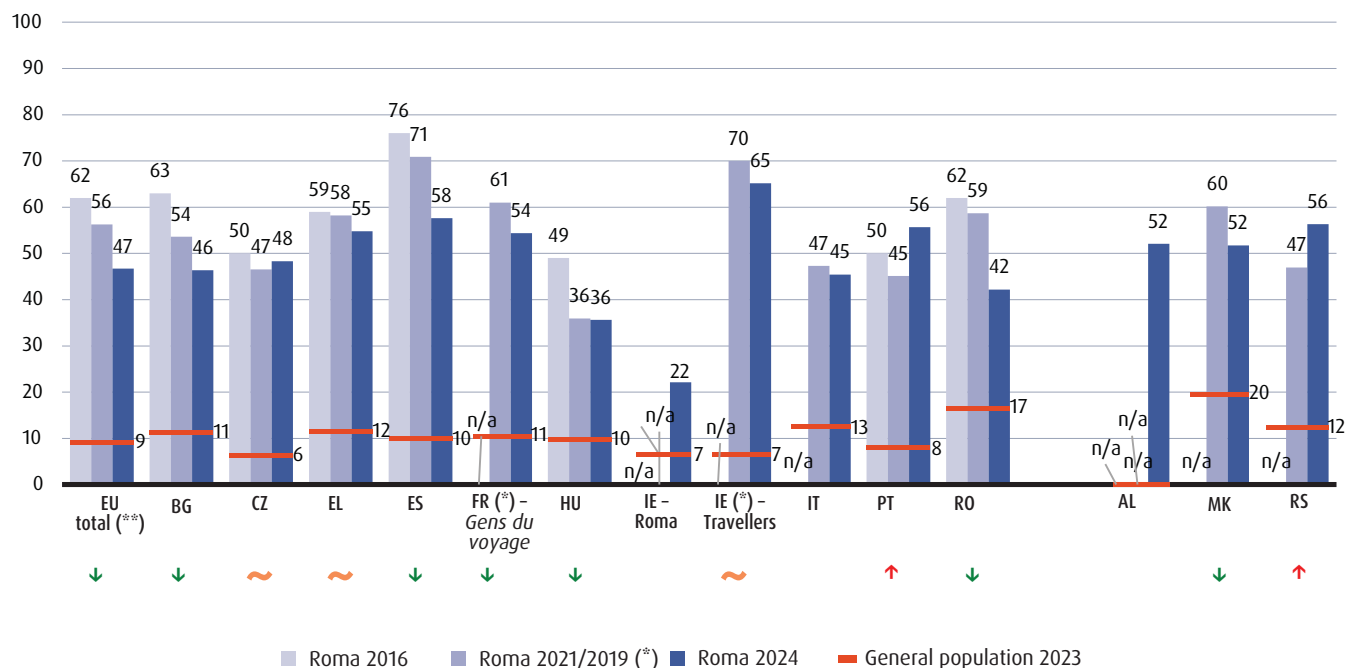
- (*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.
- (**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

The **EU Roma framework** calls upon the Member States to reduce the gap in the NEET rate by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 fewer than one in three Roma youth are NEET.

On average, the share of Roma/Travellers aged 16-24 who were NEET in 2024 was 47 % across the Member States surveyed, compared with 62 % in 2016 (**Figure 19**). The trend is worsening only in Portugal and Serbia. In Czechia, Greece and Ireland (for Travellers), it has not changed. However, none of the countries surveyed are close to reaching the EU-level target. The Member State that is closest to reaching this goal is Hungary (36 %). The most remarkable reductions in the NEET rate are found in Romania (20 percentage points) and Spain (18 percentage points). At the EU level, the gap between young Roma/Travellers and the general population is 38 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 52 percentage points⁽⁵³⁾. At the national level, the smallest gaps are in Ireland (for Roma) (16 percentage points), Romania (25 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 47⁽⁵⁴⁾) and Hungary (26 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 37⁽⁵⁵⁾).

Gender disaggregation shows that, on average, a higher share of young Roma/Traveller women than young Roma/Traveller men are NEET (61 % versus 33 %). The highest NEET rate for Roma women is found in Greece, while the lowest is in Hungary. Greece also presents the largest gender gap of 51 percentage points, while the smallest, of only 3 percentage points, is observed for Travellers in Ireland. In Albania, Czechia, Hungary, Italy and Portugal, NEET rates are lower for Roma living in non-Roma neighbourhoods than for those living in areas where all or most people are Roma.

FIGURE 19: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 16-24 WHOSE CURRENT MAIN ACTIVITY IS 'NEITHER IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING' (NEET), BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset edat_lfse_20.

5.4. DISCRIMINATION WHEN LOOKING FOR WORK

The Roma Survey 2024 asks respondents if they are looking for work and if they have worked in the 12 months prior to the survey interview. Those who respond positively are further asked if, during this contact, they were discriminated against based on any listed ground. The respondent could choose from the following grounds: skin colour or racial origin, Roma/Traveller background, religion, age, sex, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or ‘other’.

5.4.1. Discrimination when looking for work

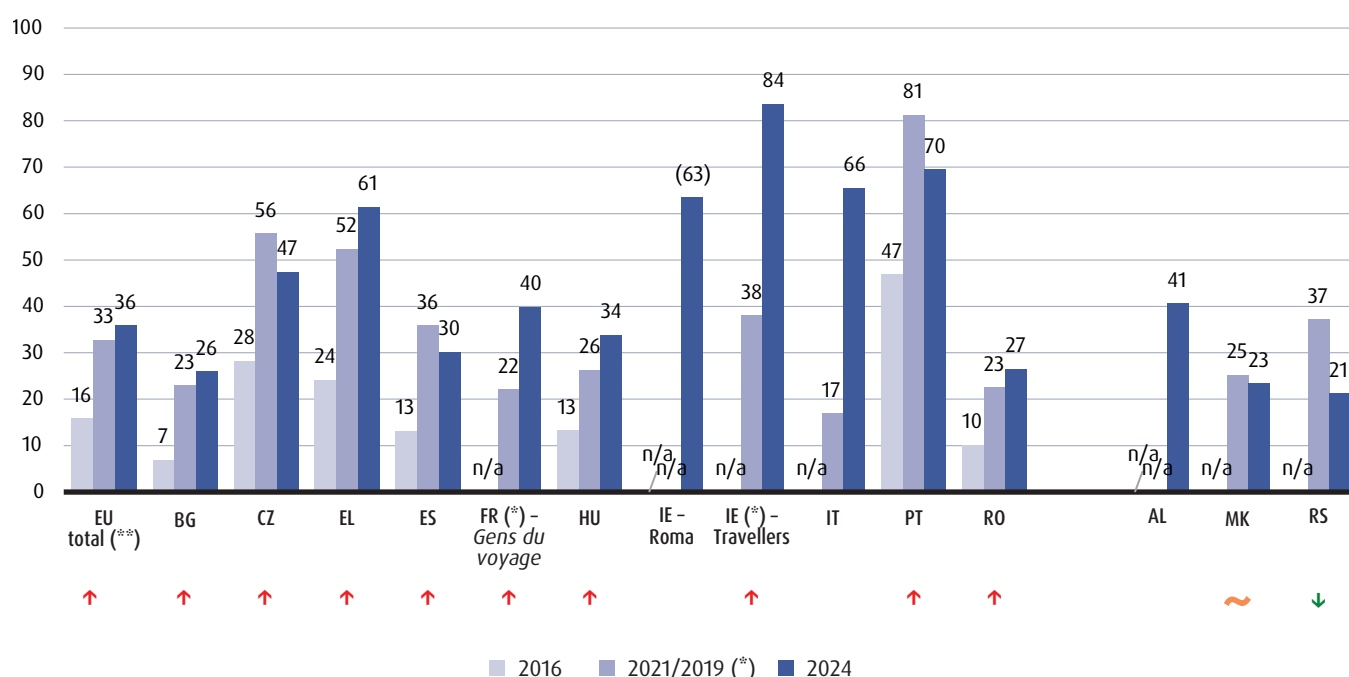
In 2024, 36 % of Roma/Travellers older than 16 said they experienced discrimination due to being Roma/Traveller when looking for work in the last 12 months – confirming a negative trend observed in 2021 (Figure 20). The 2024 survey results suggest that the spike in discrimination recorded in 2021 cannot be attributed to COVID-19 alone. The only country where the rate of discrimination against Roma when looking for work has decreased is Serbia. The 2024 rate of discrimination when looking for work was notably high in Ireland (84 %), Portugal (70 %), Italy (66 %) and Greece (61 %).

NB: Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma when looking for work in the past 12 months (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 2\,668$), weighted results. n/a, not available. Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Therefore, results based on 20–49 unweighted observations in a group total are noted in parentheses.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

FIGURE 20: RESPONDENTS WHO FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER WHEN LOOKING FOR A JOB IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

NB: Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma in the workplace in the past 12 months (Roma Survey 2024: n = 4 081), weighted results. n/a, not available. Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Therefore, results based on 20–49 unweighted observations in a group total are noted in parentheses.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.



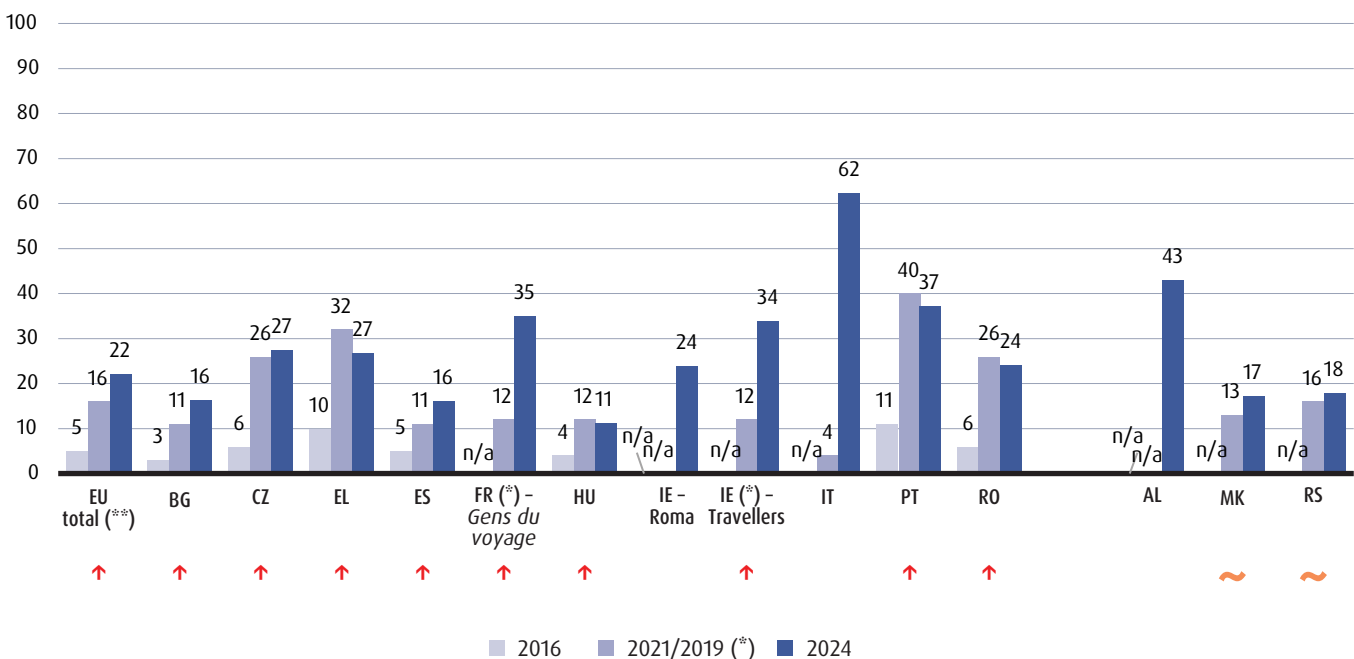
The results show that Roma/Traveller women are on average more likely than men to experience discrimination when looking for work. This trend peaks in Ireland (for Travellers) and Italy. A breakdown by age does not show considerable differences. In most countries, Roma/Travellers who are severely limited in their daily activities due to health challenges face discrimination more than those with some but not severe limitations or those without any limitations at all. In Albania, Czechia and Romania, living in non-Roma communities decreases the vulnerability to discrimination when looking for work compared with living in communities where all or most people are Roma.

