FRA EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

ROMA IN 10 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

MAIN RESULTS

ROMA SURVEY 2021

FRA

Roma Survey 2021 – Main results

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Foreword

Exclusion, deprivation, discrimination and racism – this remains the reality for too many of Europe's Roma in their daily lives. It saddens us to see that yet again, six years on since we last reported from these countries on our Roma survey findings, not much has changed.

The Covid-19 pandemic threw our world off balance. Its deprivations have affected many people across Europe. But it is only now that we can see its long-term impact. It is increasingly obvious that the primary victims of the pandemic are the most vulnerable in our societies, especially Roma communities.

Think of the Roma child whose education stalled as she could not join her classmates online for remote schooling. Or think of the Roma worker who could not provide for his family, as earnings dwindled as he was no longer employed.

For them, and millions like them, the cycle of poverty and exclusion continues to turn. And today's cost-of-living crisis will undoubtedly cause further suffering.

Fortunately, there are also green shoots of hope. Our findings identify some areas where there are improvements overall. The first is that less Roma now live in poor housing, and more Roma are now aware of their national equality body. This means they know where they can go to to complain.

Furthermore, there is the European Union's 10-year plan to support Roma: the EU Roma Strategic Framework for equality, inclusion and participation. It sets out clear minimum targets for Member States in terms of fighting antigypsyism and discrimination, reducing poverty and exclusion, and promoting Roma participation through empowerment. EU countries have to achieve these targets by 2030.

To ensure progress, Member States are tasked to develop national strategies and report on how they are doing every two years.

With this report, the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) provides the baseline data that allow the EU and its Member States to assess the effectiveness of the 10-year plan. It is in this spirit that we call on Member States to find meaningful ways to deliver on the protection of fundamental rights of the Roma community, by regularly collecting such data to take stock of their progress.

Therefore, Roma rights not to be discriminated against, not to be subjected to acts of violence in any case, including because of their identity, these fundamental rights and all the others – the right to decent housing, right to water, and the right to acceptable levels of healthcare, access to education – if we cannot enforce those, then they are empty rights.

So, let us work together, shoulder-by-shoulder with Roma communities, and show them we are both willing and able to break the cycle of exclusion that has held back Europe's largest and most marginalised ethnic minority group for too long now.

FRA stands ready to help and support Member States in their efforts to make human rights a reality for all, including and particularly for Roma in the EU.

Michael O'Flaherty
Director

Abbreviations

BNSI/FRA 2020	National Statistical Institute of the Republic of Bulgaria and FRA 2020
Charter	EU Charter of Fundamental Rights
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
EU-27	27 EU Member States as of 2020
EU-MIDIS II	Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey
EU-SILC	European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions
EU-SILC MRK 2020	European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions in Marginalised Roma Communities 2020
NEET	not in education, employment or training
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Country codes

BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czechia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IT	Italy
MK	North Macedonia
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
RS	Serbia
SK	Slovakia

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Why is this survey needed?

Roma are among the people who are most vulnerable to human rights violations in the European Union (EU). The EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) has consistently demonstrated this using robust statistical data since 2008. The results of FRA's surveys in 2008,[1] 2011,[2] 2016[3] and 2019[4] show that the EU's and Member States' efforts result in limited and uneven progress. The surveys show the persisting impact of antigypsyism and the problems many Roma and Travellers face in enjoying their fundamental rights regarding employment, education, healthcare and housing.

"Where is the essence of humanity when every single day Roma people are excluded from society and others are held back simply because of the colour of their skin or their religious belief?"
von der Leyen, U. G. (2020), ***Building the world we want to live in: A Union of vitality in a world of fragility***, State of the Union address by President von der Leyen at the European Parliament Plenary, Brussels, 16 September 2020

The communication of the European Commission from October 2020[5] set out the EU Roma framework for equality, inclusion and participation up to 2030, which aims to achieve effective equality, inclusion and participation. It asks FRA to provide data and background information on progress towards Roma inclusion in EU Member States, which should be collected on a regular basis. A year later, the 2021 Council recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and participation[6] called on Member States to make use of the portfolio of indicators[7] developed jointly by FRA, the Commission and the Member States.

The Roma Survey 2021 provides comparable data on the actual impact of EU and national anti-discrimination, anti-racism and equality legislation policies (including polices on reducing poverty and on social inclusion). For some countries, the data allow analysis of trends over time.

On terminology

'Roma' is used as an umbrella term, according to the definition of the Council of Europe. It encompasses Roma, Sinti, Kale, Romanichals, Boyash/Rudari, Balkan Egyptians and 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. FRA, like the Council of Europe, adds the term 'Travellers' as necessary to highlight actions that specifically include them.

Source: Council of Europe (2012), **Descriptive glossary of terms related to Roma issues**, *Strasbourg, Council of Europe, version dated 18 May 2012*

1 FRA (2009), ***EU-MIDIS: Data in focus report: The Roma***, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union (Publications Office).

2 FRA (2012), ***The situation of Roma in 11 EU Member States – Survey results at a glance***, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

3 FRA (2017), ***EU-MIDIS II: Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey – Main results***, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

4 FRA (2020), ***Roma and Travellers in six countries: Roma and Travellers Survey***, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

5 European Commission Communication (2020), ***A Union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation***, COM(2020) 620 final, Brussels, 7 October 2020.

6 Council of the European Union (2021), **Council Recommendation of 12 March 2021 on Roma equality, inclusion and participation**, OJ 2021 C 93.

7 European Commission (2020), ***Annex to 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, Brussels, 7 October 2020.

The EU policy framework on Roma equality, inclusion and participation is guided by international human rights law, the EU's fundamental values reflected in the EU treaties and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights,[8] and EU secondary legislation such as Directive 2000/43/EC on racial equality.[9] Moreover, the EU Roma framework reflects the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals and the core principle of leaving no one behind.[10] The framework's principles and targets correspond to the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights.[11]

NEED FOR DATA: MONITORING THE EUROPEAN UNION ROMA FRAMEWORK

In 2020, FRA launched a survey on Roma in eight EU Member States (Croatia, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania and Spain) and two accession countries (North Macedonia and Serbia). In parallel, FRA supported national data collection on Roma in Bulgaria[12] and Slovakia,[13] providing data for these countries that are comparable to FRA's data. In this report, these collections are referred to as EU-SILC MRK 2020 (EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions in Marginalised Roma Communities) and BNSI/FRA 2020 (National Statistical Institute of the Republic of Bulgaria and FRA 2020).

All the countries were included in previous FRA Roma surveys (Roma Survey 2011 or the Second EU Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II) 2016), with the exceptions of North Macedonia and Serbia, and all host sufficiently large Roma populations. North Macedonia and Serbia were 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. Other countries with Roma populations (Belgium, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden) were covered in the Roma and Travellers Survey in 2019. The countries covered in the Roma Survey 2021, together with Bulgaria and Slovakia, cover 87 % of the estimated Roma population in the EU or 53 % of the estimated Roma population in Europe.[14]

The survey aimed to provide data that can serve as a baseline for the EU Roma framework's headline and secondary indicators included in the portfolio of indicators. The survey aligns with previous surveys (EU-MIDIS II and the Roma and Travellers Survey), which allows for analysing trends in key indicators.

8 European Union (2012), **Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union**, OJ 2012 C 326, Articles 2 and 6; European Union (2012), **Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**, OJ 2012 C 326, Articles 8, 9, 10 and 19; European Parliament, Council and Commission (2012), **Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**, OJ 2012 C 326.

9 Council of the European Union (2000), **Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin**, OJ 2000 L 180.

10 UN, General Assembly (2015), **Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015: Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, 25 September 2015, p. 3.

11 European Parliament, the Council and the Commission (2017), **Interinstitutional Proclamation on the European Pillar of Social Rights**, OJ 2017 C 428.

12 National Statistical Institute of the Republic of Bulgaria (*Национален статистически институт*) and FRA (2021), ***Project: Novel approaches to generating data on hard-to-reach populations at risk of violation of their rights***.

13 Slovakia, Office of the Slovak Government Plenipotentiary for Romani Communities (*Úrad splnomocnenca vlády SR pre rómske komunity*) (2021), ***EU-SILC MRK 2020***, Bratislava, December 2021.

14 See Council of Europe, Support Team of the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe for Roma Issues (2012), ***Estimates and official numbers of Roma in Europe***.

This should help Member States to develop more targeted measures in their national Roma frameworks and to assess the achievement of their objectives.

The survey further refines research methodologies for sampling and surveying hard-to-reach or elusive populations. These methodologies are shared with the Member States. The 2021 Council recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and participation envisages FRA or individual Member States repeating the Roma Survey in 2024 and 2028 to provide the data necessary for mid- and end-term results assessment.

THE REPORT

The report delivers **baseline data for the EU Roma framework**.[15] It is structured based on its 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 dimension, the report covers the headline indicators, supported by selected secondary indicators. In addition to presenting the data for 2021, it compares 2021 and 2016 to analyse trends and measure progress against benchmark indicators. The full dataset includes the indicators covered in this report and the remaining Roma Survey 2021 data. It will be publicly available in 2023.

Alongside the results for the 10 countries in which FRA collected data, the report provides data for Bulgaria and Slovakia (marked with * in the figures and tables). Data for these two countries are used only in the EU- and country-level analyses. As further breakdowns are not available for these countries, the analysis by sex, age and disability considers only the Roma Survey 2021 countries.

Values for these two countries are calculated to be as comparable as possible with the values for countries the Roma Survey 2021 covers. In Slovakia, the EU-SILC MRK 2020 was the second round of an existing survey and the country had already predefined the calculations for a number of indicators. Therefore, some indicator values presented for Slovakia in this report may differ from values presented in its national report (see the notes under the relevant figures).

[15] European Commission (2020), ***A Union of equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation***, COM(2020) 620 final, Brussels, 7 October 2020.

The report also refers to the average value for the EU (EU total). The EU total includes the weighted average of all EU countries covered in the relevant surveys (marked with * in the figures and tables). For each survey, the EU total refers to the following countries.

— EU total for Roma 2021 covers 10 EU countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Spain. Weights are based on the size of the Roma population covered in the Roma Survey 2021 and the national Roma surveys in Bulgaria and Slovakia.

— EU total for Roma 2016 covers nine EU countries: 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 2016;

— EU total for the general population covers the EU-27. Weights are based on the size of the general population.

The survey in a nutshell

The survey collected information from 8,461 respondents living in private households who self-identify as Roma,[16] are 16 or older and have lived in the survey countries for at least the 12 months before the survey. In addition, information was collected on 20,212 people living in the survey respondents' households and on the infrastructure of their neighbourhoods, settlements or camps. The fieldwork took place from February until August 2021 through face-to-face interviews. Fieldwork in Bulgaria and Slovakia took place in the second half of 2020.

Coverage

The survey was conducted in Croatia, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Spain. The interviews were in the official language of the country; in North Macedonia, the questionnaire was available in Macedonian and Albanian. 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.

TABLE 1: ROMA SURVEY 2021, NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PER COUNTRY

Country	Interviews	Household members
Czechia	769	1,077
Greece	649	2,063
Spain	1,132	2,559
Croatia	519	1,835
Hungary	1,409	3,412
Italy	541	1,045
Portugal	568	1,439
Romania	1,695	3,799
North Macedonia	519	1,439
Serbia	660	1,544
Total	8,461	20,212

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2021

Questionnaire

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

[16] See On terminology box, p. 7.

Representativeness

The sampling approach aimed for representativeness based on experience gained in EU-MIDIS II and the 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 available but often limited information on Roma available in the countries covered.

This means the representativeness of the survey is limited to the population covered in the sources of information available. For example, in Spain, the *Study-map on housing and the Roma population*[17] was used, hence the results are representative of the Roma this mapping covers. For further details, see the technical report.[18] FRA surveys apply the principle of self-identification when sampling people with minority ethnic origins.

Participation

The preparation of the survey considered the particularities of the target population, and respected related ethical and cultural aspects. The survey paid particular attention to the principle of participation, one of the EU's 10 common basic principles on Roma inclusion,[19] by including communities in the questionnaire's design, in the survey's preparation and implementation, and during definition of the indicators for the monitoring framework. Moreover, the survey recruited and trained interviewers with a Roma background, or worked with mediators with a Roma background or strong links to the communities involved.

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 account of differences in the estimated size of the Roma population covered in each country. The contracted fieldwork agency, Kantar Public, 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 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 (indicative ± 5 percentage points).

Results based on small sample sizes are statistically less reliable and are not interpreted substantially. 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 2021 are comparable to those in EU-MIDIS II (2016) and the Roma and Travellers Survey (2019). The sampling methodology follows the same principles as those in EU-MIDIS II, with

[17] *Fundación Secretariado Gitano* and Daleph (2016), ***Study-map on housing and the Roma population, 2015: Executive summary***, Madrid, Spanish Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Social Welfare.

[18] FRA (2022), *Technical report: Roma Survey 2021*, Luxembourg, Publications Office (forthcoming).

[19] European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (2010), ***Vademecum: The 10 common basic principles on Roma inclusion***, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

improvements to reach a broader Roma population. The 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 in 2016 .

As a result, the sample for the Roma Survey 2021 covers a broader Roma population in most of the countries, encompassing Roma who live more dispersed among the general population than those covered in 2016. This improved sampling approach could, at the same time, have an impact on the outcomes of some of the indicators this report covers, and needs to be considered in the trend analysis.

This report includes comparable data on Roma in Bulgaria, collected by the National Statistical Institute of the Republic of Bulgaria,[20] and Slovakia, collected by the Slovak Statistical Office.[21] The indicators this report covers are comparable to the ones provided for the general population, where relevant data are available (see the notes under the figures/tables).

Impact of COVID-19 measures on the survey

The fieldwork for the Roma Survey 2021 took place while measures to restrict the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) were in place, which required data collection to stop and restart in a number of countries. These measures may have influenced responses, particularly those regarding education – as some countries introduced distance learning – and employment. The considerable impact of COVID-19 measures must be considered when looking at trends in the results, as many people experienced difficulties engaging in certain everyday activities. This can affect income-generating activities and exposure to experiences of discrimination or harassment.

More details on the impact of COVID-19-related measures can be found in the Roma Survey 2021 technical report.

Consultations with stakeholders

In March 2022, 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 the national impact and empower the communities to use the data and results in their advocacy.

[20] More information can be found in Centre for the Study of Democracy (2021), ***Key social inclusion and fundamental rights indicators in Bulgaria***, Sofia, National Statistical Institute of the Republic of Bulgaria, and Vienna, FRA.

[21] More information can be found on the Office of the Slovak Government Plenipotentiary for Romani Communities (*Úrad splnomocnenca vlády SR pre rómske komunity*) web page on the survey (***Špecializované zisťovanie EU-SILC MRK***).

Key findings

Progress on Roma inclusion and respect for their fundamental rights is too little and too slow, as this report illustrates. The key findings from the Roma Survey 2021 provide a snapshot of the persisting impact of antigypsyism and the problems many Roma and Travellers face in enjoying their fundamental rights regarding employment, education, healthcare and housing.

Since the first Roma survey in 2011, FRA has issued a wide range of opinions recommending actions to EU institutions and Member States in order to make progress on Roma inclusion in the full respect of fundamental rights. These 148 FRA opinions remain valid.

See the following FRA publications on Roma, including FRA opinions:

- ***Poverty and employment: The situation of Roma in 11 EU Member States: Roma survey – Data in focus***, 2014
- ***Roma survey – Data in focus: Education: The situation of Roma in 11 EU Member States***, 2014
- ***EU-MIDIS II: 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

The percentages reported here are an average for the 10 EU Member States in this report.

There are positive developments in tackling hate-motivated harassment and violence, but no real improvements when it comes to tackling discrimination.

Manifestations of antigypsyism: discrimination, harassment and violence

The survey findings indicate a positive development in tackling hate-motivated harassment and violence, but no real improvements when it comes to tackling discrimination. EU Member States should continue their efforts to fight antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma to achieve the EU framework target by 2030.

- Every fourth Roma respondent (25 %) 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 (themselves or as parents/guardians); in health; in housing; in administrative offices or public services; or when in/using other public or private services such as a restaurant, bar, night club, hotel, shop or public transport. The discrimination rate was 26 % in 2016. No country surveyed in 2021 has achieved the headline target, as findings in this report show.
- Some 17 % of Roma surveyed experienced at least one form of hate-motivated harassment in the 12 months preceding the survey, significantly less than the percentage in 2016 (30 %) in almost all countries surveyed in both years.

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on EU Member States to at least halve the proportion of Roma experiencing discrimination – that is, to ensure that fewer than 13 % of Roma experience discrimination by 2030.

- The 12-month prevalence of hate-motivated physical violence against Roma has, on average, decreased since 2016 (1 % versus 4 %). However, in Italy, the prevalence of hate-motivated violence against Roma is worryingly high at 10 %. Italy was not surveyed in 2016.

Fewer Roma now live in households experiencing severe material deprivation, but 80 % are still at risk of poverty.

Poverty and social exclusion

Fewer Roma live in households experiencing severe material deprivation than in 2016. However, the situation has not changed regarding poverty, and Member States are far from reaching the targets set for the proportion of those at risk of poverty by 2030.

- Monetary poverty of Roma has not changed in 2021 compared with 2016. Four out of five Roma (80 %) live at risk of poverty. They live in households with an equivalised income after social transfers that is less than 60 % of the median income in their country.
- Some 83 % of Roma children below the age of 18 are at risk of poverty.
- A smaller proportion of Roma live in severe material deprivation in 2021 (48 %) than in 2016 (62 %). Every second Roma lives in a household that could not afford 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; so-called durable goods, notably a washing machine; a colour television; a telephone; a car; and being confronted with payment arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments).