5.4.2. Discrimination in the workplace

The trends regarding discrimination against Roma/Travellers in the workplace are similar to those for discrimination when looking for work. For 2024, the share of Roma experiencing workplace discrimination was 22 % – an increase of 17 percentage points from 2016 (Figure 21). The Roma Survey 2024 shows a similar negative trend in all countries except for North Macedonia and Serbia, where no change is observed.

The data from the countries surveyed suggest no difference between Roma/Traveller women and men in this respect. On average, no difference is discernible between age groups either. However, in many countries, the youngest and the oldest groups of the Roma population may experience discrimination at work more frequently. In Albania, the rate for Roma aged 16–24 is 64 % compared with an average of 43 %, while in Czechia, the rate for Roma aged 60 and over is 46 % compared with an average of 27 %. Results do not show considerable differences with regard to disability. Across the Member States surveyed, and particularly in Czechia, Hungary, Italy and Romania, respondents living in non-Roma neighbourhoods experience discrimination in the workplace less often than those from areas where all or most people are Roma.

FIGURE 21: RESPONDENTS WHO FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER WHEN AT WORK IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

6

HEALTH

This chapter looks at key health indicators shedding light on the situation of Roma and Travellers in the countries surveyed.

The **Charter of Fundamental Rights** enshrines everyone's rights to access preventative healthcare and to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices (Article 35). However, the protection and improvement of human health fall within the exclusive responsibility of Member States ⁽⁶⁶⁾. With regard to healthcare, Member States must comply with the provisions of the **Racial Equality Directive** prohibiting any discrimination on the ground of racial or ethnic origin and promoting equal treatment. While resting on an established EU legal framework, the **EU Roma framework** aims to improve Roma health and increase effective equal access to quality healthcare and social services.

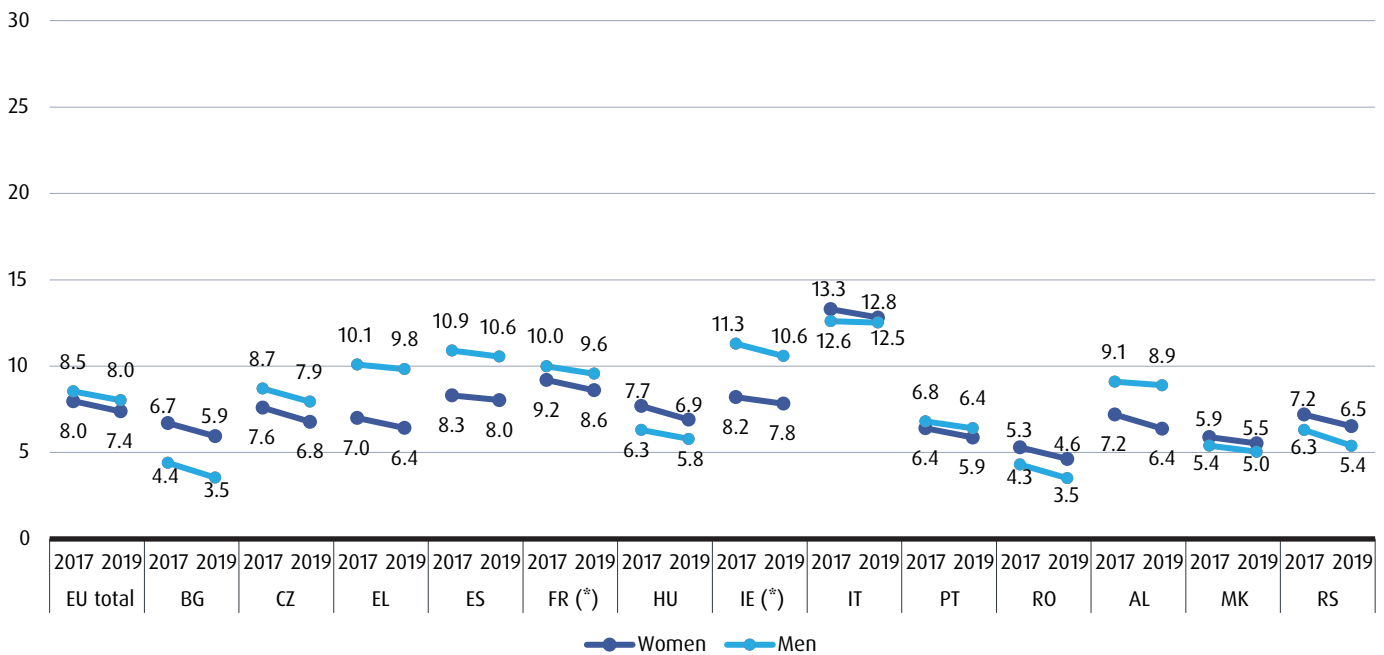
6.1. LIFE EXPECTANCY

The **EU Roma framework** calls for Member States to reduce the life expectancy gap by at least half and ensure that by 2030 Roma women and men live five years longer on average.

Building on knowledge from previous Roma surveys, the Roma Survey 2024 asks respondents if their parents (mothers and fathers separately) are alive and, if so, what age they are. Female respondents are further asked about the number of live births they have had and the survival of their children. Pooling data from previous surveys enabled the refinement of estimates for life expectancy at birth, using the 'orphanhood method' ⁽⁶⁷⁾ for two time periods to identify a trend. The life expectancy for Roma/Travellers is only an estimate modelled on the detailed demographic data for the general population and calibrated using the information from the survey. Given the limitations of the orphanhood method, statistically strong estimates of life expectancy using Roma Survey 2024 data could be done only for 2019.



FIGURE 22: GAPS BETWEEN ROMA/TRAVELLERS AND THE GENERAL POPULATION WITH REGARD TO LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN 2017 AND 2019, BY COUNTRY (IN YEARS)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024 (unweighted data); Roma Survey 2021 (unweighted data); Roma and Travellers Survey 2019 (unweighted data); **United Nations World Population Prospects 2024** (general population).

NB: Estimates for Roma are based on the orphanhood method (Luy, M., 'Estimating mortality differentials in developed populations from survey information on maternal and paternal orphanhood', *European Demographic Research Papers*, No 2009-3, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna, 2009; and Luy, M., 'Supplement to Estimating mortality differentials in developed populations from survey information on maternal and paternal orphanhood', *Supplement to European Demographic Research Papers*, No 2009-3, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna, 2010). Values for the general population include Roma/Travellers, as they are calculated based on life tables that do not differentiate by ethnicity.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

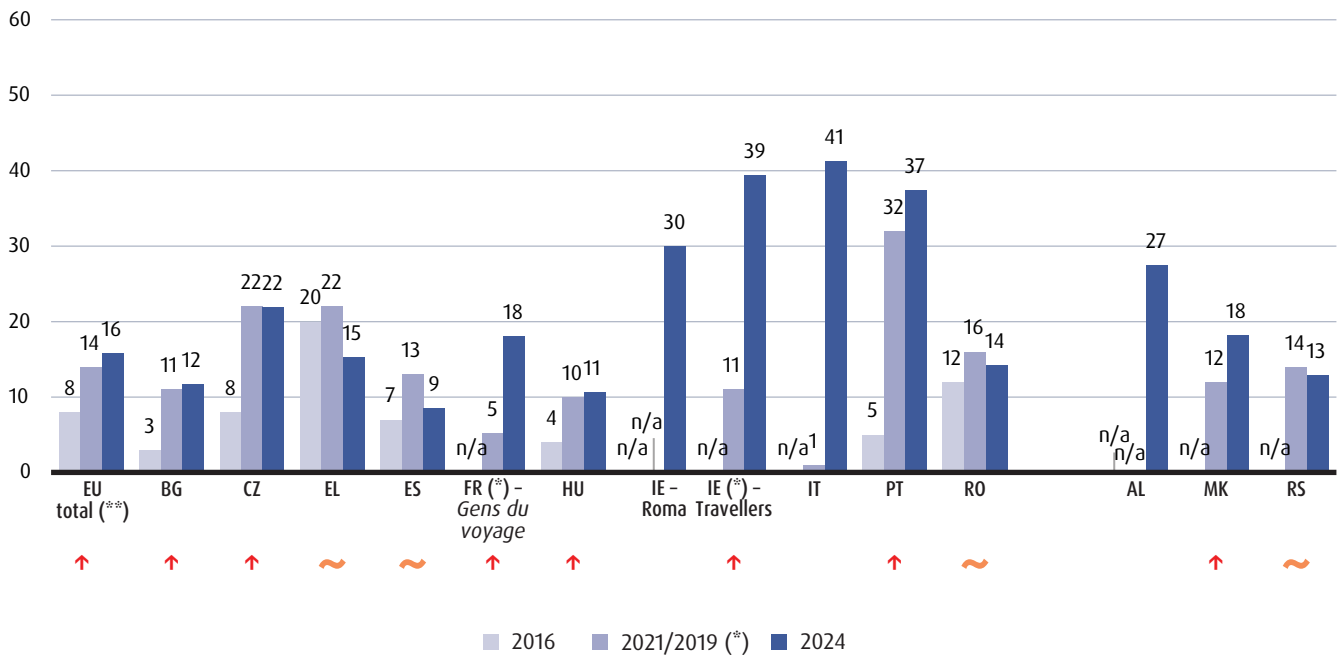
The modelling based on the Roma Survey 2024 data shows that the lifespans of Roma/Traveller women and men are, respectively, 7.4 years and 8.0 years shorter than those of women and men in the general population (Figure 22). In all countries covered by the survey, the gap between Roma/Travellers and the general population with regard to their life expectancy at birth shows a decreasing trend. In Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, North Macedonia, Romania and Serbia, the gaps between Roma and the general population are greater among women, while in the remaining countries, they are greater among men. The gap is largest in Italy for both groups, at 12.8 years for women and 12.5 years for men. This is largely due to the very high life expectancy of the general Italian population, which is among the highest worldwide. The gap is smallest in Romania for both groups, at 4.6 years for women and 3.5 years for men. Here, the gap is due to low life expectancy for the general Romanian population.

Life expectancy for Roma/Traveller women in the Member States covered is on average 75.6 years, while for Roma/Traveller men it is 69.2 years.

6.2. DISCRIMINATION WHEN ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES

The Roma Survey 2024 asks respondents if they have used any healthcare services, for example seeing a doctor, nurse or dentist or visiting a hospital, emergency clinic or medical centre. Those who respond positively are further asked if, during this contact, they were discriminated against based on any listed ground. The respondent can choose from the following reasons: skin colour or racial origin, Roma background, religion, age, sex, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or 'other'.

FIGURE 23: RESPONDENTS WHO FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER WHEN ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

The survey data show the rate has increased across the Member States surveyed, at 16 % in comparison with 8 % in 2016 (Figure 23). All countries surveyed show the same negative trend, except for Greece, Romania, Serbia and Spain, where the situation has not changed.

There are no major differences observed at the national level between Roma/Traveller women and men with regard to experiencing discrimination when accessing healthcare, except in France and Romania, where more Roma/Traveller men than Roma/Traveller women experience discrimination in this context. There are no considerable differences discernible with regard to age on average. At the national level, however, in Albania, Bulgaria and Romania, respondents over 60 years old experience less discrimination than younger respondents. In contrast, the youngest (aged 16–24) Traveller respondents in Ireland report higher rates of discrimination than any respondents from other age groups. Data show respondents with severe limitations in their daily activities due to health issues face more discrimination in healthcare (20 %) than those without any limitations (15 %). The differences are even more pronounced at the national level in Albania, Czechia, Ireland, Romania and Serbia. In terms of neighbourhood type, only Travellers in Ireland and Roma in Romania and Serbia living in locations where all or most people are Roma/Travellers experience more discrimination in healthcare (43 %, 17 % and 15 %, respectively) than Roma/Travellers living in areas where some or none of their neighbours are Roma/Travellers (37 %, 8 % and 7 %, respectively).

NB: Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma when accessing healthcare services in the past 12 months (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 7\,242$), weighted results. n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

6.3. ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

The availability of coverage for healthcare expenses is an important determinant of access to healthcare. Insurance coverage is among the set of **European Core Health Indicators** (indicator 76). In general, most countries covered by the Roma Survey 2024 have universal (or near-universal) coverage of the population for a core set of health services, with some exceptions. For example, in Ireland, only holders of medical cards and general practitioner visit cards are covered for these services (about 48 % of the population). In Romania and Bulgaria, 11.5 % and 6.5 % of people, respectively, are not insured, mostly those working abroad or in informal employment, unemployed people not registered for social benefits and people without valid identification cards. Near-universal coverage is found in Serbia (98 %), Hungary (96 %) and North Macedonia (91 %) ⁽⁵⁸⁾.

The Roma Survey 2024 asks all respondents if the national basic health insurance scheme, complementary health coverage or private health insurance currently covers their healthcare expenses. It must be noted that the survey question does not distinguish between not having coverage and not being aware of having it.

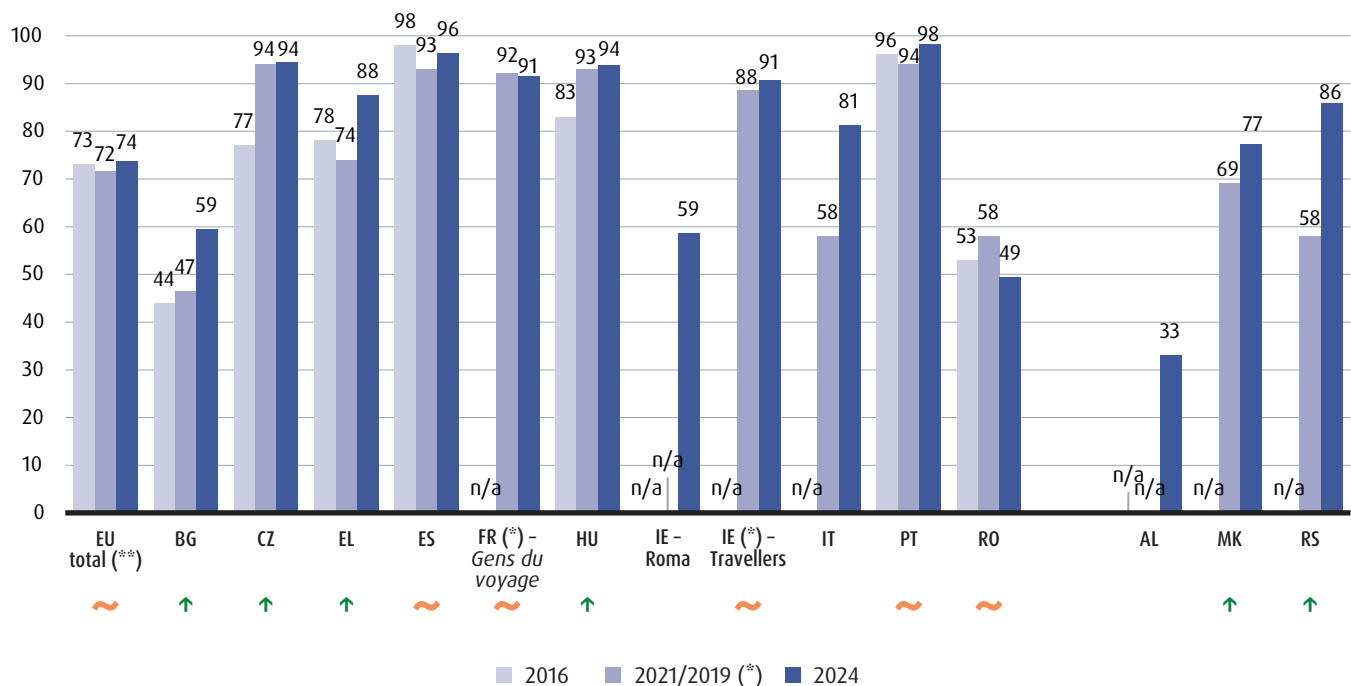
On average, three out of four Roma/Travellers (74 %) in the Member States surveyed have coverage for healthcare expenses in their country. Overall, these results show almost no change from previous survey years (Figure 24). At the national level, Bulgaria, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, North Macedonia and Serbia show positive trends in recent years (i.e. an increasing proportion of Roma with healthcare expense coverage), while the remaining countries show no change.

NB: Out of all respondents (Roma Survey 2024: *n* = 7 242), weighted results. The survey questions are 'Does the [national basic health insurance scheme] currently cover your healthcare expenses?' and 'Do you have any additional health insurance?' n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

FIGURE 24: RESPONDENTS WHO REPORT HAVING MEDICAL INSURANCE COVERAGE, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

There are no considerable differences between women and men on this topic, except for Travellers in Ireland, where more female respondents (96 %) than male respondents (84 %) have healthcare expense coverage. In general, healthcare coverage increases with age. For example, in Romania, only 42 % of Roma aged 16-24 have medical insurance, in comparison with 65 % of Roma aged 60 and over. A similar situation is observed in Bulgaria, France, Greece and Ireland. On average, disability does not play a significant role, but at the national level it does. Fewer respondents with severe limitations due to health issues have healthcare coverage in France (78 %) and Serbia (72 %) than those without any limitations (94 % and 93 %, respectively). Meanwhile, in Romania, Roma/ Travellers living in areas where all or most people are Roma/ Travellers are less likely to have healthcare insurance (72 %) than those living in areas with only some or no other Roma/ Travellers (77 %). The difference at the national level is also striking in Hungary (92 % and 98 %, respectively), Albania (26 % and 39 %, respectively) and Serbia (84 % and 91 % respectively). However, the situation is the opposite in Greece (92 % for those living in Roma areas and 73 % for those living in non-Roma areas).

7

HOUSING

This chapter presents the situation of Roma and Travellers in the countries surveyed with regard to housing. The **Charter of Fundamental Rights** recognises the right to housing assistance ‘in order to combat social exclusion and poverty’ and ‘to ensure a decent existence for all those who lack sufficient resources’ (Article 34). Member States have the primary responsibility in this area, with local authorities most often accountable, as for many other social policy areas⁽⁵⁹⁾. In this sphere too, Member States must comply with the **Racial Equality Directive** and ensure access to housing without any discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin (Article 3(1)(h)).

The **EU Roma framework** aims to increase effective equal access to adequate desegregated housing and essential services. It provides specific targets regarding housing deprivation, overcrowding and access to tap water. The **2021 Council recommendation** urges Member States to combat social deprivation through adequate investment in housing and, furthermore, to ensure Roma’s equal access to adequate desegregated housing and essential services.

7.1. HOUSING DEPRIVATION

The **EU Roma framework** calls upon Member States to reduce the gap in housing deprivation by at least one third and to ensure that by 2030 the majority of Roma do not face housing deprivation.

The Roma Survey 2024 measures housing deprivation in the same way as **Eurostat**, looking at four dimensions to determine the housing deprivation of a household. Each respondent is asked (if needed, support may be provided by other household members) about whether any of the following situations are the case for their household: their accommodation is too dark, has problems with humidity, has no indoor shower/bathroom or has no indoor toilet. Housing deprivation is considered to exist when at least one of these situations is the case.