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on the Member States to at least halve the poverty gap between Roma and the general population and to ensure that the majority of Roma escape poverty by 2030. It calls for Member States to reduce the poverty gap between Roma children and other children by at least half and to ensure that the majority of Roma children escape poverty by 2030.

- Roma children (0–17) face a similar situation regarding severe material deprivation. Every second Roma child (54 %) lives in a household in severe material deprivation (66 % in 2016).

Roma are more aware of the existence of human rights institutions. But very few Roma victims report discrimination, making the 2030 target difficult to achieve.

Reporting of discrimination, awareness of rights and trust in public institutions

Awareness of the existence of human rights institutions has improved among Roma. However, the proportion of Roma victims reporting discrimination did not increase. This makes the 2030 EU Roma framework target difficult to achieve.

- As in 2016, the incidents of discrimination, hate-motivated harassment and violence that Roma experience in the EU remain largely invisible to institutions that have a legal obligation to assist victims, including equality bodies and law enforcement authorities. Only 5 % of all Roma victims of discrimination reported or made a complaint about the last incident of discrimination. This indicates a large reduction in complaint rates, as it was 16 % in 2016.
- Every second Roma interviewed (50 %) has heard of at least one equality body or national human rights institution, or the office of the ombudsperson in their country. This is a positive trend compared with 2016 (29 %), observed in all countries.
- Two out of five Roma (39 %) tend to trust the police in their country, whereas slightly fewer Roma – one out of three (31 %) – tend to trust the legal system in their country. Roma's levels of trust in these institutions have not changed since 2016, and are much lower than those of the general population (71 % and 54 % respectively).

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on 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 the discrimination.

Substantial efforts need to be made to achieve the EU Roma framework education objectives and targets by 2030.

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States to cut the gap by at least half between Roma and the general population regarding participation in early childhood education and care. That means ensuring that at least 70 % of Roma children participate in preschool by 2030. Member States should reduce the gap in upper secondary completion by at least one third and ensure that, by 2030, the majority of Roma youth complete at least upper secondary education. Member States should strengthen efforts to eliminate educational segregation and to ensure that by 2030 fewer than one in five Roma children attend schools where most or all children are Roma.

Education

There is almost no progress in education, with over 70 % of young Roma still leaving school early. Therefore, substantial efforts need to be made to achieve the EU Roma framework objectives and targets by 2030.

- Only two out of five Roma children (44 %) attend early childhood education and care, with almost no change between 2016 (42 %) and 2021.
- Only every fourth Roma aged 20–24 (27 %) has completed upper secondary education. Three out of four young Roma aged 18–24 (71 %) leave the educational system early. There has been no progress since 2016.
- In compulsory school, more than half of Roma children aged 6–15 (52 %) are in segregated schools where all or most schoolmates are Roma (44 % in 2016). The segregation occurs most in Slovakia (65 %) and Bulgaria (64 %). Discrimination rates when in contact with school authorities increased between 2016 and 2021, from 7 % to 11 %, across the surveyed EU countries. One in five Roma children experienced hate-motivated bullying/harassment while in school (27 % in 2016).

Some countries could achieve the EU targets for employment by 2030. More efforts are needed to tackle youth employment.

Employment

In some countries, employment prospects have improved and over 60% of Roma are now in paid work. In others, employment rates remain low, especially for young people and women. So, some countries could achieve the EU targets for employment by 2030. But more efforts are needed to tackle youth and Roma women's employment.

- Only two out of five Roma aged 20–64 (43 %) are in paid work – that is, in full-time work, in part-time work, doing ad hoc jobs, in self-employment or occasional work – or have worked in the past four weeks. These are the same findings as in 2016. Hungary and Italy have reached the EU target of at least 60 % of Roma in paid work, the Roma Survey 2021 results indicate.
- Employment is much rarer for Roma women than men. In 2021, only 28 % of Roma women aged 20–64 were in employment, in comparison with 58 % of Roma men in the same age category. The gender employment gap was no smaller than in 2016 (27 points in 2016).
- Every second Roma aged 16–24 (56 %) is NEET. The percentage is even higher in some countries. Overall, it has not reduced compared with 2016 (53 % in 2016). Hungary is close to reaching the EU target, as 36 % of its young Roma are NEET.
- Every third Roma older than 16 (33 %) felt discriminated against because of being Roma when looking for a job in the last 12 months before the survey. On average, the number of Roma experiencing discrimination when looking for work doubled in comparison to 2016 (from 16 %).

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States to cut the employment gap by at least half and to ensure that at least 60 % of Roma are in paid work by 2030. Member States should cut the gender employment gap for Roma by at least half to ensure that at least 45 % of Roma women are in paid work by 2030. Member States are asked to cut the gap in the rate of Roma not in education, employment or training (NEET) by at least half and to ensure that fewer than one in three Roma youth are NEET by 2030.

Roma continue to have a much lower life expectancy than the general population.

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls for cutting the life expectancy gap by at least half and ensuring that Roma women and men live five years longer by 2030.

Health

The estimated life expectancy for Roma indicates a large gap between Roma and the general population in this key health indicator.

- In 2021, for the first time, questions that allow for an indirect estimation of life expectancy at birth were included in surveys covering countries with sizeable Roma populations. The estimates based on data collected in 2021 suggest that Roma women live on average 11.0 years less than women in the general population, and Roma men 9.1 years less than men in the general population. On average, Roma women live for 71.3 years whereas Roma men live for only 67.2 years. The average is 82.2 years for women and 76.3 years for men in the general population in the countries the survey covers.
- Three out of four Roma interviewed in 2021 (72 %) report having medical insurance, which is similar to 2016 (73 %).
- In 2021, more Roma felt discriminated against for being Roma when accessing health services in the past 12 months (14 %) than in 2016 (8 %), with a peak in Portugal (32 %).

Some improvements in Roma housing conditions indicate that the EU targets could be reached by 2030. But too many Roma still live in overcrowded conditions.

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States to reduce the gap in housing deprivation by at least one third and to ensure that the majority of Roma do not face housing deprivation by 2030. Member States should reduce the gap between Roma and the general population by at least half, so that the majority of Roma no longer live in overcrowded households by 2030. They should ensure that at least 95 % of Roma have access to tap water.

Housing

There are improvements in Roma housing conditions. But the majority of Roma still live in overcrowded households, with one in five not having access to tap water inside their house. This target will be more difficult to achieve by 2030.

- Every second Roma (52 %) lives in a state of housing deprivation, living in damp, dark dwellings or housing without proper sanitation facilities. However, this figure is lower than in 2016, when the rate was 61 %.
- Four out of five Roma (82 %) live in a household that does not have enough rooms and is overcrowded, similar to the situation in 2016 (78 %).
- One out of five Roma households (22 %) do not have access to tap water inside their dwelling, which is particularly concerning during a pandemic. Nevertheless, this shows an improvement since 2016 (30 %).
- Every fourth Roma (24 %) still faced discrimination when looking for housing in the five years prior to the survey, although this share has decreased since 2016 (41 %).

- In general, Roma children up to 15 face higher rates of housing deprivation (55 %). They are more likely to live in overcrowded households (94 %) and households without access to tap water (24 %).

1

MANIFESTATIONS OF ANTIGYPSYISM: DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE

The **EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation** calls on Member States to step up their actions to adequately address persistent discrimination. These include combating and preventing antigypsyism, hate crime and trafficking in Roma – particularly women and children. Member States should improve the inclusion of Roma people in education, employment, health and housing. The framework reaffirms that all actions to fight antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma rest on an established EU legal and policy framework, including:

Antigypsyism

"Antigypsyism is an unusually prevalent form of racism, which has its origins in how mainstream society views and treats those considered as 'gypsies' in a process of historical 'othering' , which builds on stereotypes and negative attitudes that may sometimes be unintentional or unconscious ."

Source: Council of the European Union (2021), ***Council Recommendation of 12 March 2021 on Roma equality, inclusion and participation****, OJ 2021 C 93*

- the general principles of non-discrimination and equality set out in the treaties (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 EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (the Charter);[22]
- the Racial Equality Directive;[23] and
- the Council framework decision on racism and xenophobia,[24] which is complemented by:
  - the Victims' Rights Directive;[25]
  - the EU anti-racism action plan 2020–2025;[26] and

22 See the FRA web page on the **Charter.**

23 Council of the European Union (2000), **Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin**, OJ 2000 L 180.

24 Council of the European Union (2008), **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 2008 L 328.

25 **Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA**, OJ 2012 L 315.

26 European Commission (2020), ***A Union of equality: EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025***, COM(2020) 565 final, Brussels, 18 September 2020.

- the EU strategy on victims' rights (2020–2025).[27]

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

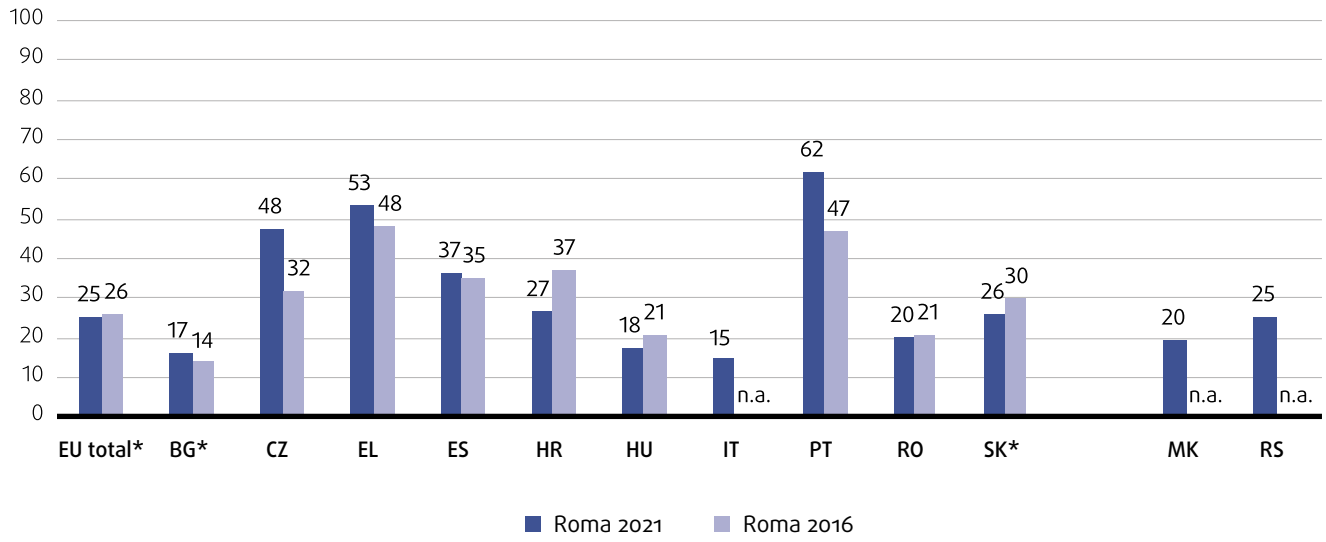
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States to cut the proportion of Roma with discrimination experiences by at least half. That is, they are to ensure that, by 2030, less than 13 % of Roma experience discrimination.

The findings presented in this section reflect various manifestations of antigypsyism, including experiences of discrimination, hate-motivated harassment and violence.

1.1. DISCRIMINATION

The results from the Roma Survey 2021 concerning the level of discrimination show almost no change compared with 2016. This is despite evidence of a reduction in Roma's discrimination experiences in some countries or in specific areas of life. A considerable proportion of Roma across the EU continue to face high levels of discrimination in various areas of life because of being Roma (**Figure 1**). On average, every fourth Roma respondent (25 %) felt discriminated against based on their ethnic background in the 12 months preceding the survey.

FIGURE 1: RESPONDENTS WHO, IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN CORE AREAS OF LIFE BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)[a,b,c,d]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma in at least one of the areas of daily life asked about in the survey in the past 12 months (Roma Survey 2021: n = 7,322; Bulgaria: n = 1,912; Slovakia: n = 669), weighted results.*

[b] *Areas of life asked about in the survey: looking for work; at work; education (self or as parent/guardian); health; housing; administrative offices or public services; or other public or private services such as a restaurant, bar, night club, hotel, shop or public transport.*

[c] *Question: "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: Roma background; skin colour or racial origin; religion or religious belief.*

[d] *n.a. – Not available.*

[27] European Commission (2020), ***EU Strategy on victims' rights (2020-2025)***, COM(2020) 258 final, Brussels, 24 June 2020.

In Croatia, Czechia and Greece, more Roma men than Roma women felt discriminated against because of being Roma in the 12 months preceding the survey. Elsewhere in the EU, there are, on average, no substantial differences between Roma women (27 %) and Roma men (30 %). On average, fewer Roma respondents aged 65 or older experience discrimination than those in the younger age groups.

Looking at the different grounds of discrimination, most respondents (75 %) believe that they were discriminated against because of their 'Roma background' in the year before the survey.

1.2. HARASSMENT

The Racial Equality Directive prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin. Article 2 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.[28] Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA requires Member States to ensure that racist and xenophobic motivation is considered an aggravating circumstance or, alternatively, that the courts may consider this motivation when determining penalties.

Figure 2 shows that the share of Roma respondents who have experienced at least one out of five forms of hate-motivated harassment in the 12 months preceding the survey differs greatly between countries and over time. Examining the results in view of the changes between 2016 and 2021, a significant decrease is observed in almost all countries surveyed in both surveys.

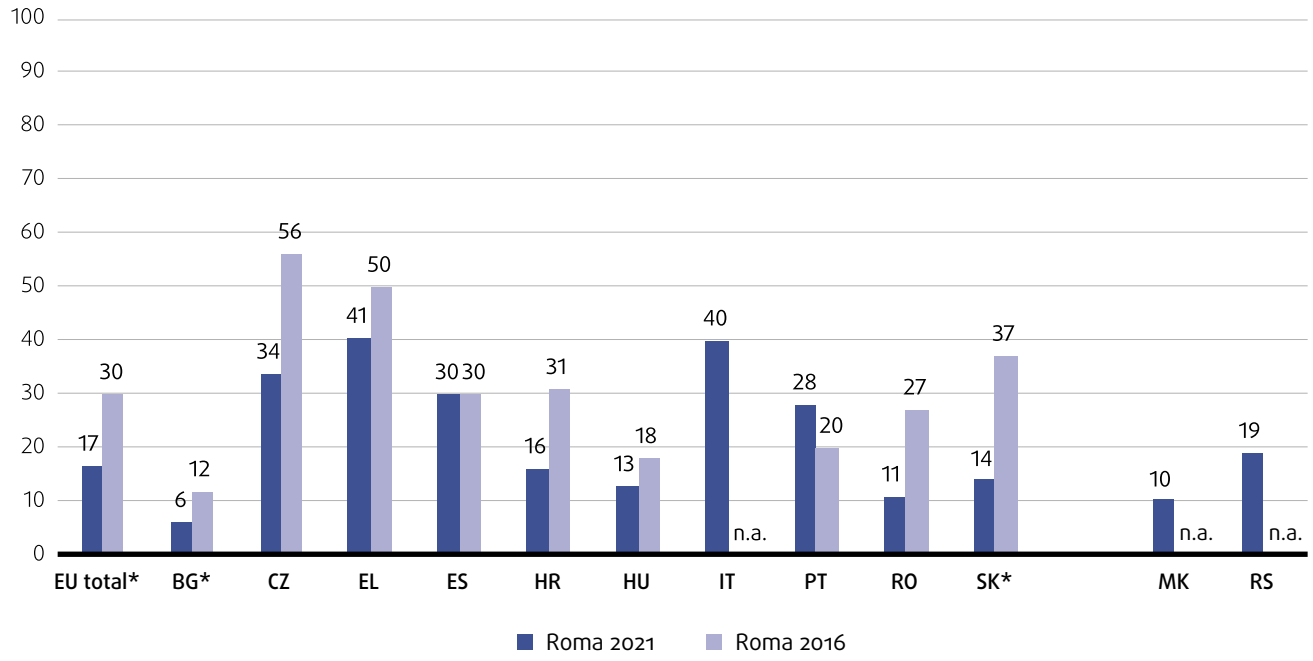
Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents who have experienced at least one act of harassment because of being Roma in the past 12 months (Roma Survey 2021: n = 8,641; Bulgaria: n = 1,997; Slovakia: n = 808), weighted results.*

[b] *Question: "And 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."*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

FIGURE 2: RESPONDENTS WHO, IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE FORM OF HATE-MOTIVATED HARASSMENT BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)[a,b,c]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

[28] Council of the European Union (2000), **Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin**, OJ 2000 L 180.

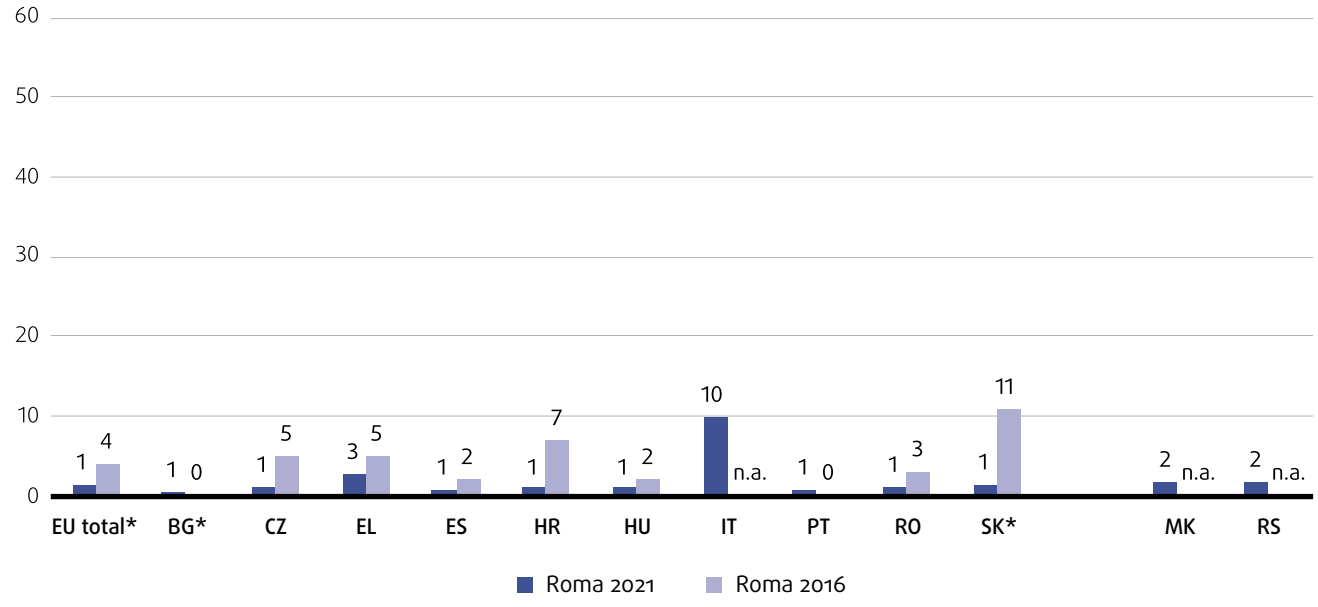
There are no notable differences in the average prevalence of hate-motivated harassment between Roma women and Roma men, or between respondents who experience limitations in their daily activities due to illness or disability and those who do not experience such limitations. Here too, younger respondents record, on average, higher rates of hate-motivated harassment than those aged 65 or older.

1.3. VIOLENCE

Violence, including hate crime, is a violation of fundamental rights, in particular human dignity and the integrity of the person (Articles 1 and 3 of the Charter). The Roma Survey 2021 asked respondents about their experiences of physical violence that they perceived as motivated by their Roma background. This includes incidents in which the victim was physically attacked – for example hit, pushed or grabbed.

The 12-month prevalence of hate-motivated physical violence has, on average, further decreased compared with 2016, findings show (**Figure 3**). In Italy, a country that was not surveyed in 2016, the prevalence of hate-motivated violence is high. There, one in ten Roma (10 %) experienced physical violence because of their ethnic background in the year before the survey, with no substantial gender differences but notable variations between age groups. The highest prevalence is seen for Roma aged 25–44 (17 %), followed by those aged 45–64 (6 %) and 16–24 (4 %).

FIGURE 3: RESPONDENTS WHO, IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, WERE PHYSICALLY ATTACKED BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA (%)[a,b,c]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents (Roma Survey 2021: n = 8,641; Bulgaria: n = 1,997; Slovakia: n = 808), weighted results.*

[b] *Question: "In the PAST 12 MONTHS in [COUNTRY], HOW MANY TIMES has somebody physically attacked you – for example hit or pushed you, kicked or grabbed you because of being Roma?"*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

2

POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The Charter 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[29] sets ambitious targets for reducing rates of people being at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU, particularly regarding children. Children are also the target of the European Child Guarantee,[30] adopted in June 2021 within the broader policy framework of the EU strategy on the Rights of the Child.[31]

2.1. AT RISK OF POVERTY

On average, 80 % of Roma in the survey countries we re at risk of poverty in 2021. That is, they live in households with an equivalised income after social transfers that is lower than 60 % of the median income in their country (**Figure 4**). The findings on those at risk of poverty show no progress between 2016 and 2021. The smallest gaps between Roma and the general population for this indicator are in Bulgaria (47 %) and Romania (53 %).

Although no differences exist between Roma women and Roma men, the survey results suggest differences between various age groups in some countries. Roma younger than 15 are more often at

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

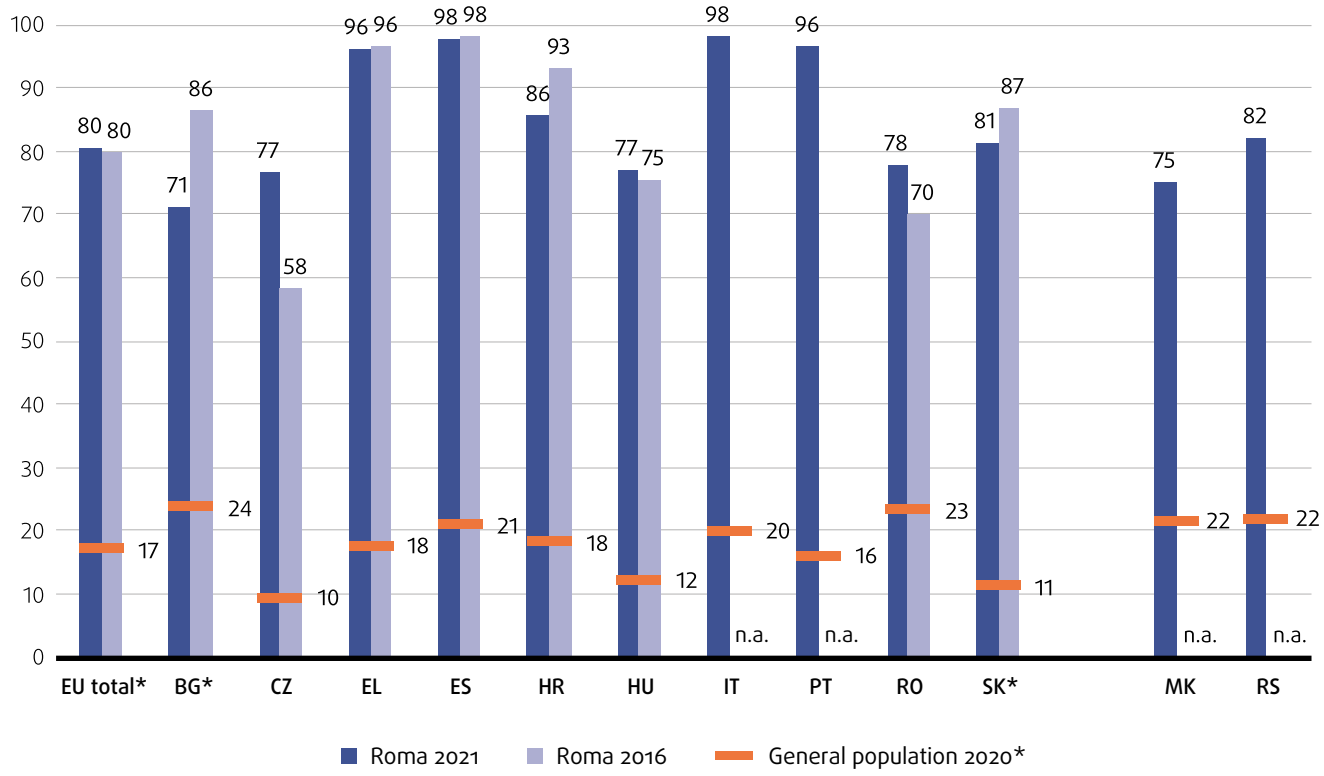
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States to reduce the poverty gap between Roma and the general population by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 the majority of Roma escape poverty.

[29] European Commission (2021), ***The European pillar of social rights action plan***, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

[30] Council of the European Union (2021), **Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021 establishing a European Child Guarantee**, OJ 2021 L 223.

[31] European Commission (2021), ***EU strategy on the rights of the child***, COM(2021) 142 final, Brussels, 24 March 2021.

FIGURE 4: AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE (%)[a,b,c,d]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; EU-MIDIS II 2016, Eurostat 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all people in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 28,673; Bulgaria: n = 2,792; Slovakia: n = 5,468), weighted results.*

[b] *People at risk of poverty are all those with an equivalised current monthly disposable household income less than the twelfth of Eurostat's national at-risk-of-poverty threshold (below 60 % of median equivalised income). For the Roma Survey 2021, the reference year for the at-risk-of-poverty threshold is 2020 (Italy, North Macedonia and Serbia use 2019), while Bulgaria uses 2019 and Slovakia uses 2020. 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 so-called modified Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development equivalence scale (1–0.5–0.3). The Roma Survey 2021 and the Bulgaria survey ask for the net monthly household income (as an exact number or range). This deviates from the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) methods of disposable household income measurement.*

[c] *General population 2020: a-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold, age and sex – EU-SILC and European Community Household Panel surveys [ilc_li02] downloaded on 10 February 2022. Italy and North Macedonia use values for 2019.*

[d] *n.a. – Not available.*

risk of poverty than the remaining Roma population in Croatia (90 %), Czechia (85 %) and Serbia (91 %). In Czechia, almost all Roma (92 %) older than 65 are at risk of poverty, compared with the country average for Roma of 77 %. In all other countries, there is no meaningful difference between age groups.

Roma 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 all countries but Portugal, where there is no real difference between these three groups.

2.1.1. Children at risk of poverty

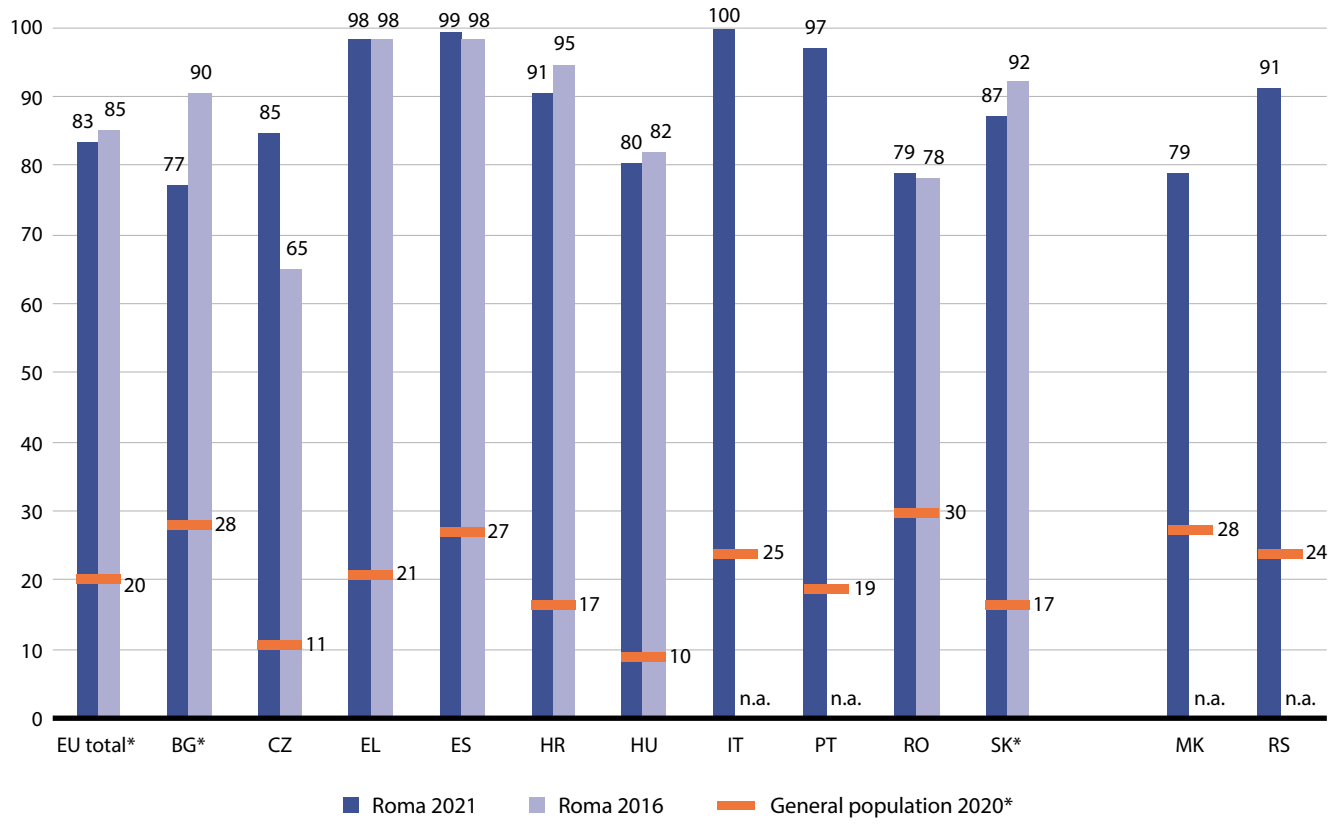
On average, 83 % of Roma children younger than 18 lived in households at risk of poverty in 2021, the survey results show (Figure 5). The gap in relation to the general population is even larger for Roma children than for Roma overall in most countries. The overall situation has not changed since 2016.

Data for the countries surveyed show no difference between Roma girls and boys, except in Romania, where 83 % of Roma girls live at risk of poverty, in comparison with 75 % of Roma boys. There is no difference between Roma children older than 15 and younger Roma children.

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on 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.

FIGURE 5: CHILDREN AGED 0–17 AT RISK OF POVERTY (%)[a,b,c]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all children aged 0–17 in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 9,027; Bulgaria: n = n.a.; Slovakia: n = 2,571), weighted results.*

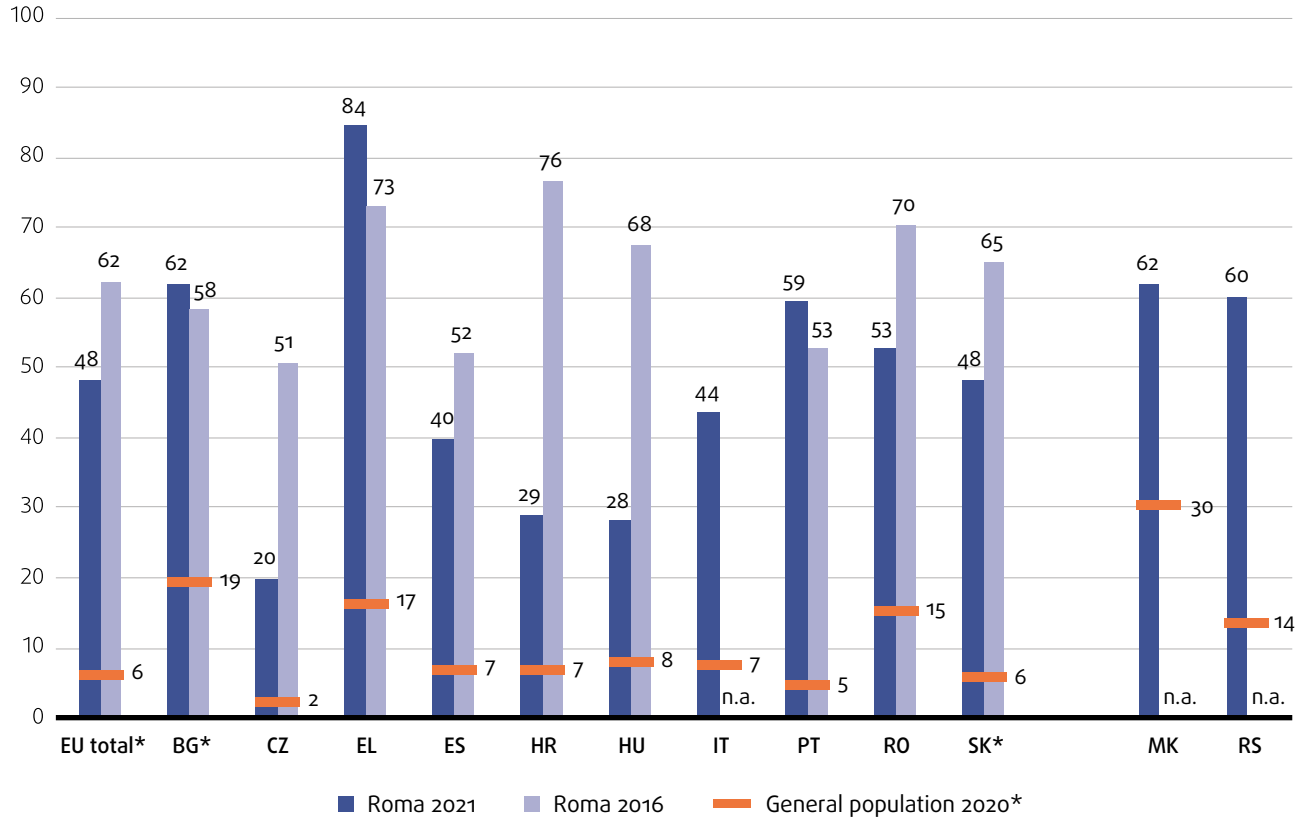
[b] *General population 2020: a-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold, age and sex – EU-SILC and European Community Household Panel surveys [ilc_li02] downloaded on 10 February 2022. Italy and North Macedonia use values for 2019.*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

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. On average, 48 % of Roma surveyed lived in households facing severe material deprivation in 2021 (Figure 6). The rates for Roma are much higher than the rates for the general population. However, a smaller proportion of Roma lived in severe material deprivation in 2021 than in 2016 (62 %).