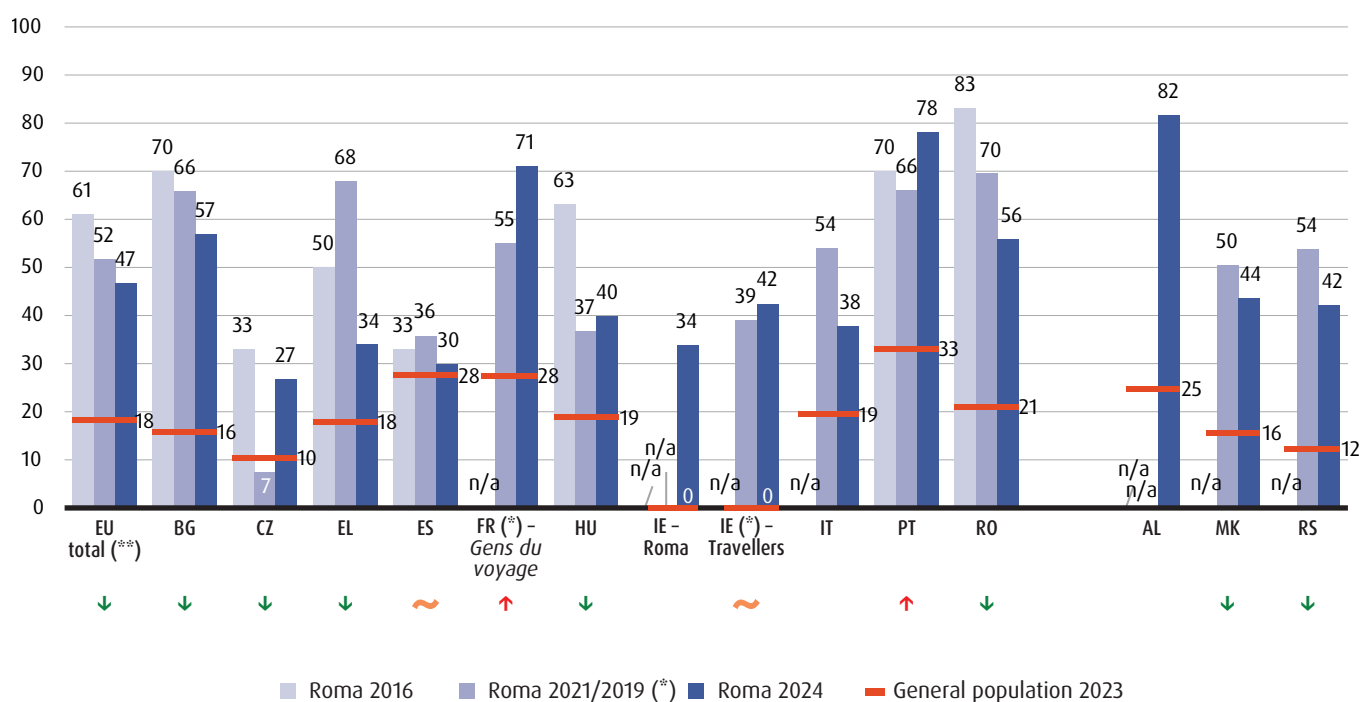
The results of the Roma Survey 2024 confirm there has been a decreasing trend since 2016 in almost all countries. An increase is seen only in France and Portugal, while in Ireland (for Travellers) and Spain, there has been no change. On average, almost every second Roma/Traveller (47 %) in the Member States lives in a household that faces housing deprivation (Figure 25). This is still far above the 18 % of the general EU population living in housing deprivation in 2023 (with the same baseline value ⁽⁶⁰⁾). The gap in comparison with the general population is smallest in Spain (2 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 14 ⁽⁶¹⁾), Greece (16 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 34 ⁽⁶²⁾), Czechia (17 percentage points, compared with a baseline value of 23 ⁽⁶³⁾) and Italy (19 percentage points).

NB: Out of all people in Roma households (Roma Survey 2024: n = 32 610), weighted results. Showing the share of the population living in a household fulfilling at least one dimension of housing deprivation. Data for the general population are from Eurostat; 2023 values are used for all countries except for Albania and North Macedonia, where values for 2020 are the latest available. n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

FIGURE 25: PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSING DEPRIVATION, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset tessi291.

There are no considerable differences discernible between women and men. On average, Roma/Traveller children (aged 15 and under) live in housing deprivation more often (52 %) than Roma/Travellers aged 25–60 (43 %). Roma/Travellers with severe limitations in their activities due to health issues live in housing deprivation more often (57 %) than those without any limitations (41 %). While sex and disability do not correspond to significant differences on average, the type of neighbourhood in which respondents live does. On average, 34 % of Roma/Travellers in areas with lower shares of other Roma/Travellers live in housing deprivation, while the rate is 54 % for Roma/Travellers living in neighbourhoods where all or most people are Roma/Travellers.

NB: Out of all people in Roma households (Roma Survey 2024: n = 32 565), weighted results. By Eurostat's definition of overcrowding, a person is considered to live in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to one room for the household, one room per couple, one room per single person aged 18 or over, one room per pair of single people of the same gender aged 12-17, one room per single person aged 12-17 not included in the previous category and one room per pair of children aged under 12. Data for the general population are from Eurostat; 2024 values are used except for the EU total, France, Greece and Serbia, for which 2023 values are the latest available, Albania (2021) and North Macedonia (2020). n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

7.2. OVERCROWDING

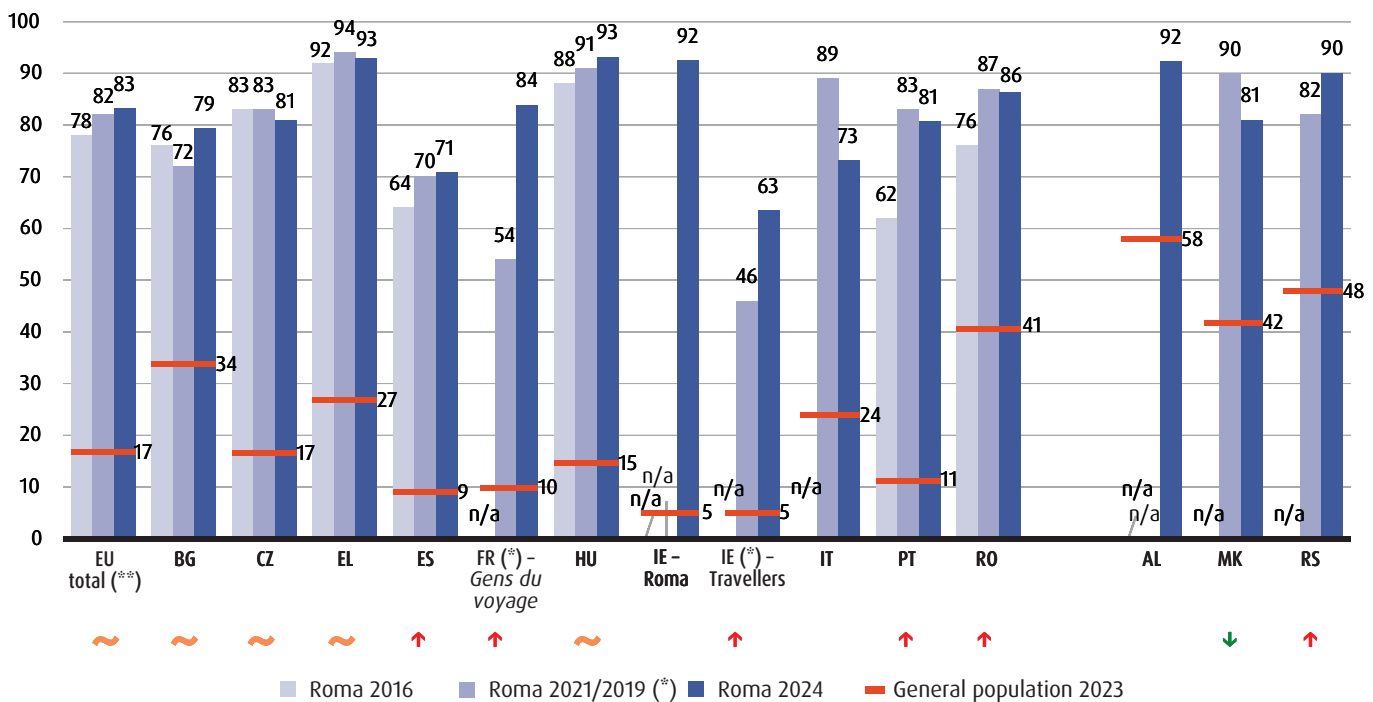
The **EU Roma framework** aims to reduce the gap between Roma and the general population with regard to overcrowding by at least half, so that by 2030 the majority of Roma no longer live in overcrowded households.

The Roma Survey 2024 asks every respondent about the number of rooms in the accommodation in which they live. This information combined with the number of household members living in that accommodation and their ages makes it possible to calculate the overcrowding rate.

The data show no change in comparison with previous years on average – 83 % of Roma/Travellers live in accommodation that does not have enough rooms for the people living in it (Figure 26). This is almost five times the rate of 17 % for the general population of the EU in 2024 (with the same baseline value ⁽⁶⁴⁾). The trend of stagnation is also observed at the national level in Bulgaria, Czechia, Greece and Hungary. The overcrowding rate has decreased only in North Macedonia. In the remaining countries, it has increased. The gap in comparison with the general population is smallest in Albania (34 percentage points), North Macedonia (39 percentage points) and Serbia (42 percentage points). In these countries, however, the smaller gap is due to high overcrowding rates for the general population. Among the Member States, the gap is smallest in Bulgaria (45 percentage points, with a baseline value of 34 ⁽⁶⁵⁾) and Romania (46 percentage points, with a baseline value of 30 ⁽⁶⁶⁾), also due to high overcrowding rates for the general population.

There are no significant differences between the overcrowding rates for women and men. However, on average, the overcrowding rates are highest for Roma/Traveller children aged 15 and under, exceeding 90 % in all countries except

FIGURE 26: PEOPLE LIVING IN A HOUSEHOLD THAT DOES NOT HAVE THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS BASED ON EUROSTAT'S DEFINITION OF OVERCROWDING, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; Eurostat dataset ilc_lvho05a.

Spain (79 %) and Ireland (for Travellers: 72 %). With regard to disability, across the Member States, Roma/Travellers without disabilities live in overcrowded households more frequently (74 %) than those with disabilities (66 %). Roma/Travellers living in neighbourhoods that are mostly or exclusively Roma/Traveller face overcrowding more frequently than those living in non-Roma/Traveller areas in Bulgaria (80 % and 69 %, respectively), Czechia (84 % and 75 %, respectively) and Ireland (for Travellers: 76 % and 55 %, respectively).

7.3. ACCESS TO TAP WATER

The **EU Roma framework** requires that at least 95 % of Roma have access to tap water by 2030. The Roma Survey 2024 asks all respondents whether there is indoor tap water available in the accommodation in which the household lives.