FIGURE 6: PEOPLE LIVING IN SEVERE MATERIAL DEPRIVATION (%)[a,b,c,d]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: EU-SILC 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all people in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 28,673; Bulgaria: n = n.a.; Slovakia: n = 5,468), weighted results.*

[b] *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 such as 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).*

[c] *General population 2020: Severe material deprivation rate by age and sex [ilc_mddd11] downloaded on 10 February 2022. Italy and North Macedonia use values for 2019.*

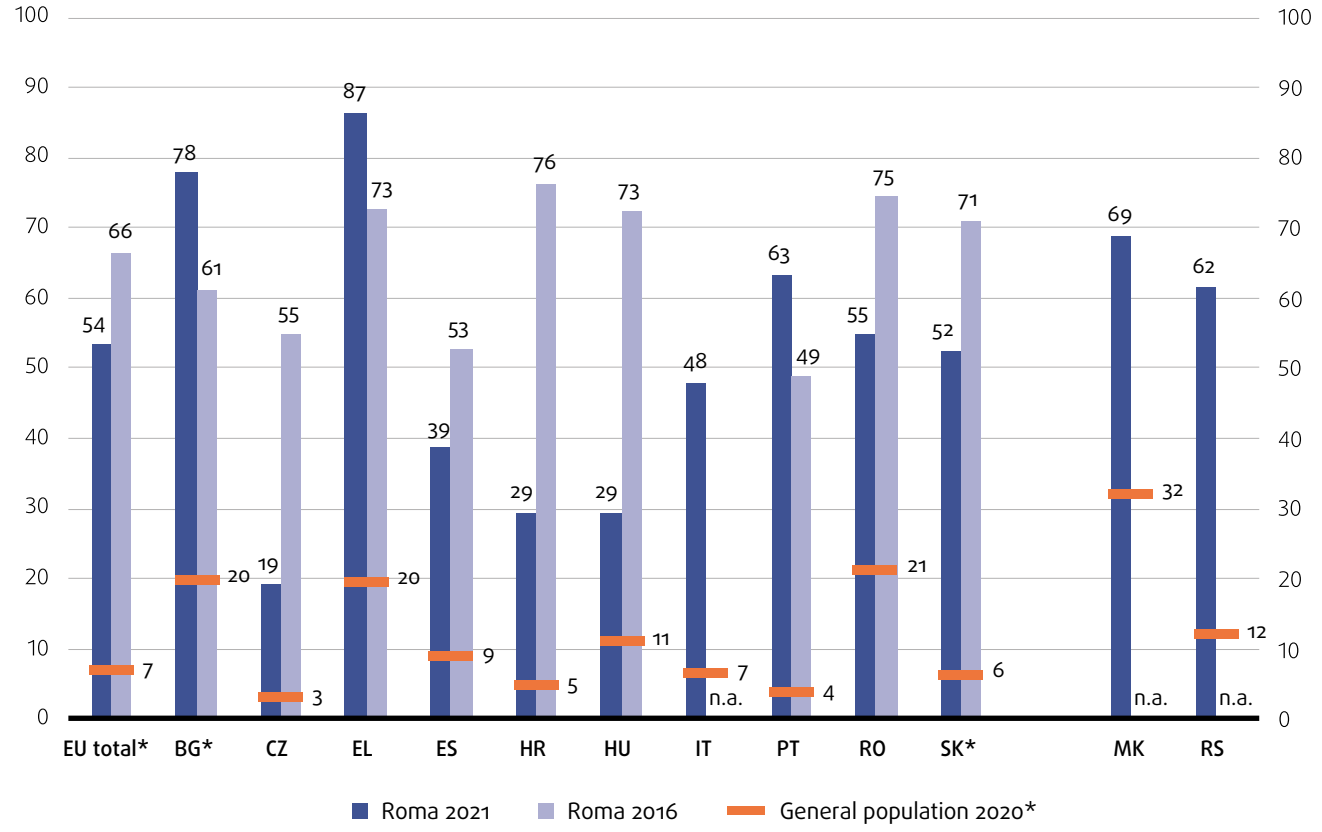
[d] *n.a. – Not available.*

There is no difference in severe material deprivation rates between Roma women and Roma men or across different age groups, except in Italy, North Macedonia and Portugal. There, the youngest Roma (0–15) are more likely to endure severe material deprivation than older Roma. In Italy, a smaller proportion of older Roma (65+) endure severe material deprivation than younger Roma – 19 % versus 37 %. Roma who face severe or some limitations in daily activities due to their health live in severe material deprivation more often than those who do not face these limitations.

2.2.1. Children in severe material deprivation

On average, every second Roma child (54 %) lives in a household that cannot afford to pay for four of the nine items in the material deprivation index (**Figure 7**). The gap between Roma children and children in the general population reaches 47 percentage points. In comparison with 2016, however, the situation has improved in six of the nine countries for which comparable data are available.

FIGURE 7: CHILDREN AGED 0–17 LIVING IN SEVERE MATERIAL DEPRIVATION (%)[a,b,c]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: EU-SILC 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Data for the countries surveyed suggest no difference between Roma girls and boys apart from in Croatia. There, 33 % of Roma girls live in severe material deprivation in comparison with 25 % of Roma boys.

Notes:

[a] *Out of all children aged 0–17 in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 9,027; Bulgaria: n = n.a.; Slovakia: n = 2,571), weighted results.*

[b] *General population 2020: severe material deprivation rate by age and sex [ilc_mddd11] downloaded on 10 February 2022; Italy and North Macedonia use values for 2019.*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

3

REPORTING DISCRIMINATION, AWARENESS OF RIGHTS AND TRUST IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The overarching objective of the 2021 Council recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and participation ([32]) is to promote equality and combat the exclusion of Roma, with their active involvement. Article 13 of the Racial Equality Directive stipulates that equality bodies should provide independent assistance to victims of discrimination when pursuing their complaints. ([33]) The *EU strategy on victims' rights (2020–2025)* ([34]) addresses the specific needs of victims of hate crimes, including Roma.

3.1. REPORTING DISCRIMINATION

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on 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 the discrimination.

The overall 12-month prevalence of discrimination because of being Roma continues to be high (25 %), and the high levels of under-reporting of this discrimination have significantly increased from 2016 (**Figure 8**). Overall, only 5 % of all victims reported or made a complaint about the last incident of discrimination they experienced because of being Roma. The largest drops in reporting discrimination are in Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovakia. It is important to remember that the survey took place during COVID-19 measures restricting movement, which could have affected access to complaints mechanisms. ([35])

[32] Council of the European Union (2021), **Council Recommendation of 12 March 2021 on Roma equality, inclusion and participation**, OJ 2021 C 93.

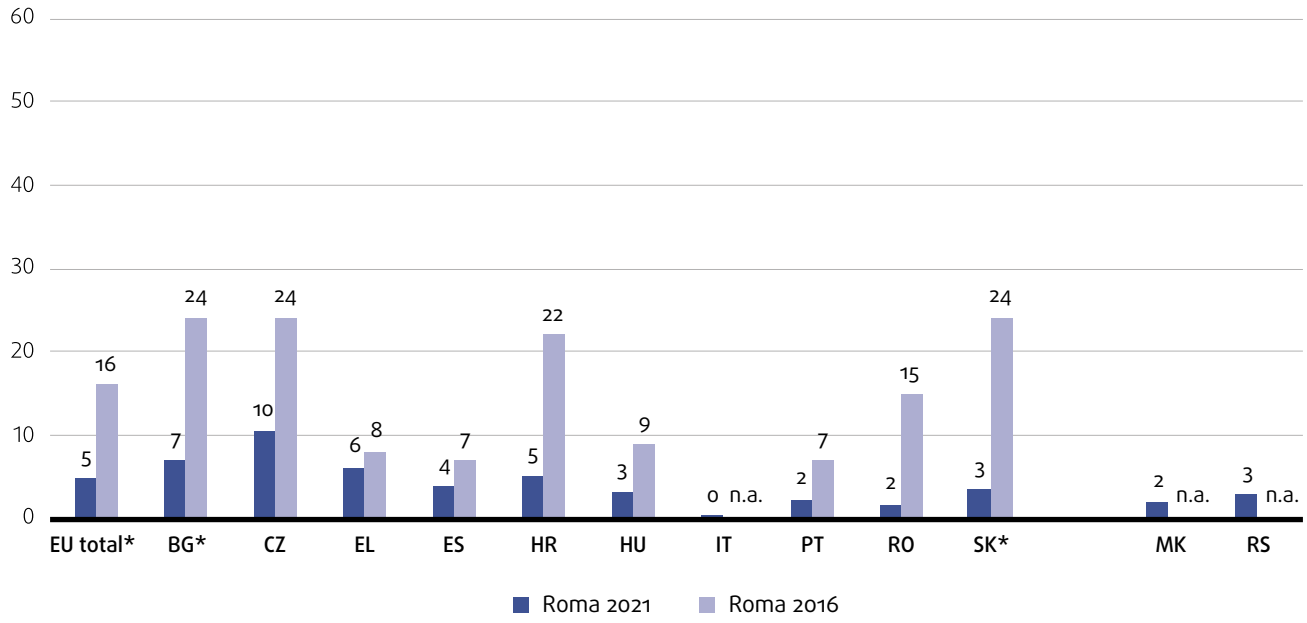
[33] Council of the European Union (2020), **Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin**, OJ 2020 L 180.

[34] European Commission (2020), ***EU strategy on victims' rights (2020–2025)***, COM(2020) 258 final, Brussels, 24 June 2020.

[35] FRA (2021), ***Fundamental rights report – 2021***, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

The rate of reporting the most recent incident of discrimination does not differ substantially by sex or age. The only notable difference is seen for Roma with disabilities. Those who experience severe limitations in their daily activities due to disability or chronic illness show a higher tendency to report incidents (11 %) than those who do not experience such limitations (4 %).

FIGURE 8: RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA, BY COUNTRY (%)[a,b,c]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Similar under-reporting is observed for the most recent incident of hate-motivated harassment or violence due to Roma background. Compared with 2016, the under-reporting of harassment incidents based on Roma background has slightly decreased over time (**Figure 9**), by four percentage points overall. Moreover, the trend of rising levels of under-reporting of incidents of hate-motivated violence is worrying. Overall, most Roma victims of hate-motivated violence (75 %) did not report the most recent incident to any authority in 2021, compared with 70 % in 2016.

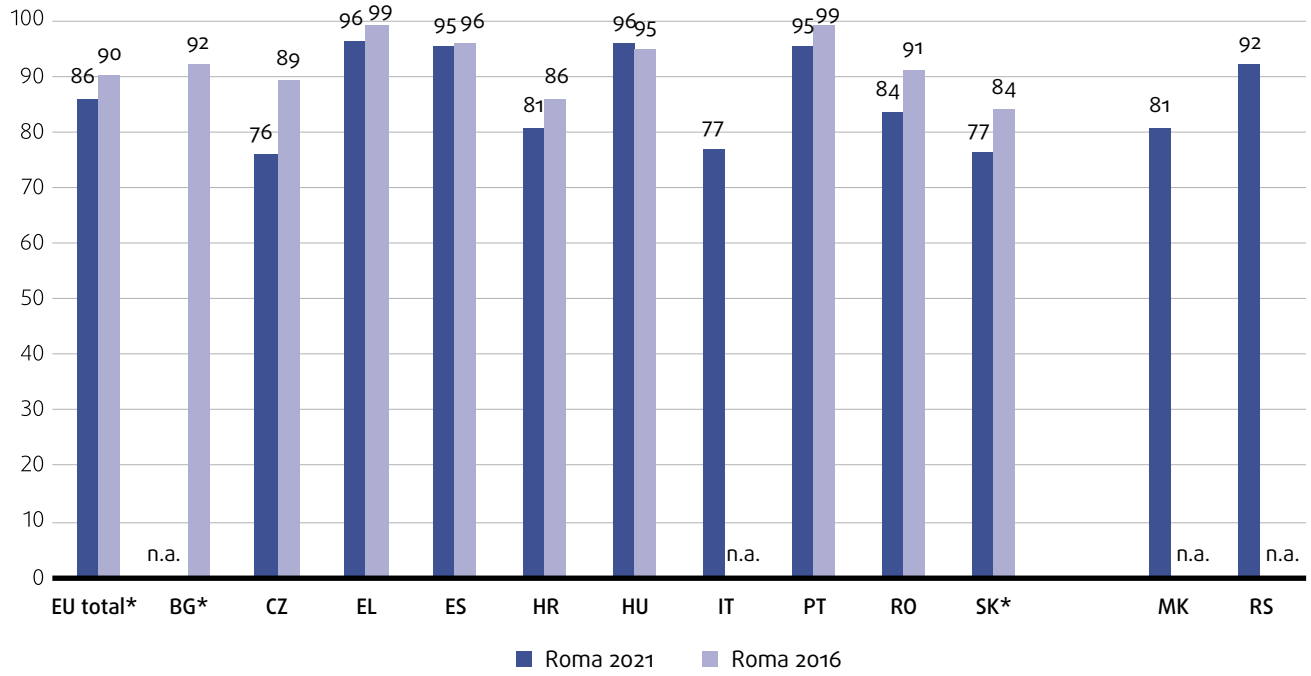
Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents who, in the past 12 months, experienced discrimination because of being Roma in at least one of the areas of daily life asked about in the survey (Roma Survey 2021: n = 2,380; Bulgaria: n = 305; Slovakia: n = 175), weighted results.*

[b] *Question: "You mentioned that in the past 12 months you felt discriminated against. Did you report or make a complaint about any of these incidents?"*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

FIGURE 9: RESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT REPORT THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF HARASSMENT THEY EXPERIENCED BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)[a,b,c,d]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents who experienced harassment because of being Roma in the past five years (Roma Survey 2021: n = 2,134; Slovakia: n = 160), weighted results.*

[b] *Question: "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?"*

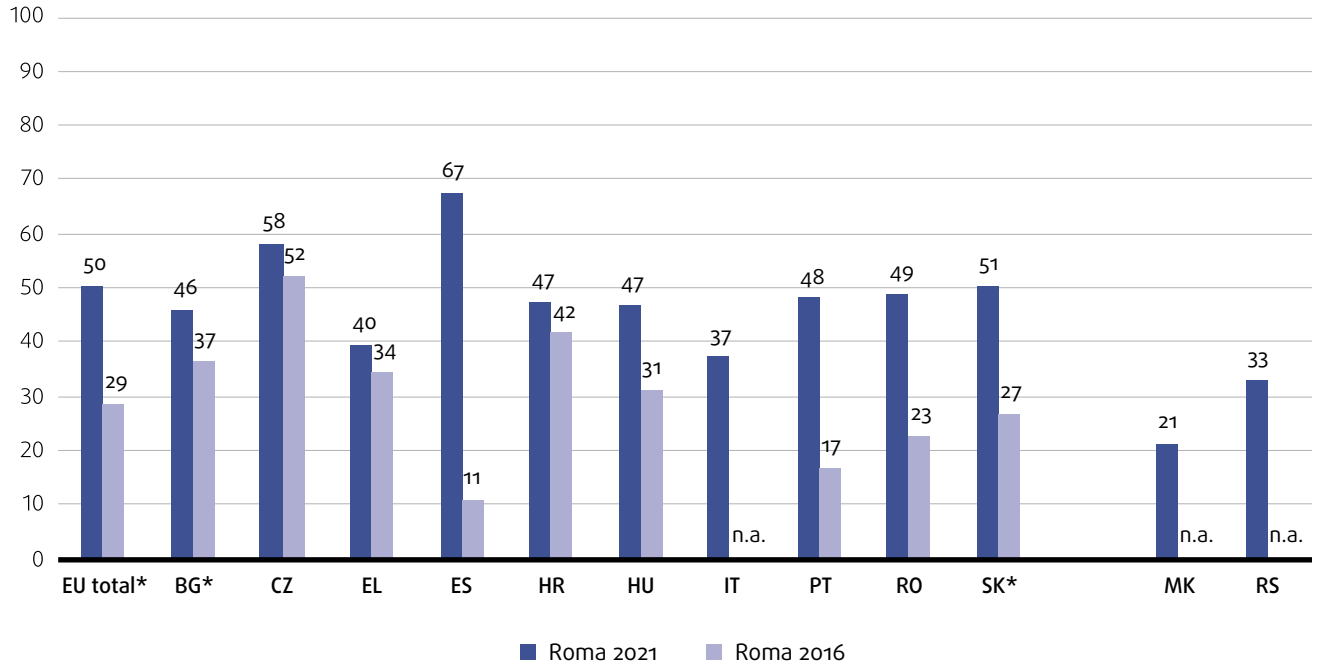
[c] *Remaining percentage includes those who reported or made a complaint about the incident, and those who did not want to respond to the question.*

[d] *n.a. – Not available.*

3.2. AWARENESS OF EQUALITY BODIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

On average, half of Roma respondents (50 %) have heard of at least one equality body, national human rights institution or ombudsperson's office in their country, an increase of 22 percentage points compared with 2016 (29 %) (**Figure 10**). This positive trend of increased awareness is seen in all countries surveyed in both waves. However, this notable rise in awareness is not reflected in reporting levels to any authority, which continue to be extremely low (as illustrated in Section 3.1).

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



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents (Roma Survey 2021: n = 8,461; Bulgaria: n = 1,997; Slovakia: n = 808), weighted results.*

[b] *Question: "Have you ever heard of the [NAME OF EQUALITY BODY 1, 2, 3 …]?"*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

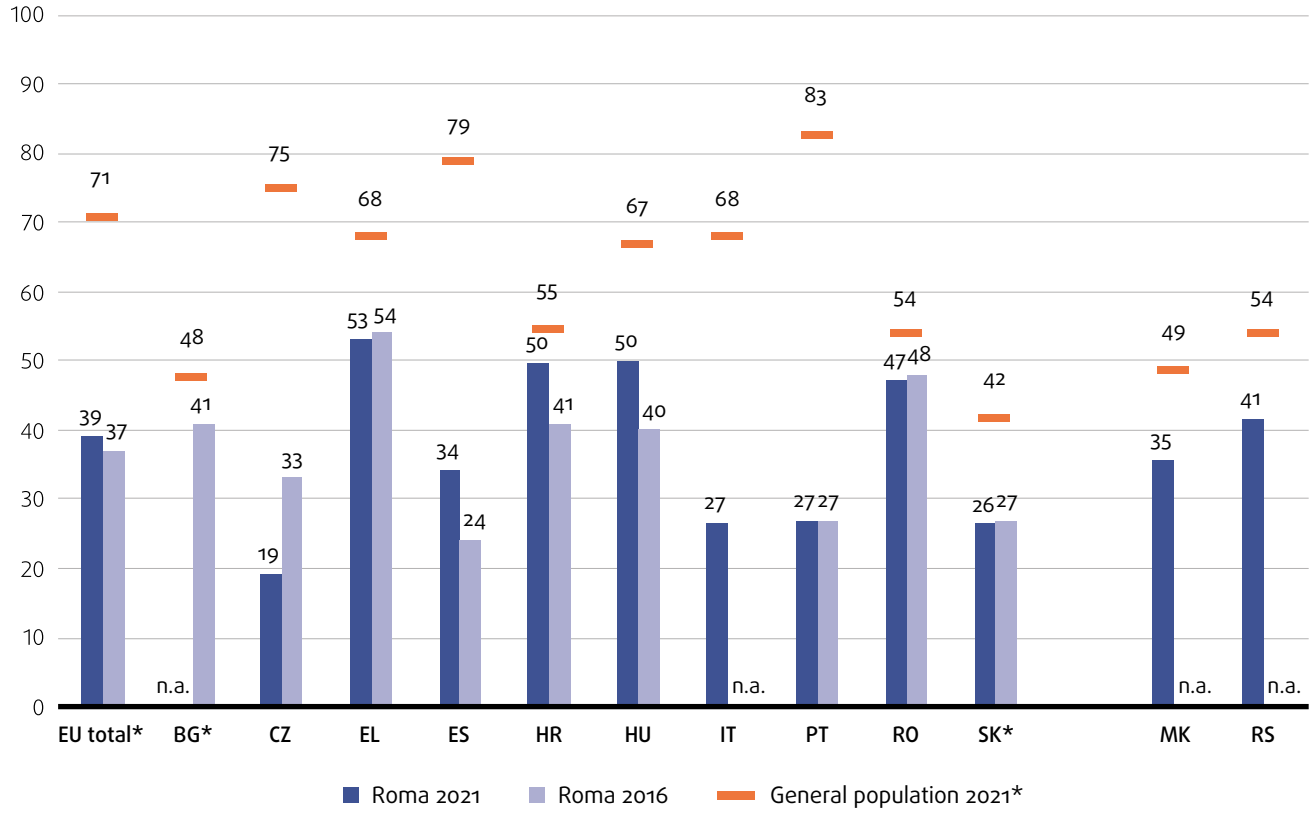
On average, more Roma men (56 %) than women (49 %) are aware of at least one equality body, similarly to the 2016 survey results. This gender-based difference is most prominent in Czechia, where awareness among Roma men is 16 percentage points higher than among Roma women (66 % versus 50 %). It is also prominent in Romania (12 percentage points higher for Roma men), and Greece and Portugal (10 percentage points higher for men in both).

When it comes to age, the highest level of awareness is seen among Roma aged 25–44 (56 %), followed by Roma aged 45–64 (53 %). By contrast, the youngest and the oldest Roma respondents in the eight EU Member States surveyed in 2021 show, on average, lower levels of awareness (46 % and 41 % respectively).

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

The share of Roma respondents who tend to trust the police overall has not changed over time (2016: 37 %; 2021: 39 %), with considerable variation across countries. Roma tend to trust the police less than the general population in all countries surveyed (**Figure 11**).

FIGURE 11: RESPONDENTS WHO TEND TO TRUST THE POLICE, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)[a,b,c]



*Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020, and European Commission (2021), **Standard Eurobarometer 95 – Spring 2021**, QA6a.4*

Notes:

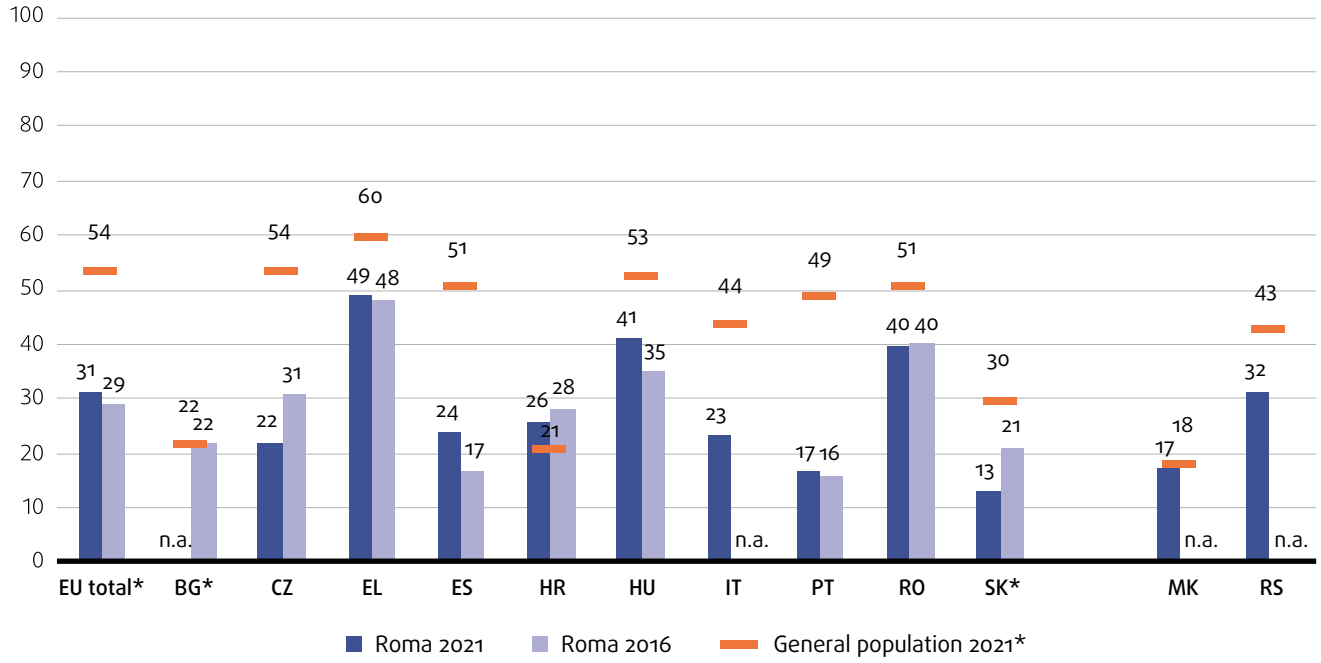
[a] *Out of all respondents (Roma Survey 2021: n = 8,461; Slovakia: n = 808), weighted results.*

[b] *Question: "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" includes values from 6 to 10 on the scale.*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

The results concerning trust in the legal system show a slightly different picture (**Figure 12**). First, the overall level of trust in the legal system was lower than the level of trust in the police in 2021, as in 2016. Second, the level of trust in the legal system has remained relatively similar over time (2016: 29 %; 2021: 31 %). Third, the gap between Roma and the general population in their trust in the legal system is considerably smaller than the gap in their trust in the police, with variation across countries.

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



*Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020, and European Commission (2021), **Standard Eurobarometer 95 – Spring 2021**, QA6a.3*

Overall, there are no notable differences between Roma women and Roma men in their level of trust in the police and the legal system. Roma with severe limitations in their daily activities due to health problems tend to trust both the police and the legal system more than Roma with some or no limitations. Younger Roma show slightly higher levels of trust in the legal system than older Roma. The level of trust in the police does not vary much with age.

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents (Roma Survey 2021: n = 8,461; Slovakia: n = 808), weighted results.*

[b] *Question: "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" includes values from 6 to 10 on the scale.*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

4

EDUCATION

Education is crucial to overcome poverty and create life chances and equal opportunities.[36] Participation in early childhood education, attainment of formal education beyond lower secondary education, and the quality and inclusiveness of education affect a person's social and economic well-being, and their participation in society.[37]

Education policy is solely the responsibility of the Member States.[38] In their actions, however, they must respect and implement the equal right to education for all, based on their commitment to major international human rights instruments.[39] They must respect the Racial Equality Directive, which forbids any discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin in education.

The EU Roma framework aims to **increase effective equal access to high-quality and inclusive mainstream education**. It specifically references rates of participation in early childhood education and care, upper secondary completion rates and eliminating segregation in 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

[36] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) (2017), ***Reducing global poverty through universal primary and secondary education***, policy paper 32/fact sheet 44, Paris, Unesco.

[37] Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (2017), ***Educational opportunity for all: Overcoming inequality throughout the life course***, Paris, OECD Publishing.

[38] European Union (2012), **Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**, OJ 2012 C 326, Articles 6, 165 and 166.

[39] For example, UN, General Assembly, **Convention on the Rights of the Child**, 20 November 1989, Article 28; UN, General Assembly, **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**, 16 December 1966, Article 13; Council of Europe, **European Social Charter (revised)**, CETS No. 163, 1996, Article 17; and Council of Europe, **European Convention on Human Rights**, CETS No. 5, Article 2 of the first Protocol to the Convention.

in special needs education (Article 6 (b) and (c)), personal development programmes (Article 6 (d)), encouraging parental (Article 6 (e)) and active pupil involvement (Article 6 (f)), school bullying (Article 6 (g)) and teacher awareness (Article 6 (h)).

The results regarding education should be read with some caution, as the survey was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic, and countries' distance learning measures could have influenced the results.[40]

4.1. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

The new framework aims to increase effective equal access to quality and inclusive mainstream education. Attending early childhood education is seen as a strong predictor of later educational attainment.[41] It has particularly positive effects on children from disadvantaged backgrounds, preparing them for school.

The share of Roma children in early childhood education would need to increase by approximately 50 % to attain the target of 70 % across all survey countries. The largest differences between Roma and the general population are found in Croatia and Serbia (where the shares of children in early childhood education are generally low), and in Italy and Portugal (**Figure 13**).

There is almost no negative change in the enrolment rates for early childhood education (children aged 3 up to the compulsory school age) between 2016 and 2021, except in Hungary and Spain. Only Czechia and Greece show an encouraging increase in enrolment rates. The gap between Roma and the general population remains very large, with variation between countries.

The data do not show meaningful differences between Roma girls and boys across all countries. The exception is Greece, where only one in four Roma girls attends early childhood education, but more than one in three Roma boys do.

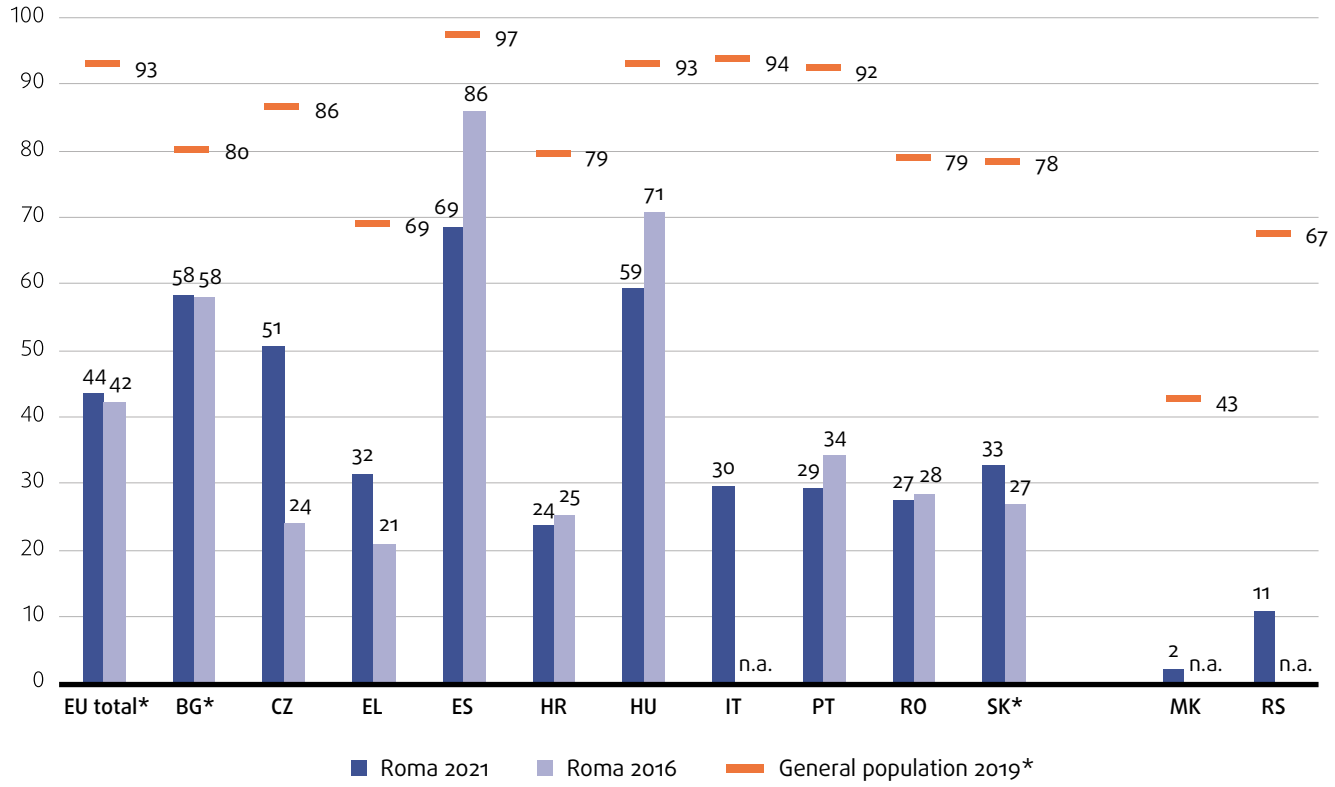
EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

Following the 2030 targets of the EU Roma framework, Member States should aim at cutting 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.

[40] FRA (2021), ***The coronavirus pandemic and fundamental rights: A year in review***, Luxembourg, Publications Office. Originally published in FRA (2021), ***Fundamental rights report – 2021***, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

[41] Mcleod, G. F. H., Harwood, L. J., Boden, J. M. and Fergusson, D. M. (2018), '**Early childhood education and later educational attainment and socioeconomic wellbeing outcomes to age 30**', *New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies*, Vol. 53, No. 3, pp. 257–273.

FIGURE 13: CHILDREN AGED FROM 3 UP TO THE AGE OF STARTING COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION WHO ATTEND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE (%)[a,b,c,d]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all children aged between 3 and the country-specific starting age of compulsory primary education (Roma Survey 2021: n = 1,771; Bulgaria: n = n.a.; Slovakia: n = 413), weighted results.*

[b] *Age groups for participation in early childhood education varied across countries: 3–5 in Czechia, Greece, Spain, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and North Macedonia; 3–6 in Bulgaria, Croatia and Serbia. These age groups are defined in European Commission/ Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency/Eurydice (2020),* The structure of the European education systems 2020/21, *Luxembourg, Publications Office. Age is calculated on an annual basis; hence the figures do not consider an earlier or delayed start in the primary education of an individual child.*

[c] *General population indicator [educ_uoe_enra21].*

[d] *n.a. – Not available.*

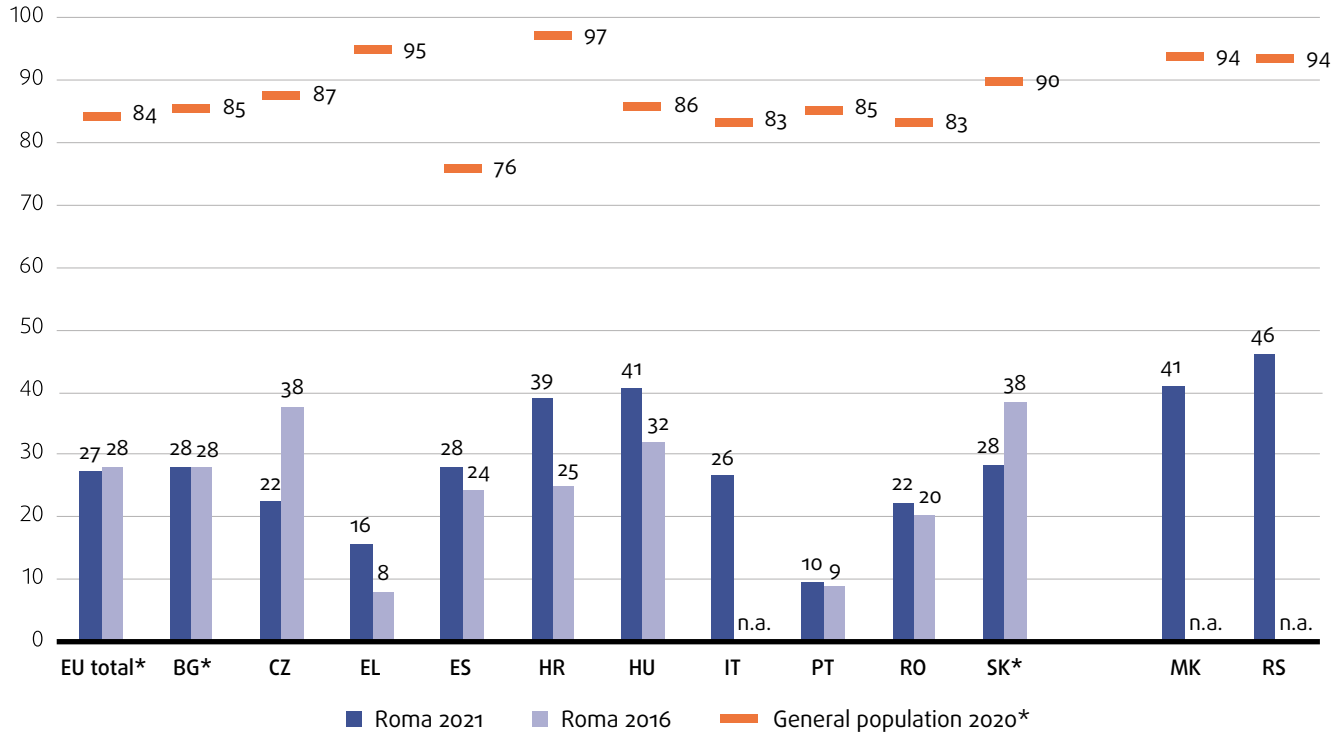
4.2. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Currently, the rate of 20- to 24-year-old Roma who have attained at least upper secondary education is 27 % across all EU countries. It is highest in Serbia, Hungary, North Macedonia and Croatia (between 46 % and 39 %) and lowest in Portugal, Greece, Czechia and Romania (between 10 % and 22 %). Greece and Portugal are also the countries with the largest differences in rates between Roma and the general population (**Figure 14**). The new EU Roma framework requires this gap to be reduced by at least a third by 2030.