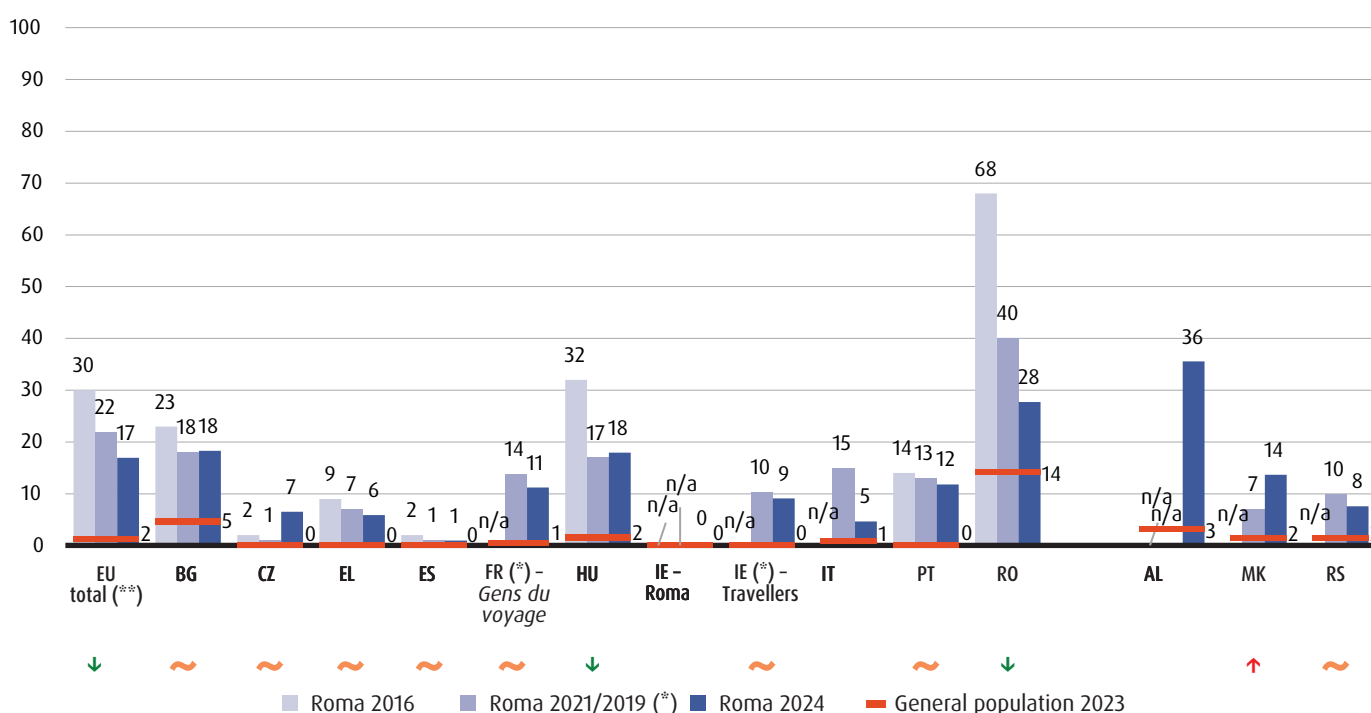
Across the Member States covered by the survey, 17 % of Roma/Travellers live without tap water in their accommodation (Figure 27). This is a clear improvement in comparison with 2016 (30 %). The average improvement is primarily due to major decreases in Hungary (from 32 % in 2016 to 18 % in 2024) and Romania (from 68 % in 2016 to 28 % in 2024). The only country where the share of Roma without tap water has increased is North Macedonia. In the remaining countries, the rate has not changed. In comparison with the general population, the gap is largest in Albania (36 % for Roma as opposed to 3 % for the general population). The data suggest that access to tap water is not a major issue for the Roma population in Ireland (for Roma) and Spain, whereas it is a very serious issue in other countries (particularly Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania).

NB: Out of all people in Roma households (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 32\ 610$), weighted results. For the general population, the indicator `ilc_mdho05` (as used in the 2018 EU-SILC) is used as a proxy comparator for the absence of indoor tap water. It represents the share of the total population without a bath, a shower or an indoor flushing toilet. 2023 values are used for Bulgaria, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Romania; 2020 values are used for all other countries and the EU total. n/a, not available.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

FIGURE 27: PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT TAP WATER INSIDE THE DWELLING, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset `ilc_mdho05`.

There are no considerable differences between the rates for women and men or with respect to disability. Roma/Traveller children (aged 15 and under) are more likely than older Roma/Travellers to live in households without tap water generally across the Member States (22 %) and in Albania (49 %), Bulgaria (25 %), Czechia (10 %), North Macedonia (22 %) and Romania (34 %). Access to tap water is less frequently a problem in non-Roma/Traveller neighbourhoods (10 % without tap water) than in Roma/Traveller ones (21 %). At the national level, the situation differs only in Bulgaria, Ireland (for Roma), Serbia and Spain, where there is no difference between the rates for these two types of neighbourhoods.

NB: Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma when looking for housing in the past five years (Roma Survey 2024: $n = 1\,580$), weighted results. *n/a*, not available. Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Therefore, results based on 20–49 unweighted observations in a group total are noted in parentheses.

(*) Data for France and Ireland are compared with those from the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey.

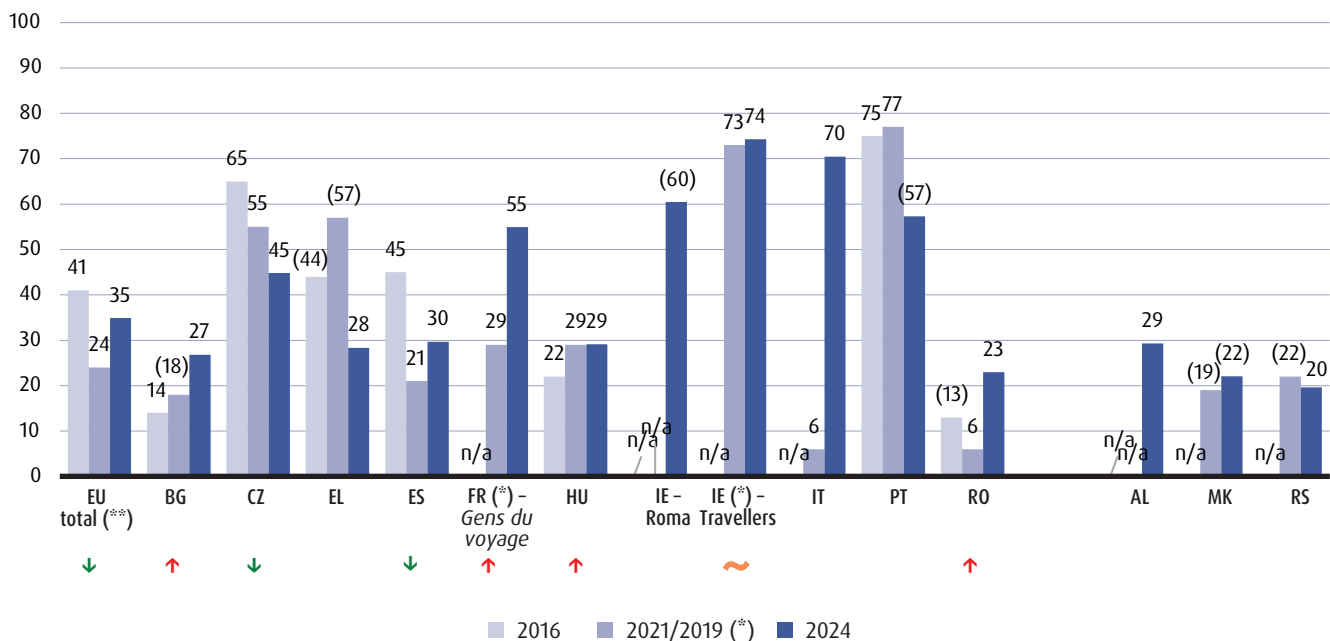
(**) The EU total includes the weighted average of all Member States covered in the relevant surveys. For details see p. 5 of this report.

7.4. DISCRIMINATION WHEN LOOKING FOR HOUSING

The Roma Survey 2024 asks respondents if they have ever tried to rent or buy an apartment or a house. Those who respond positively are further asked if, during this contact, they were discriminated against based on any listed ground. The respondent can choose from the following reasons: skin colour or racial origin, Roma background, religion, age, sex, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or ‘other’.

The data show that every third Roma/Traveller (35 %) in the Member States surveyed has experienced discrimination because of their ethnic background when looking for housing (Figure 28). This confirms a trend of improvement observed in 2021. At the national level, however, the same trend is observed in only two countries: Czechia (from 65 % in 2016 to 45 % in 2024) and Spain (from 45 % in 2016 to 30 % in 2024). In Bulgaria, France, Hungary and Romania, the situation has worsened.

FIGURE 28: RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER WHEN LOOKING FOR HOUSING IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016

Conclusions

This report presents evidence on how Roma/Travellers in the European countries selected exercise their fundamental rights. It explores how the measures and activities of EU institutions and of individual countries as duty bearers result in changes in the experiences of rights holders. The results should be considered primarily in light of applicable EU law on fundamental rights, particularly the **Charter of Fundamental Rights** and the **European Pillar of Social Rights**, and in light of the United Nations SDGs.

This report presents data on Roma and Travellers at the midpoint of the **EU Roma framework**'s timeline, collected through FRA's 2024 Roma Survey in ten Member States and three accession countries. It is structured based on the objectives of this policy framework.

Data from the Roma Survey 2024 suggest that, on average for the 10 Member States studied, there have been improvements in Roma/Travellers' access to fundamental rights since 2016 (2019 for France and Ireland) with regard to 10 out of the 16 headline indicators used for monitoring in the **EU Roma framework**. This means that Roma and Travellers had greater access to certain rights in 2024 than in the past. These include the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of individuals and their families (partial improvement), the right to education (partial improvement), the right to work (partial improvement) and the right to access preventative healthcare and to benefit from medical treatment.

The situation has worsened with regard to the reporting of discrimination, despite increased awareness of human rights institutions and increased trust in the legal system and the police. No change has been observed with regard to five indicators, which relate to targets regarding discrimination (overall and in individual areas of life), segregation in education, gender equality in employment and overcrowding. The first four are directly linked to rights guaranteed by aforementioned EU human rights law. The data also suggest that COVID-19 has had a large impact on Roma across the countries surveyed.

The report presents a number of positive developments, all of which are linked to the aforementioned rights. They include fewer Roma/Travellers experiencing poverty, material deprivation and housing deprivation, more Roma/Travellers trusting the police or the legal system in their country, more Roma/Traveller children participating in early childhood education, more Roma being engaged in paid work and a decrease in the gap between Roma/Travellers and the general population with regard to life expectancy at birth.

However, there are still areas showing negative developments in terms of Roma/Travellers' access to fundamental rights. Over the past decade, Roma/Travellers in all countries surveyed have faced increasing levels of discrimination. This is true overall, but especially with respect to their access to specific socioeconomic rights (education, employment, health and housing). Roma/Traveller children are still predominantly educated in segregated facilities and Roma/Travellers still frequently live in overcrowded dwellings.