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The general objective is to increase Roma's access to education by 2030. The goals set out under it include increasing the share of Roma youth attaining at least upper secondary education to a minimum of 50 %.

FIGURE 14: PEOPLE AGED 20–24 WHO COMPLETED AT LEAST UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION (%)[a,b,c,d]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all people aged 20–24 in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 2,488; Bulgaria: n = 191; Slovakia: n = 408), weighted results.*

[b] *International Standard Classification of Education 2011 classification used.*

[c] *General population indicator [edat_lfse_03].*

[d] *n.a. – Not available.*

Among the general population, especially in Italy, Portugal and Spain, young women have higher upper secondary education attainment rates than young men. However, this is not the case among Roma, except in Czechia and Serbia.

In the EU countries surveyed, 71 % of Roma aged between 18 and 24 leave the education system early (before reaching upper secondary level) and are not in further education or training. This proportion of early school leavers is similar to that in 2016, indicating no progress in this regard. The difference between the general population and Roma is significant, as only one in 10 young people from the general population drop out of education and training early.

4.3. SEGREGATION IN EDUCATION

The concentration of children from a certain socioeconomic, ethnic or cultural background, or with disabilities, in specific schools or classrooms is an indication of segregation. This violates the children's right to education on an equal footing with others. School segregation negatively impacts the life chances of children.[42]

[42] Council of Europe, Commissioner for Human Rights (2017), ***Fighting school segregation in Europe through inclusive education***, position paper, Strasbourg, Council of Europe.

Currently, segregation affects more than half of Roma children aged 6–15 across the EU countries. The survey results show that segregation in education was particularly pronounced in Slovakia, Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania in 2021. There, more than half or (in Bulgaria and Slovakia) almost two thirds of these children attend a school where all or most of the other children are Roma (**Figure 15**). In Serbia, Italy and Portugal, the shares of children in segregated education are significantly lower (<15 %).

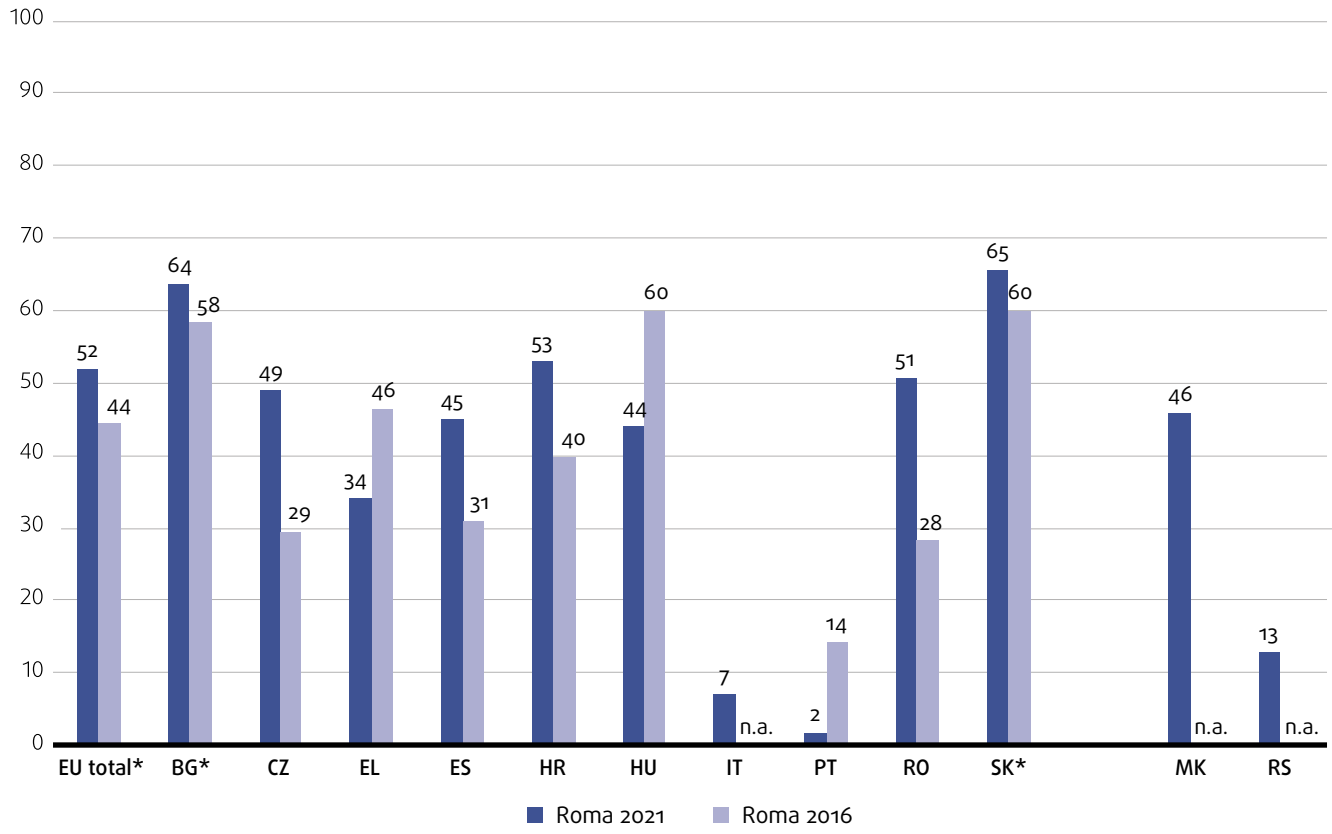
Overall, the trend shows that achieving the framework's goal will be difficult: since 2016, the share of children in segregated education has increased by 8 percentage points on average.

There are no gender differences in most countries, except for North Macedonia and Serbia.

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The new framework on Roma inclusion asks Member States to strengthen efforts to eliminate educational segregation and to ensure that fewer than one in five Roma children attend schools where most or all children are Roma by 2030. It sets out the objective of working towards eliminating segregation in schools by at least halving the proportion of Roma children attending segregated elementary (ISCED levels 1 and 2) schools.

FIGURE 15: CHILDREN AGED 6–15 WHO ATTEND SCHOOLS WHERE ALL OR MOST PUPILS ARE ROMA, ACCORDING TO RESPONDENTS (%)[a,b,c]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

4.4. DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

Roma parents, guardians or students often experience discrimination because of being Roma when in contact with school authorities. The share of those who did so in the previous 12 months increased significantly from 2016 to 2021 in Portugal, Greece, Romania, Czechia and Bulgaria. Across the EU countries surveyed, the share increased by more than half, from 7 % in 2016 to 11 % in 2021 (**Figure 16**).

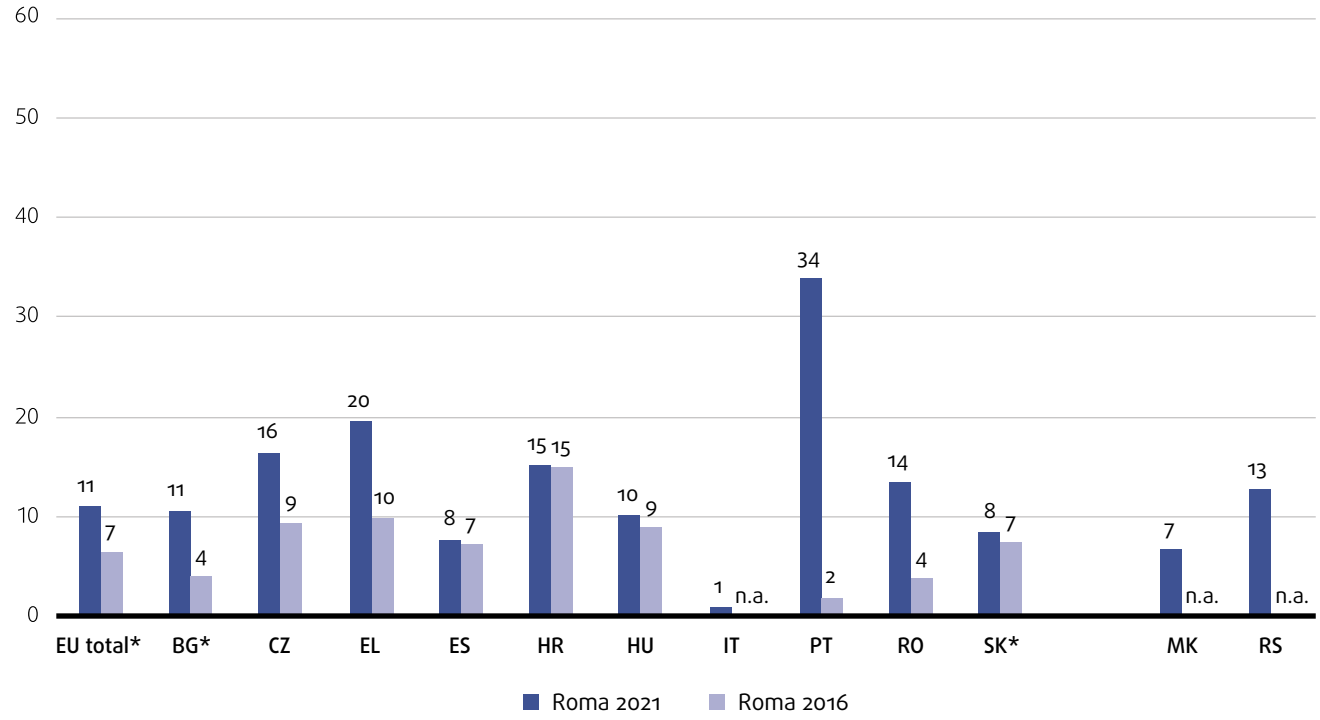
Notes:

[a] *Out of all children aged 6–15 (Bulgaria: 6–14) in Roma households who are in education (Roma Survey 2021: n = 4,384; Bulgaria: n = 372; Slovakia: n = 1,388), weighted results.*

[b] *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?"*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

FIGURE 16: RESPONDENTS WHO FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA WHEN IN CONTACT WITH SCHOOL AUTHORITIES (AS A PARENT/GUARDIAN OR A STUDENT) IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (%)[a,b]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma in the past 12 when in contact with anyone at school their child attends (as a parent or guardian) or when in contact with anyone at school as a student (Roma Survey 2021: n = 2,292; Bulgaria: n = 480; Slovakia: n = 294), weighted results.*

[b] *n.a. – Not available.*

Overall, gender differences in discrimination rates when in contact with schools are not prominent. At country level, however, some differences emerge. In Croatia, Czechia, Greece and Spain, Roma men report experiencing discrimination because of their Roma background much more often than women do. In Hungary and Serbia, on the other hand, more women report discrimination experiences when in contact with school authorities.

A worrying proportion of Roma children (one in five) experienced hate-motivated bullying/harassment due to being Roma while in school in the past 12 months in the countries surveyed, according to their parents/guardians. In Italy, half of Roma children are affected; in Czechia, Portugal and Serbia, the share is almost a quarter. The share is lower only in North Macedonia and Hungary (11 % and 16 %). In Croatia, Czechia, Greece and Hungary, the share of Roma children reported to have been bullied or harassed decreased substantially since 2016, while it increased in Portugal.

5

EMPLOYMENT

The right to engage in work and the right to have access to a free placement service are embedded in the Charter (Articles 15 and 29 respectively). The EU Racial Equality Directive forbids any discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin in employment and working conditions, including dismissals and pay. Recognising these rights, the EU Roma framework aims to **increase effective equal access to quality and sustainable employment**. The results regarding employment should be read with some caution because the survey was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic, and restrictive measures may have affected the sectors where Roma traditionally find work.

5.1. PAID WORK RATE

On average, 43 % of Roma aged 20 to 64 in the countries surveyed were in paid work in 2021 – that is, in full-time work, in part-time work, doing ad hoc jobs, in self-employment or occasional work – or had worked in the past four weeks (**Figure 17**). The situation has not changed since 2016. However, important differences can be observed in individual countries.

For example, significantly fewer Roma report being in paid work in Greece in 2021 than in 2016, while the opposite applies to Croatia and Hungary. The paid work rate for Roma is closest to that of the general population in Hungary, Italy and North Macedonia. The most pronounced gap is in Portugal.

Only 28 % of Roma women aged 20 to 64 are in employment in comparison with 58 % of Roma men. This gap is similar to that observed in 2016. More detailed findings can be found in Section 5.2.

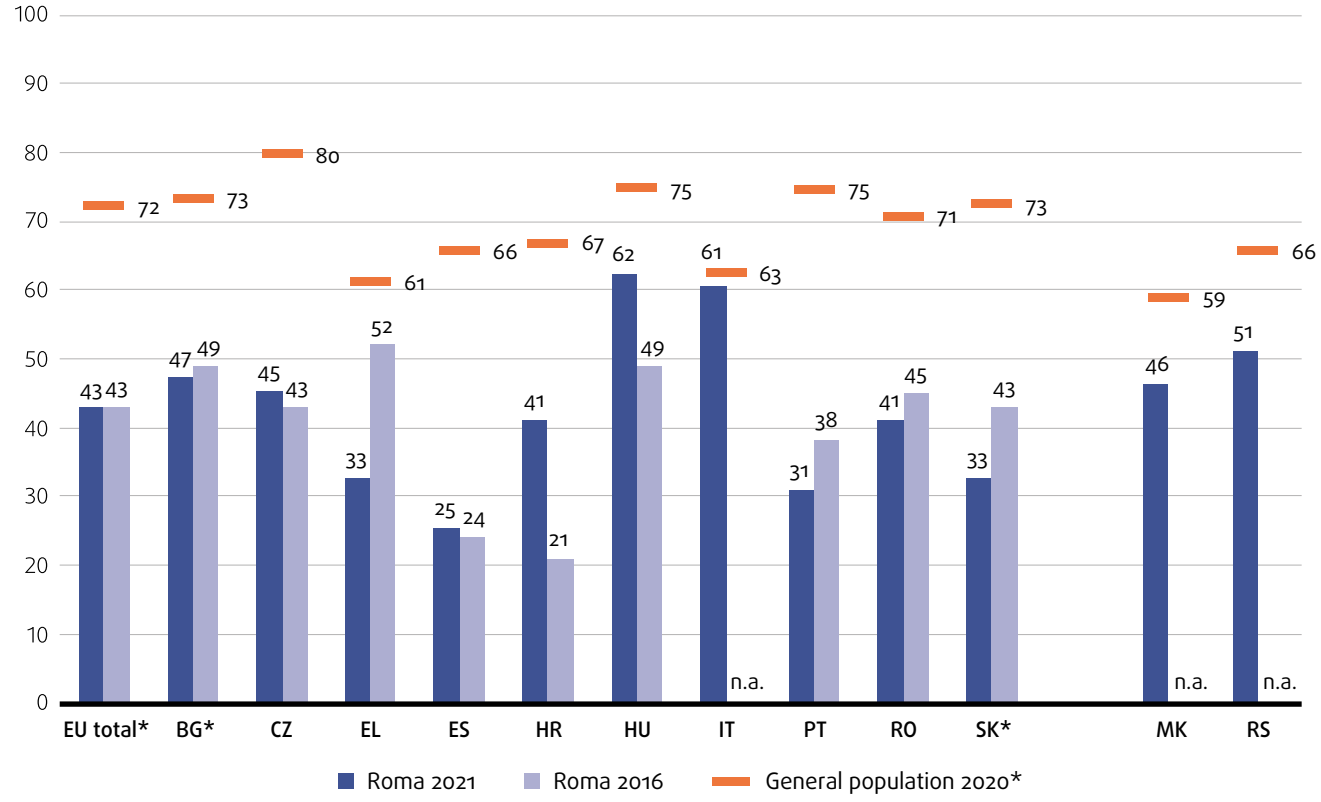
EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

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

In Czechia and Greece, young Roma (16–24) have higher rates of paid jobs than Roma of other ages. In Portugal, the highest paid work rate is observed among Roma aged 45–64. In the remaining countries, Roma aged 25–44 report the highest paid work rates. Younger Roma have higher levels of involvement in paid work than older Roma (45–64) in Croatia and Italy.

Roma who report being severely limited in their daily activities are in paid work less frequently than those who report that they are not limited at all (8–35 % and 28–70 % respectively). The difference is most pronounced in Czechia and Romania.