The data suggest that most of the EU-level goals set by the **EU Roma framework** for increasing effective equal access to quality and sustainable employment are likely to be achieved by 2030. However, the remaining six EU-level objectives are not likely to be achieved by then. No country is likely to achieve the EU-level goals set for antigypsyism and discrimination, participation or health. Two countries each are likely to achieve the EU-level objectives on poverty and social exclusion (Bulgaria and Hungary) and education (Bulgaria and Italy). Four countries each are likely to achieve the objectives on employment (Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy and Romania) and housing (Czechia, Greece, Italy and Spain). A closer look at the individual goals shows that all of the countries have the most difficulty with those related to closing the gap between Roma/Travellers and the general population.

This report would not be able to present trends in Roma/Travellers' access to fundamental rights if statistical data on Roma/Travellers were not collected by FRA on a regular basis. FRA encourages the Member States to take ownership of data collection on Roma/Travellers and stands ready to provide technical assistance to advance this goal.

Endnotes

- (1) [Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union](#) (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 13), Articles 2 and 6.
- (2) [Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#) (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 47), Articles 8, 9, 10 and 19.
- (3) [Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union](#) (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 391).
- (4) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – [A union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation](#), COM(2020) 620 final of 7 October 2020.
- (5) FRA, [EU-MIDIS – Data in focus report 1: The Roma](#), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2009.
- (6) FRA, [The situation of Roma in 11 EU Member States – Survey results at a glance](#), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2012.
- (7) FRA, [Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey – Main results](#), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2017.
- (8) FRA, [Roma and Travellers in Six Countries – Roma and Travellers Survey](#), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2020.
- (9) FRA, [Roma in 10 European Countries – Main results – Roma Survey 2021](#), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022.
- (10) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – [A union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation](#), COM(2020) 620 final of 7 October 2020.
- (11) [Council recommendation of 12 March 2021 on Roma equality, inclusion and participation](#) (OJ C 93, 19.3.2021, p. 1).
- (12) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – [A union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation](#), COM(2020) 620 final of 7 October 2020, Annex 2.
- (13) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – [A union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation](#), COM(2020) 620 final of 7 October 2020.
- (14) [Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union](#) (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 13), Articles 2 and 6; [Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#) (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 47), Articles 8, 9, 10 and 19; [Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union](#) (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 391).
- (15) [Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin](#) (OJ L 180, 19.7.2000, p. 22).
- (16) [Interinstitutional proclamation on the European Pillar of Social Rights](#) (OJ C 428, 13.12.2017, p. 10).
- (17) [United Nations, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 – Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), p. 3.
- (18) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – [A union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation](#), COM(2020) 620 final of 7 October 2020.
- (19) Council of Europe, [Descriptive Glossary of Terms Relating to Roma Issues](#), Strasbourg, 2012.
- (20) [Council Regulation \(EU\) 2022/555 of 5 April 2022 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 168/2027 establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights](#) (OJ L 108, 7.4.2022, p. 1).
- (21) Support Team of the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe for Roma Issues, [‘Estimates and official numbers of Roma in Europe’](#), spreadsheet, last updated 2 July 2012.

- (22) Analytical document accompanying the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – A union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation, SWD(2020) 530 final of 7 October 2020, Annex 2.
- (23) FRA, *Technical Report: Roma Survey 2024*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, forthcoming.
- (24) FRA, *Coronavirus Pandemic in the EU – Impact on Roma and Travellers*, Bulletin No 5, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2020.
- (25) Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin (OJ L 180, 19.7.2000, p. 22).
- (26) Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law (OJ L 328, 6.12.2008, p. 55).
- (27) European Commission, *The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021.
- (28) Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021 establishing a European child guarantee (OJ L 223, 22.6.2021, p. 14).
- (29) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – EU strategy on the rights of the child, COM(2021) 142 final of 24 March 2021.
- (30) Analytical document accompanying the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – A union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation, SWD(2020) 530 final of 7 October 2020, Annex 2, p. 62.
- (31) Ibid.
- (32) Ibid.
- (33) Ibid., p. 63.
- (34) Ibid.
- (35) Ibid.
- (36) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – EU strategy on victims' rights (2020–2025), COM(2020) 258 final of 24 June 2020.
- (37) Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 47), Articles 6, 165 and 166.
- (38) McLeod, G. F. H., Horwood, L. J., Boden, J. M. and Fergusson, D. M., 'Early childhood education and later educational attainment and socioeconomic wellbeing outcomes to age 30', *New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies*, Vol. 53, No 3, 2018, pp. 257–273.
- (39) Analytical document accompanying the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – A union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation, SWD(2020) 530 final of 7 October 2020, Annex 2, p. 66.
- (40) Ibid.
- (41) Ibid.
- (42) Ibid.
- (43) Ibid.
- (44) Ibid., p. 67.
- (45) Ibid., p. 66.

- (46) For example, Article 3 of the [United Nations International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination](#); Article 14 in conjunction with Article 2 of Protocol 1 of the [European Convention on Human Rights](#); or Article 2 in conjunction with Article 28 of the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).
- (47) Government of Slovakia, [Act on Education and Care \(School Act\) No 245/2008](#), 2025 version.
- (48) [Analytical document accompanying the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – A union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation](#), SWD(2020) 530 final of 7 October 2020, Annex 2, p. 68.
- (49) *Ibid.*, p. 69.
- (50) *Ibid.*, p. 68.
- (51) *Ibid.*
- (52) *Ibid.*
- (53) *Ibid.*
- (54) *Ibid.*
- (55) *Ibid.*
- (56) [Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#) (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 47), Articles 4, 6, 9 and 168.
- (57) Luy, M., 'Estimating mortality differentials in developed populations from survey information on maternal and paternal orphanhood', *European Demographic Research Papers*, No 2009-3, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna, 2009; and Luy, M., 'Supplement to Estimating mortality differentials in developed populations from survey information on maternal and paternal orphanhood', *Supplement to European Demographic Research Papers*, No 2009-3, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna, 2010.
- (58) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and European Commission, [Health at a Glance: Europe 2024 – State of health in the EU cycle](#), OECD Publishing, Paris, 2024, p. 183.
- (59) [Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#) (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 47), Articles 4 and 153.
- (60) [Analytical document accompanying the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – A union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation](#), SWD(2020) 530 final of 7 October 2020, Annex 2, p. 71.
- (61) *Ibid.*
- (62) *Ibid.*
- (63) *Ibid.*
- (64) *Ibid.*, p. 72.
- (65) *Ibid.*
- (66) *Ibid.*

Annexes

ANNEX 1: ASSESSMENT OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING THE EU-LEVEL GOALS

The results of the 2024 Roma Survey were analysed against the baseline data as provided by the European Commission in 2020 (European Commission (2020), [Commission Staff Working Document. Analytical document accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council - A Union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation, Annex 2 – Baselines for EU headline indicators](#), SWD(2020) 530 final, Brussels, 7 October 2020), which presented the values for Roma/Travellers and for the general population in the relevant Member States. The [EU Roma framework](#) sets out explicit targets for all headline indicators presented in this report, except for two indicators on severe material deprivation. For these severe material deprivation indicators, the estimation of the likelihood of the target's achievement used a target for the at-risk-of-poverty headline indicator on the gap between Roma/ Travellers and general population.

The analysis looked at each target related to a headline indicator separately. If the linear extrapolation of the trend observed in 2024 indicated that the expected target value would be achieved, the likelihood was coded green. If the extrapolation did not indicate that the target value would be reached, the likelihood was coded red. The assessment of the likelihood of achieving the EU-level objectives was based on the number of individual target or targets for the headline indicator or indicators within a particular EU-level objective that were likely to be achieved. If the number of targets for which the assessment was positive (green) and for which the assessment was negative (red) was equal, the overall trend observed for the headline indicators in 2024 was taken into consideration when estimating the likelihood of achievement of the EU-level objective. [Table 3](#) presents the analysis described above.

TABLE 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING THE EU-LEVEL GOALS FOR EACH MEMBER STATE

Headline indicator											
– Target for headline indicator	EU total	BG	CZ	EL	ES	FR	HU	IE	IT	PT	RO
EU-level objective											
Discrimination experiences	~	~	↑	↓	~	↑	~	↑	–	↑	~
– cut the rate by half (target value)	13	7	16	24	17	17	10	32	–	23	10
– less than 13 % by 2030											
Antigypsyism and discrimination											
At risk of poverty	↓	↓	↓	↓	~	n/a	↓	n/a	–	~	~
– cut the gap by half (target value)	32	32	24	39	38	n/a	31	n/a	–	n/a	23
– less than 50 % by 2030											
At risk of poverty – children	↓	↓	~	↓	~	n/a	↓	n/a	–	~	~
– cut the gap by half (target value)	33	32	27	38	36	n/a	34	n/a	–	n/a	23
– less than 50 % by 2030											
Severe material deprivation	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	~	↓	↑	–	~	↓
– cut the gap by half (target value)	21	19	24	28	24	9	29	13	–	24	27
Severe material deprivation – children	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	~	↓	↑	–	~	↓
– cut the gap by half (target value)	30	21	26	27	23	8	29	11	–	22	28
Poverty and social exclusion											
Reporting of discrimination experiences	↓	↓	↓	↓	~	↓	↓	↓	–	↓	↓
– double the baseline rate (target value)	32	48	48	16	14	30	18	56	–	14	30
– more than 30 % by 2030											
Participation											

Headline indicator

– Target for headline indicator	EU total	BG	CZ	EL	ES	FR	HU	IE	IT	PT	RO
EU-level objective											
ECEC enrolment	↑	↑	↑	~	↓	↑	~	~	–	↑	↑
– cut the gap by half (target value)	25	11	32	15	6	37	11	18	–	29	27
– more than 70 % by 2030											
At least upper-secondary education	~	↑	↓	↓	↑	~	↑	~	–	~	↑
– cut the gap by a third (target value)	37	38	33	58	33	51	36	48	–	49	42
– more than 50 % by 2030											
Segregation in education	~	↑	↑	↑	~	↑	~	~	–	~	↑
– cut the rate by half (target value)	22	29	14	23	15	4	30	2	–	7	14
– less than 20 % by 2030											
Education											
Paid work	↑	↑	↑	~	↑	~	↑	↑	–	↓	↑
– cut the gap by half (target value)	15	13	18	11	18	15	9	30	–	19	13
– more than 60 % by 2030											
NEET	↓	↓	~	~	↓	↓	↓	~	–	↑	↓
– cut the gap by half (target value)	26	24	22	24	31	24	18	29	–	21	23
– less than 33 % by 2030											
Paid work – gender gap	~	~	~	~	↑	~	↑	~	–	↓	~
– cut the gender gap by half (target value)	13	14	11	29	7	25	13	-2	–	17	18
– more than 45 % of Roma women in work											
Employment											
Life expectancy gap	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
– cut the gap by half											
– living five years longer by 2030											
Health											

Headline indicator											
– Target for headline indicator	EU total	BG	CZ	EL	ES	FR	HU	IE	IT	PT	RO
EU-level objective											
Housing deprivation	↓	↓	↓	↓	~	↑	↓	~	–	↑	↓
– cut the gap by a third (target value)	28	30	15	22	9	24	24	16	–	24	33
– less than 50 % by 2030											
Overcrowding	~	~	~	~	↑	↑	~	↑	–	↑	↑
– cut the gap by half (target value)	30	17	33	44	17	24	24	13	–	26	15
– less than 50 % by 2030											
Access to tap water	↓	~	~	~	~	~	↓	~	–	~	↓
– more than 95 % with access by 2030											
Housing											

Source: FRA, authors' analysis.



NB: n/a, not available; –, not assessed.

ANNEX 2: PUBLICATIONS FEATURING ROMA-RELATED FRA OPINIONS

The following FRA publications include FRA opinions specifically related to Roma inclusion published since 2011.

- *Poverty and Employment: The situation of Roma in 11 EU Member States – Roma survey – Data in focus*, 2014.
- *Education: The situation of Roma in 11 EU Member States – Roma survey – Data in focus*, 2014.
- *Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey – Roma – Selected findings*, 2016.
- *Fundamental Rights Report 2016*, 2016.
- *Fundamental Rights Report 2017*, 2017.
- *Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey – Main results*, 2017.
- *Fundamental Rights Report 2018*, 2018.
- *A Persisting Concern: Anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion*, 2018.
- *Working with Roma: Participation and empowerment of local communities*, 2018.
- *Combating Child Poverty: An issue of fundamental rights*, 2018.
- *Fundamental Rights Report 2019*, 2019.
- *Roma and Travellers in Six Countries*, 2020.
- *Fundamental Rights Report – 2020*, 2020.
- *Fundamental Rights Report – 2021*, 2021.
- *Fundamental Rights Report – 2022*, 2022.
- *Fundamental Rights Report – 2023*, 2023.
- *Fundamental Rights Report – 2024*, 2024.

ANNEX 3: AWARENESS OF THE EQUALITY BODIES PRESENT IN EACH SURVEY COUNTRY

TABLE 4: RESPONDENTS' AWARENESS OF EQUALITY BODIES IN THEIR COUNTRIES (%)

Country	'Have you ever heard of [name of equality body]?'	Yes	No	Don't know
AL	Komisioneri për Mbrojtjen nga Diskriminimi	36	62	0
	Avokati i Popullit	51	47	1
BG	Комисия за защита от дискриминация	26	73	1
	Омбудсман на Република България	41	58	1
CZ	Veřejný ochránce práv	61	38	1
EL	Συνήγορος του Πολίτη	56	43	0
	Επιθεώρηση εργασίας	61	38	0
ES	Εθνική Επιτροπή για τα Δικαιώματα του Ανθρώπου	40	59	1
	Instituto de la Mujer y para la Igualdad de Oportunidades	34	66	0
	Consejo para la Eliminación de la Discriminación Racial o Étnica	19	80	0
FR	Defensor del Pueblo	38	62	0
	Défenseur des droits	24	75	1
HU	Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme (CNCDH)	19	80	1
	Alapvető Jogok Biztosának Hivatala	30	69	1
IE – Roma	Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission	39	57	4
	Office of the Ombudsman	34	60	6
IE – Travellers	Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission	57	42	1
	Office of the Ombudsman	57	42	0
IT	Consigliera Nazionale di Parità	8	92	0
	Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali	23	77	0
MK	Комисија за заштита од дискриминација	25	74	0
	Народен правобранител	50	50	0

Country	'Have you ever heard of [name of equality body]?'	Yes	No	Don't know
PT	Alto Comissariado para as Migrações	14	86	0
	Comissão para a Cidadania e a Igualdade de Género (CIG)	15	84	0
	Comissão para a Igualdade no Trabalho e no Emprego (CITE)	12	87	1
	Provedor de Justiça	23	76	1
RO	Consiliul National pentru Combaterea Discriminarii (CNCD)	28	71	1
	Instituția Avocatul Poporului	41	57	1
RS	Poverenik/-ca za zaštitu ravnopravnosti	27	73	0
	Zaštitnik(/ca) građana Republike Srbije (Ombudsman)	27	73	0

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2024.

ANNEX 4: RESPONDENTS TO THE ROMA SURVEY 2024

TABLE 5: MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL RESPONDENTS, BY COUNTRY (%)

Characteristic		BG	CZ	EL	ES	FR	HU	IER (*)	IE T	IT	PT	RO	AL	MK	RS	EU-10	Survey total
Sex	Women	59	56	53	62	54	62	49	59	52	53	55	56	54	55	57	57
	Men	41	44	47	38	46	38	51	41	48	47	45	44	46	44	43	43
Age	16-19	6	11	7	6	10	4	5	9	9	8	7	8	7	9	7	7
	20-24	8	13	13	10	8	8	15	14	14	12	8	8	6	11	10	10
	25-29	8	11	17	12	14	10	12	13	10	11	10	5	9	9	11	10
	30-44	23	33	30	31	27	28	39	29	31	29	28	25	30	27	29	29
	45-64	37	25	24	32	27	35	29	28	27	29	33	33	35	35	31	31
	65+	19	8	10	8	15	16	0	7	9	11	15	20	14	10	12	13
	Limitations in daily activities due to health	Severely limited	8	13	3	8	17	7	18	11	7	8	15	16	18	15	10
	Limited but not severely	22	17	13	26	31	20	30	27	18	23	28	40	20	28	23	24
	Not limited at all	70	70	84	66	50	72	51	62	75	69	57	45	61	57	66	64
Degree of urbanisation	Cities (densely populated areas)	26	44	48	73	40	10	—	29	44	44	26	38	65	35	37	38
	Towns and suburbs (intermediate-density areas)	31	48	42	25	49	35	—	19	43	36	13	42	35	48	31	33
	Rural areas (thinly populated areas)	43	8	11	3	11	55	—	53	13	19	61	19	0	18	32	29
Type of housing	Apartment in block of flats in good condition	1	59	8	30	0	3	18	6	32	20	7	7	2	2	17	15
	Apartment in block of flats in bad condition	1	34	3	31	0	1	15	0	14	36	3	5	0	3	12	11
	New house in good condition	23	1	17	5	3	9	11	12	10	1	22	16	21	23	12	13
	Older house in relatively good condition	52	1	41	13	3	47	41	44	15	6	44	25	37	44	30	31
	Older house in bad condition	18	2	20	18	1	35	13	10	2	18	21	30	34	24	17	19
	Ruined house or slum	6	1	10	2	0	5	0	0	6	14	4	16	5	4	4	5
	Mobile home/caravan	0	0	0	0	92	0	1	23	17	3	0	0	0	0	7	6
	Other	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

Characteristic		BG	CZ	EL	ES	FR	HU	IER (*)	IE T	IT	PT	RO	AL	MK	RS	EU-10	Survey total
Type of neighbourhood	All or most are Roma/ Travellers	95	63	75	46	98	70	16	39	45	51	67	52	84	74	65	66
	Some or none are Roma/ Travellers	5	37	25	54	2	30	83	60	55	49	33	48	16	26	35	34

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2024.



(*) *The degree of urbanisation of localities where interviews with Roma in Ireland were conducted cannot be determined due to large size of the primary sampling unit.*

ANNEX 5: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The respondents

The survey collected information from respondents living in private households who self-identify as Roma (or any other group that is subsumed under this umbrella term), are aged 16 or older and have lived in the survey country for at least the past 12 months. Firstly, the eligibility of the household is established by the interviewer by asking the person who opens the door: ‘... First, including yourself, are there people aged 16 or over that currently live in your household and are Roma (or X, Y, Z Roma sub-group names)?’ To support the informant in determining if their household is eligible, they are given the list of Roma subgroup names prepared for each country. If the first question receives a positive response, the resident is further asked to list all people in the household who fulfil all the criteria in the eligibility question. This list is then used to randomly select which member of the household will be the respondent. If the randomly selected respondent is not the same person who answered the door, they are asked to confirm their eligibility before starting the main interview, using the question: “We’re interviewing people that are 16 years old and are Roma [or X, Y, Z Roma sub-group names]. ... Do you agree to participate in this interview?”

Coverage

The countries covered are Albania, Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Spain. Face-to-face interviews took place in June–December 2024.

Languages

The interviews were conducted in the official language of the country; in Ireland, Bulgarian, Czech and Romanian were also used to interview Roma. Experience from previous surveys suggested that a questionnaire in Romani was not necessary. This was replaced with support in translating key terms. A glossary of key terms in Romani was available in all countries.

Questionnaire

The survey included questions on experiences of discrimination in different areas of life; experiences of police stops and criminal victimisation, including hate crime; awareness of rights and redress mechanisms; and participation in and integration into society. Respondents provided information about basic sociodemographic characteristics for all household members, including themselves, and key characteristics of their household. They were encouraged to add personal comments or experiences at the end of the interview.

Representativeness

The sampling approaches aimed for representativeness based on experience gained from the 2021 Roma Survey and the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey. The present survey was set up to be representative of the Roma population in each country. The selection of the survey sample used the available (but often limited) information on Roma in the countries covered. This means the representativeness of the survey is limited to the population covered in the sources of information available.

Sampling

Respondents were selected through country-wide, multistage, area-based random probability sampling in all countries but Ireland, Italy and Portugal. In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were randomly selected for each stratum, with a probability proportional to their size. Typically, the PSUs were municipalities or regions and were too large to enable efficient screening for eligible households. PSU frame was explicitly stratified by NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) level 2 classification (NUTS 1 in France, Italy and Spain; NUTS 3 in North Macedonia) and DEGURBA (Degree of urbanisation, for all but France, Greece, Ireland (for Roma) and Italy) and implicitly stratified by Roma/Traveller concentration.

In the second stage, the sampled PSUs were subdivided into smaller geographical units. In the absence of low-level (geographical) information on the Roma population, a large-scale mapping exercise was undertaken by Roma experts in Albania, Czechia, Greece, Italy, North Macedonia, Portugal and Romania. In France, Hungary and Spain, the information on the number of Roma in smaller geographical areas was available from other sources. The mapped locations were then clustered into secondary sampling units (SSUs), if necessary, to ensure a minimum SSU size and sampled with a probability proportional to their size. In Bulgaria and Serbia, the data for low-level geographical areas (census areas) were available from the outset, and the sampling unit selection was done in one stage. The same approach was followed in Ireland, even though the sampling units were larger there.

In Ireland, all respondents were selected through non-probability quota sampling. In Italy and Portugal, larger proportions of respondents were selected using this method as well (Table 6). For further details, see the technical report accompanying the survey (FRA, *Technical Report: Roma Survey 2024*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, forthcoming). FRA surveys apply the principle of self-identification when sampling people with minority ethnic origins.