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 WORK IN THE PAST FOUR WEEKS) (%)[a,b,c,d]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all people aged 20–64 in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 16,716; Bulgaria: n = 1,587; Slovakia: n = 2,631), weighted results.*

[b] *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 4 weeks to earn some money?"*

[c] *General population indicator [Ifsa_ ergan].*

[d] *n.a. – Not available.*

5.2. GENDER EMPLOYMENT GAP

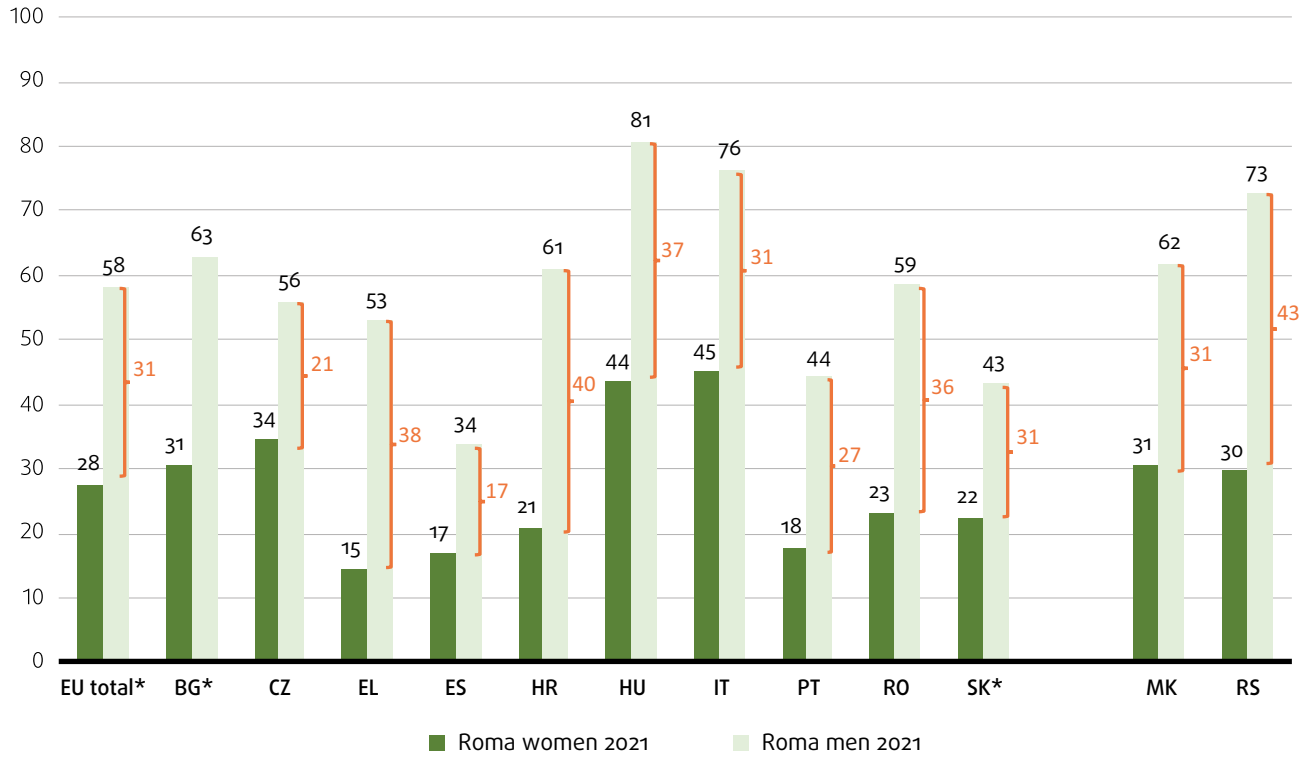
The gender employment gap reached on average 31 percentage points in 2021 (**Figure 18**). This is a negative trend compared with 2016, as the gender gap was, on average, 27 percentage points in 2016. Only Italy reaches the EU-level target of at least 45 % of Roma women being in paid work. Most other EU countries need to at least double the share of Roma women in paid work to meet the EU-level target.

The gender employment gap for the general population is much lower in the countries surveyed. It ranges from six percentage points in Portugal to 20 percentage points in Italy and North Macedonia.

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States to cut 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.

FIGURE 18: DIFFERENCE IN PAID WORK RATE BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN AGED 20–64 (%)[a,b,c]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Roma men's participation in the labour market is closer to that of men in the general population in Hungary (81 % versus 83 %), Italy (76 % versus 73 %) and Serbia (73 % versus 73 %). In the other countries surveyed, a much smaller proportion of Roma men are in paid work than men in the general population, often only reaching half the rate.

Notes:

[a] *Out of all people aged 20–64 in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 16,716; Bulgaria: n = 1,587; Slovakia: n = 2,631), weighted results.*

[b] *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 4 weeks to earn some money?"*

[c] *General population indicator [lfsa_ergan].*

5.3. NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING

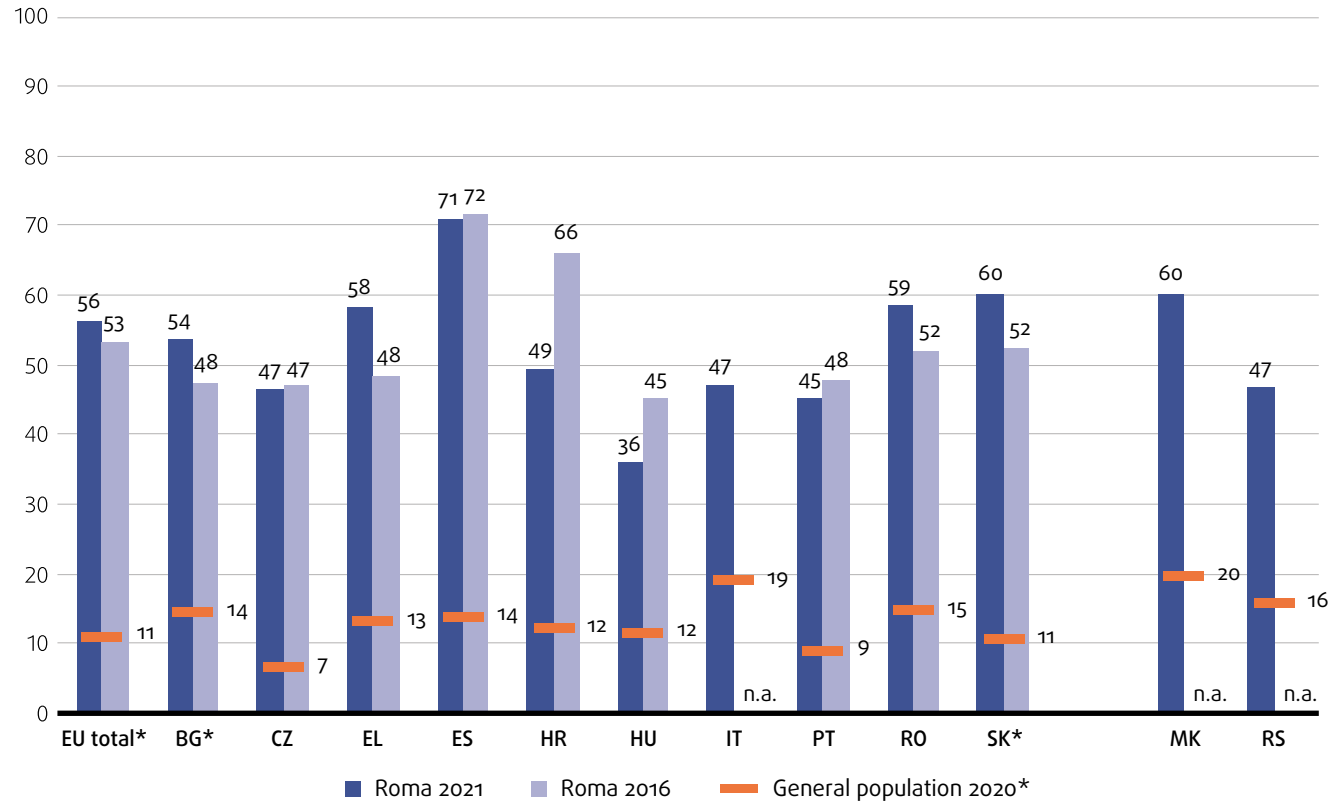
EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on the Member States to cut the gap in NEET rates by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 fewer than one in three Roma youth are NEET.

On average, even more Roma aged 16–24 were NEET in 2021 than in 2016 (56 % versus 53 %) (**Figure 19**). Hungary is closest to reaching the EU-level target, as 36 % of its young Roma are NEET.

In terms of gender differences, on average, a higher proportion of young Roma women (69 %) are NEET than young Roma men (44 %). The rate for young Roma women is lowest in Hungary and highest in Spain. The smallest gender differences are in Spain (14 points) and Slovakia (15 points). Moreover, respondents aged 16–24 who report some limitations in their daily activities due to their health are NEET more often than those who are not limited at all.

FIGURE 19: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 16–24 WHOSE CURRENT MAIN ACTIVITY IS 'NEITHER IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING' (NEET) (%)[a,b,c]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all people aged 16–24 (Bulgaria: 15–29) in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 4,747; Bulgaria: n = 639; Slovakia: n = 861), weighted results.*

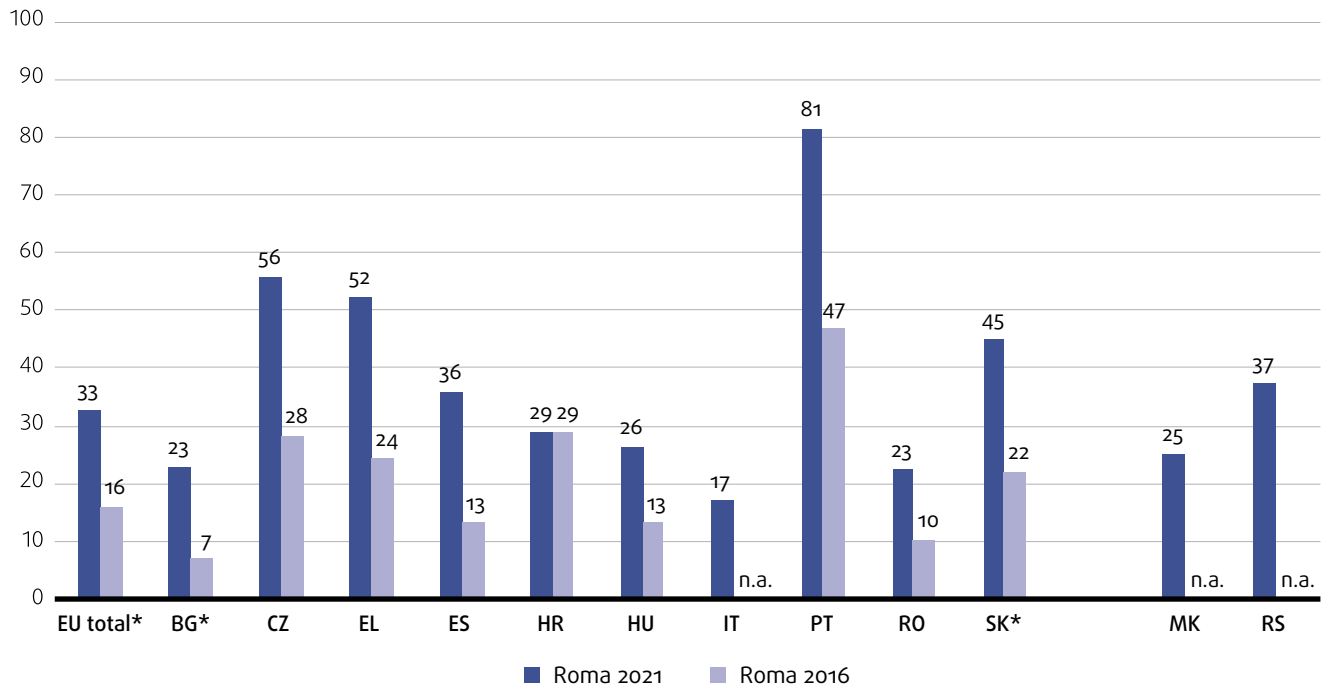
[b] *Comparability with the Eurostat NEET rate [edat_lfse_20] is restricted owing to different definitions and age bands. Taking 15-year-olds into account would give values a few percentage points lower. The Eurostat NEET rate is based on the International Labour Organization concept, which refers to having worked at least one hour in the past week. The Roma Survey 2021 and the Bulgaria and Slovakia surveys asked about self-declared main activity and work done in the past seven days. They also excluded participation in non-formal education or training.*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

5.4. DISCRIMINATION WHEN LOOKING FOR WORK

Discrimination experiences in employment doubled on average between 2016 and 2021. Every third Roma older than 16 experienced discrimination due to being Roma when looking for work in the last 12 months (**Figure 20**). This proportion is even higher in a number of countries.

FIGURE 20: RESPONDENTS WHO FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA WHEN LOOKING FOR A JOB IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (%)[a,b]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Overall, there are no gender differences in experiences of discrimination when looking for work. Nevertheless, more Roma women than men report experiencing discrimination in Italy, Romania, Serbia and Spain. On average, there are no age differences. However, more respondents who are severely limited in their daily activities due to their health faced discrimination because of their Roma origin when looking for work in 2021 (37 %) than respondents with some but not severe limitations (32 %) and without any limitations at all (34 %).

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma when looking for work in the past 12 months (Roma Survey 2021: n = 2,511; Bulgaria: n = 478; Slovakia: n = 218), weighted results.*

[b] *n.a. – Not available.*

6

HEALTH

The Charter 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). The protection and improvement of human health are solely the responsibility of the Member States.[43] Within healthcare, Member States must apply the provisions of the Racial Equality Directive prohibiting any discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin and promoting equal treatment. The EU Roma framework aims to improve Roma health and increase effective equal access to high-quality healthcare and social services.

6.1. LIFE EXPECTANCY

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls for cutting the life expectancy gap by at least half and for ensuring that by 2030 Roma women and men live 5 years longer.

Roma populations have a markedly lower life expectancy than the general population in Europe: in 2014, their life expectancy was estimated to be between five and 20 years less than the average. However, life expectancy is increasing for both Roma and non-Roma, according to previous findings.[44]

On average, Roma women live 11 years less than women in the general population, and Roma men live 9.1 years less than men in the general population. The largest differences are found in Croatia for women (15.7 years) and in Czechia for men (13.4 years), based on the Roma Survey 2021. The gender difference is smallest in Croatia (0.7 years) and largest in Czechia (7.6 years). Roma women live 4.1 years longer than Roma men, on average.

43 European Union (2012), **Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**, OJ 2012 C 326, Articles 4, 6, 9 and 168.

44 European Commission (2014), ***Roma health report: Health status of the Roma population – Data collection in the Member States of the European Union***, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

TABLE 2: LIFE EXPECTANCY ESTIMATES AT BIRTH IN 2017, BY COUNTRY (YEARS)[a,b,c]

Country	Difference		Roma		General population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU total*	11.0	9.1	71.3	67.2	82.2	76.3
Czechia	11.7	13.4	70.2	62.6	81.9	76.0
Greece	9.7	8.8	74.0	69.8	83.7	78.6
Spain	11.3	10.4	74.4	69.9	85.7	80.3
Croatia	15.7	10.7	65.2	64.5	80.9	74.9
Hungary	9.0	6.4	70.3	66.2	79.3	72.6
Italy	15.0	12.4	69.9	68.1	84.9	80.5
Portugal	10.0	8.5	74.4	69.9	84.4	78.4
Romania	8.6	5.3	70.2	66.3	78.8	71.6
Slovakia*	7.6	6.1	73.0	67.7	80.6	73.8
North Macedonia	11.6	11.0	66.1	63.2	77.7	74.2
Serbia	9.4	10.0	68.6	63.1	78.0	73.1

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021 (unweighted data); Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; general population: the ***Human Mortality Database***

Notes:

[a] *Estimates for Roma based on the orphanhood method (Luy, M. (2009),* Estimating mortality differentials in developed populations from survey information on maternal and paternal orphanhood*, European Demographic Research Papers No. 2009-3, Vienna, Vienna Institute of Demography; and Luy, M. (2010),* 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, Vienna Institute of Demography).*

[b] *Here, EU total is an average of national estimates for the EU countries included in the Roma Survey 2021 and Slovakia. Details about the estimates are provided in Annex 3. Values for Bulgaria are not available.*

[c] *Values for the general population include Roma, as they are calculated based on life tables that do not differentiate by ethnicity.*

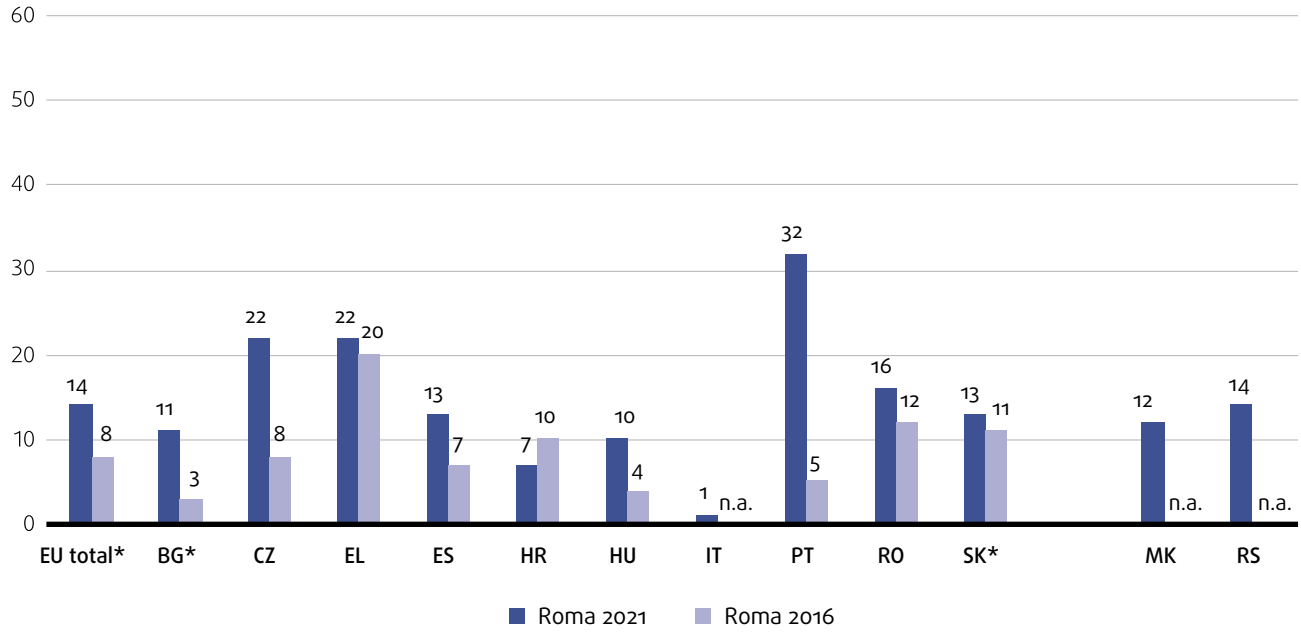
6.2. DISCRIMINATION WHEN ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES

The share of Roma experiencing discrimination when accessing health services increased between 2016 and 2021, both on average and in most of the countries surveyed (**Figure 21**).