TABLE 6: SAMPLE DESIGN BY COUNTRY

Country	Sampling units	Sampling unit selection	Household and respondent selection
AL	PSU: administrative unit	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk
	SSU: units created out of 250 m x 250 m grids	SSU: random with PPS	Respondent: random using the ECS
BG	PSU: census area	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk
			Respondent: random using the ECS
CZ	PSU: municipality	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk
	SSU: units created out of 250 m x 250 m grids	SSU: random with PPS	Respondent: random using the ECS
EL	PSU: municipality	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk
	SSU: units created out of 250 m x 250 m grids	SSU: random with PPS	Respondent: random using the ECS
ES	PSU: municipality	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk
	SSU: list of SSUs provided by non-governmental organisations	SSU: random with PPS	Respondent: random using the ECS
FR	PSU: municipality / group of municipalities	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk
	SSU: halting site / group of halting sites	SSU: random with PPS	Respondent: random using the ECS
HU	PSU: settlement	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk
	SSU: enumeration district	SSU: random with PPS	Respondent: random using the ECS
IE – Roma	PSU: electoral division	PSU: random with PPS	Household: quota (respondent level)
			Respondent: quota
IE – Travellers	PSU: electoral division	PSU: random with PPS	Household: quota (respondent level)
			Respondent: quota

Country	Sampling units	Sampling unit selection	Household and respondent selection
IT	PSU: province	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk and quota (respondent level)
	SSU: units created out of 250 m x 250 m grids	SSU: random with PPS	Respondent: random using the ECS and quota
MK	PSU: settlement	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk
	SSU: units created out of 250 m x 250 m grids	SSU: random with PPS	Respondent: random using the ECS
PT	PSU: municipality	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk and quota (respondent level)
	SSU: units created out of 250 m x 250 m grids	SSU: random with PPS	Respondent: random using the ECS and quota
RO	PSU: municipality	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk
	SSU: units created out of 250 m x 250 m grids	SSU: random with PPS	Respondent: random using the ECS
RS	PSU: enumeration circle	PSU: random with PPS	Household: random using random walk
			Respondent: random using the ECS

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2024.



NB: ECS, electronic contact sheet; PPS, probability proportional to size.

Weighting

The survey results presented in this report are based on weighted data to reflect the selection probabilities of each household and individual based on the complex sampling design. The weights take into account differences in the estimated size of the Roma population in each country covered. The contracted fieldwork agency, Ipsos, developed the weights in consultation with sampling and weighting experts from the University of Siena.

Sampling error

Sampling error affects all sample surveys, as surveys interview only a fraction of the total population. Therefore, all results presented are point estimates with underlying statistical variation. Small differences of a few percentage points between groups must be interpreted within the range of this statistical variation. Only more substantial differences between groups should be considered actual differences in the total population (exceeding ± 5 percentage points).

Results based on small sample sizes are statistically less reliable and are not interpreted as significant. Figures and tables flag these results using brackets. These include statistics that are based on samples of between 20 and 49 respondents. Results based on fewer than 20 respondents are not shown.

Comparability

The questions asked in the Roma Survey 2024 are comparable with those in the 2021 Roma Survey and the 2019 Roma and Travellers Survey. The sampling methodology follows the same principles as those used in these surveys, except in the cases of Italy and Portugal. In these countries, larger proportions of respondents were selected through non-probability quota sampling, and comparability with previous surveys is limited. The current survey uses the most recent statistical information available on the Roma population in the countries covered, which may differ in some cases from the information available at the time of previous surveys.

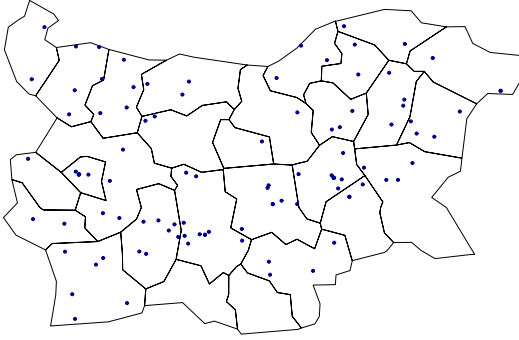
The indicators this report covers are comparable with the ones provided for the general population, where relevant data are available (see the notes under the figures/tables).

Consultations with stakeholders

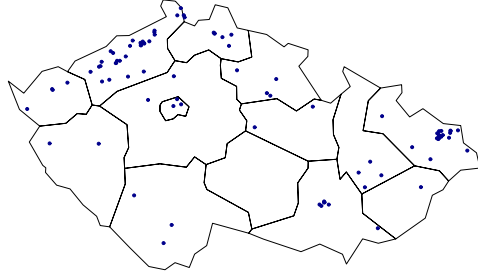
Throughout the preparation and implementation of the survey in 2024, the field work agency (Ipsos) and its national partner agencies consulted with stakeholders in the countries covered on matters related to the selection of respondents and fieldwork management. In March 2025, FRA discussed the preliminary survey findings with Roma civil-society organisations and other stakeholders in the countries surveyed, such as national Roma contact points, equality bodies and other public institutions. The aim was to contextualise the results, improve their national impact and empower the communities to use the data and results in their advocacy.

FIGURE 29: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLING POINTS IN THE ROMA SURVEY 2024

BG



CZ



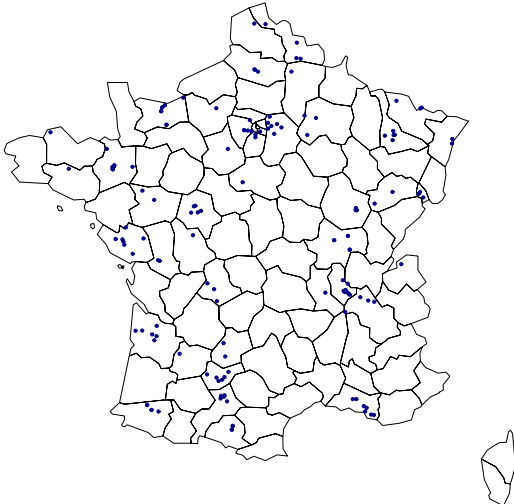
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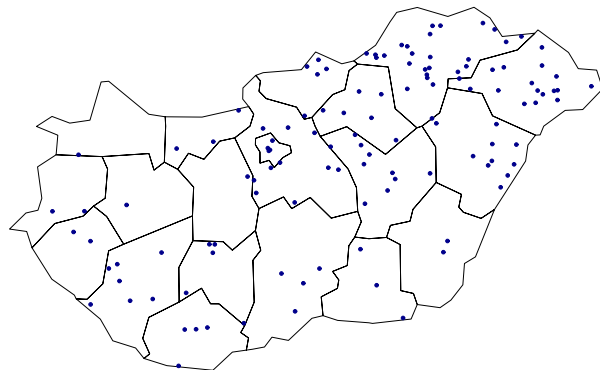
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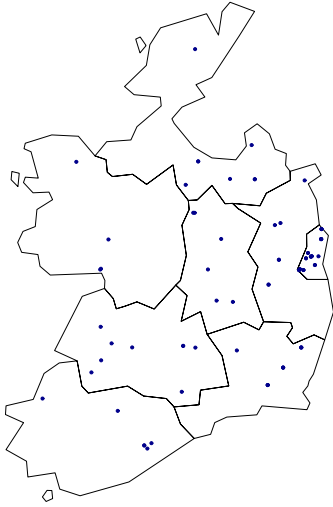
FR



HU



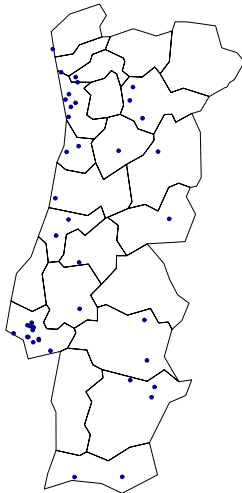
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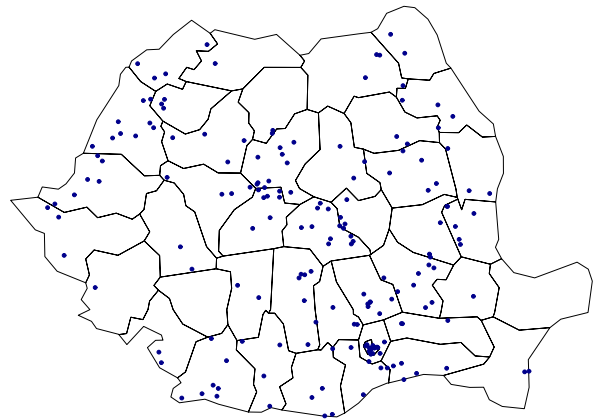
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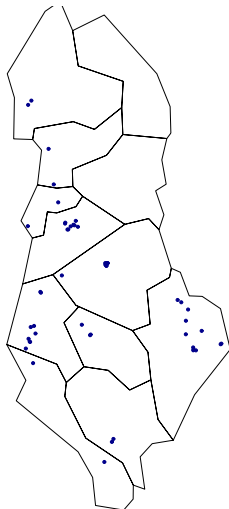
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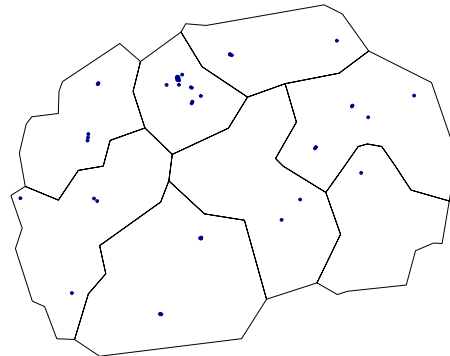
RO



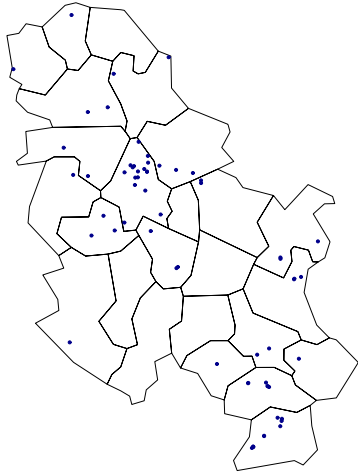
AL



MK



RS



Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2024.

Abbreviations

Charter of Fundamental Rights	Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
EU-27	the 27 Member States of the European Union as of 2020
EU-MIDIS II	Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey
EU-SILC	European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions
FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
NEET	not in education, employment or training
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
PSU	primary sampling unit
SDG	sustainable development goal
SSU	secondary sampling unit

Country codes

AL	Albania
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czechia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
MK	North Macedonia
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
RS	Serbia

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This report examines the fundamental rights and living conditions of Roma and Travellers across 10 EU Member States and 3 accession countries.

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The report highlights the likelihood of achieving EU-level goals and provides detailed country-specific insights. Since 2008, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) has been publishing surveys on Roma and Traveller communities, and this report builds on that long-standing body of work documenting the challenges they face.



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