Of those who had used healthcare services in the previous 12 months, more Roma women (16%) experienced discrimination than Roma men (13 %) in 2021. Respondents aged 16–24 report the lowest share (10 %) of discrimination experiences when accessing health services, followed by the oldest (65+) age group (13 %). Those in the 25–44 and 45–64 age groups report higher levels of discrimination (16 %).

Those who were not severely limited in their daily activities in the last six months report the highest level (18 %) of discrimination when accessing health services, followed by those who were severely limited (17 %) and those who were not at all limited (12 %).

FIGURE 21: RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA WHEN ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES (SECONDARY) IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (%)[a,b]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma when accessing healthcare services in the past 12 months (Roma Survey 2021: n = 4,503; Bulgaria: n = 971; Slovakia: n = 514), weighted results.*

[b] *n.a. – Not available.*

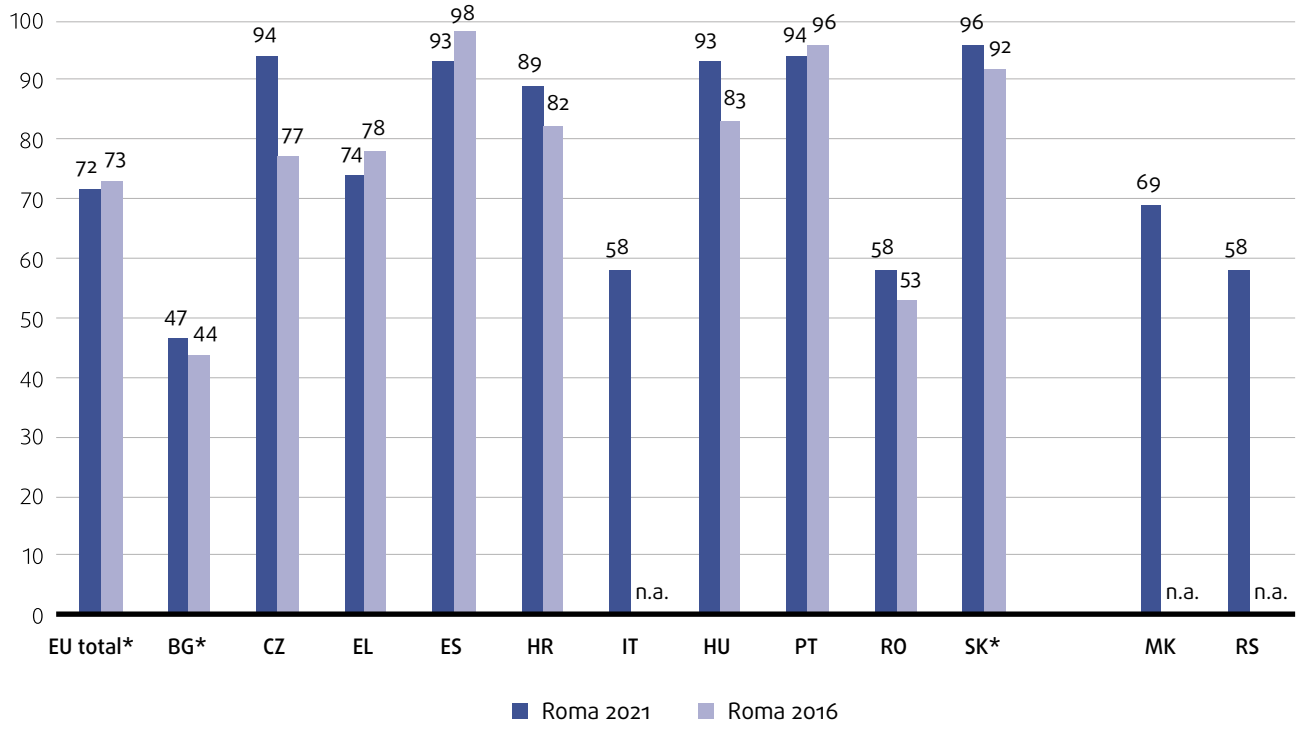
6.3. HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

The availability of health insurance coverage is a major determinant of access to healthcare. Insurance coverage is included in the set of European Core Health Indicators (indicator 76). In general, health insurance coverage ranges from 94 % to 100 % across Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain.[45]

On average, 75 % of Roma report that they had health insurance in their country in 2021. It must be noted that the survey question does not distinguish between not having health insurance coverage and not being aware of having it. Overall, these results point to almost no change over time (**Figure 22**).

[45] See OECD, OECD.Stat (n.d.), ***Health status database***, accessed 2 August 2022.

FIGURE 22: RESPONDENTS WHO REPORT HAVING MEDICAL INSURANCE COVERAGE (%)[a,b,c]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020 and National Revenue Agency data; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

On average, Roma women (74 %) are less likely to say that they have medical insurance coverage than Roma men (79 %). Similar differences are seen between the youngest (16–24) and oldest (65+) Roma respondents (75 % versus 83 %), and between those who were not severely limited in their daily activities in the last six months and those who were (76 % versus 80 %).

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents (Roma Survey 2021: n = 8,461; Bulgaria: n = 1,997; Slovakia: n = 1,279), weighted results.*

[b] *Questions: "Does the [NATIONAL BASIC HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME] currently cover your healthcare expenses?" and "Do you have any additional health insurance?"*

[c] *n.a. – Not available.*

7

HOUSING

Decent and adequate housing is an essential aspect of social inclusion. The Charter 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, usually through local authorities, hold the main responsibility in this area – as for many other social policy areas.[46] They must respect the Racial Equality Directive and ensure access to housing without any discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin.

The EU framework for Roma inclusion 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. Furthermore, they should ensure Roma's equal access to adequate desegregated housing and essential services.

In addition to precarious living situations (as illustrated in Chapter 2), Roma often live in substandard housing.[47] Furthermore, they face obstacles when looking for new accommodation, and experience (and fear) evictions (reportedly) more often than the general population.[48]

On average, the share of Roma living in households that were forced to leave their homes is 5 % in 2021 in the countries surveyed. The highest rates (15 % and 20 %) are for Roma in Italy (15 %), Portugal (18 %) and North Macedonia (20 %).

7.1. HOUSING DEPRIVATION

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework calls on 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.

Four dimensions are used to determine housing deprivation in 2021: accommodation is too dark, has problems with humidity, has no shower/bathroom inside the dwelling or has no (indoor) toilet.[49] Housing deprivation requires at least one of these dimensions. Overall, 19 % of Roma report living in housing that is too dark; 25 % report leaking roofs, damp walls or rot in window frames; and 34 % live without an indoor shower or bathroom, and 33 % without

[46] European Union (2012), **Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**, OJ 2012 C 326, Articles 4 and 153.

[47] FRA (2020), ***Roma and Travellers in six countries***, Luxembourg, Publications Office; FRA (2017), ***EU-MIDIS II: Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey – Main results***, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

[48] Kenna, P., Benjaminsen, L., Busch-Geertsema, V. and Nasarre-Aznar, S. (2016), Pilot project – Promoting protection of the right to housing – Homelessness prevention in the context of evictions, VT/2013/056, Brussels, European Commission, Table 3.2, p. 49. The relevant data were gathered in question PC180 of the EU-SILC 2012 survey. Respondents could choose only one response.

[49] See Eurostat (2014), '**Glossary: Severe housing deprivation rate**', *Eurostat Statistics Explained*.

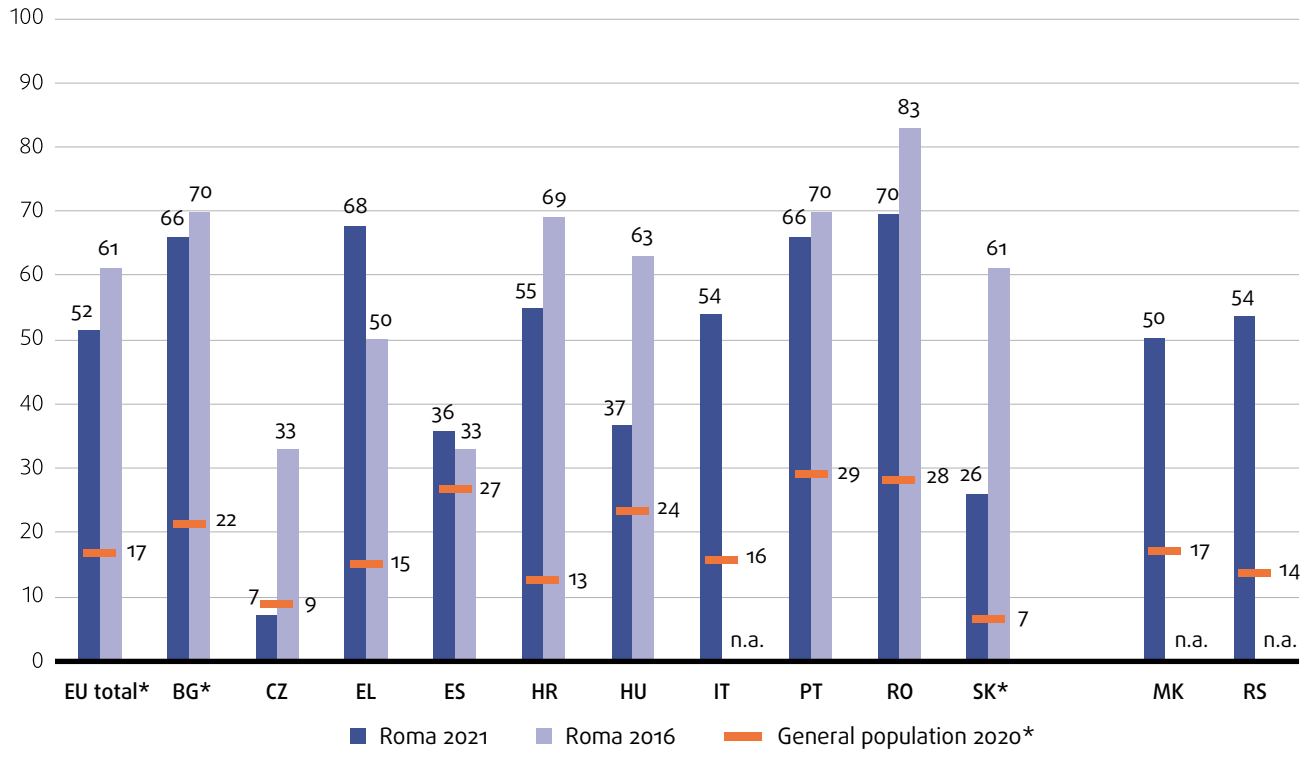
an indoor toilet. No detailed data were available for Bulgaria or Slovakia at the time of drafting.

More than half of Roma households (52 %) experience housing deprivation across all EU countries covered (**Figure 23**). This is somewhat less than in 2016 (61 %), but still approximately three times as many as among the general population across the EU (17 %).

Notes:

- [a] *Out of all people in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 28,673; Bulgaria: n = 2,792; Slovakia: n = 5,468), weighted results.*
- [b] *Showing the proportion of the population living in a household fulfilling at least one dimension of housing deprivation.*
- [c] *General population indicator [tessi291]; values for EU total, Italy and North Macedonia are those from 2019.*
- [d] *n.a. – Not available.*

FIGURE 23: PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSING DEPRIVATION (%)[a,b,c,d]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

The results show very small gender differences. There are, however, noticeable differences by age and disability: Roma children under 15 experience housing deprivation more often than Roma aged 45-64 (eight percentage points difference). In countries such as Croatia, Italy and Portugal, the difference between children and older Roma is particularly pronounced. In Spain, the trend is reversed, with more older people living in deprived housing conditions than children.

Roma who are severely limited in their daily activities by a health problem are around 30 % more likely to be affected by housing deprivation than those without any limitations. This pattern is observed in all survey countries, particularly Czechia, Hungary, North Macedonia and Spain.

7.2. OVERCROWDING

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

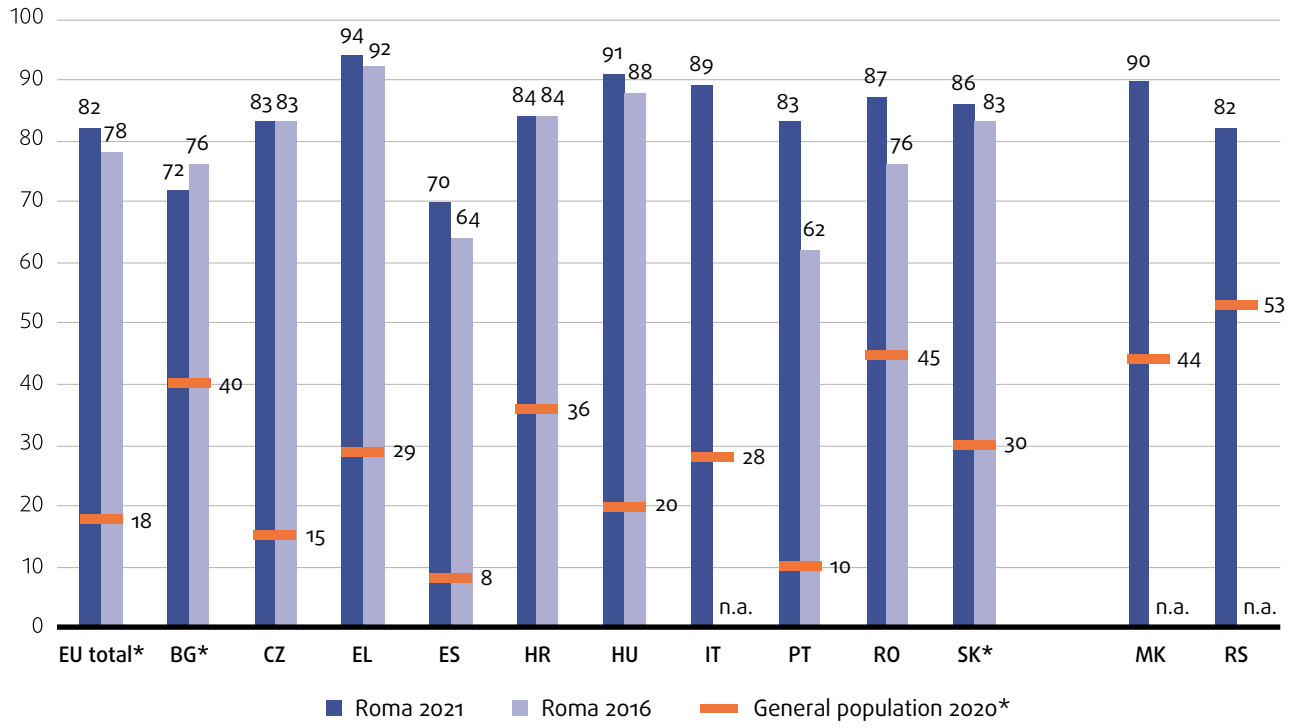
The EU Roma framework aims at a reduction in the gap between Roma and the general population by at least half, so that by 2030 the majority of Roma no longer live in overcrowded households.

Overall, 82 % of Roma in the EU countries covered lived in overcrowded households in 2021. In five of the 12 countries surveyed (Greece, Hungary, North Macedonia, Romania and Slovakia), the share of Roma living in overcrowded homes is above 85 % (**Figure 24**). No changes are observed overall since 2016, although the situation deteriorated considerably in Portugal.

There were no registered differences by gender. In terms of age differences, children and young adults live in overcrowded households more often than older people, particularly in Hungary, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Differences in the share of people living in overcrowded households are less pronounced by health status than by age. However, in Croatia, Hungary, North Macedonia and Romania, people without limitations are affected more often than those with severe limitations. In Czechia and Spain, more Roma with limitations live in overcrowded households than Roma without limitations.

FIGURE 24: PEOPLE LIVING IN A HOUSEHOLD THAT DOES NOT HAVE THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS ACCORDING TO EUROSTAT'S DEFINITION OF OVERCROWDING (%)[a,b,c,d]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all people in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 28,308; Bulgaria: n = 2,792; Slovakia: n = 5,468), weighted results.*

[b] *Eurostat 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 more, one room per pair of single people of the same gender aged between 12 and 17, one room per single person aged between 12 and 17 not included in the previous category, and one room per pair of children aged under 12.*

[c] *General population indicator [ilc_ lvho05a]; values for Italy and North Macedonia are from 2019.*

[d] *n.a. – Not available.*

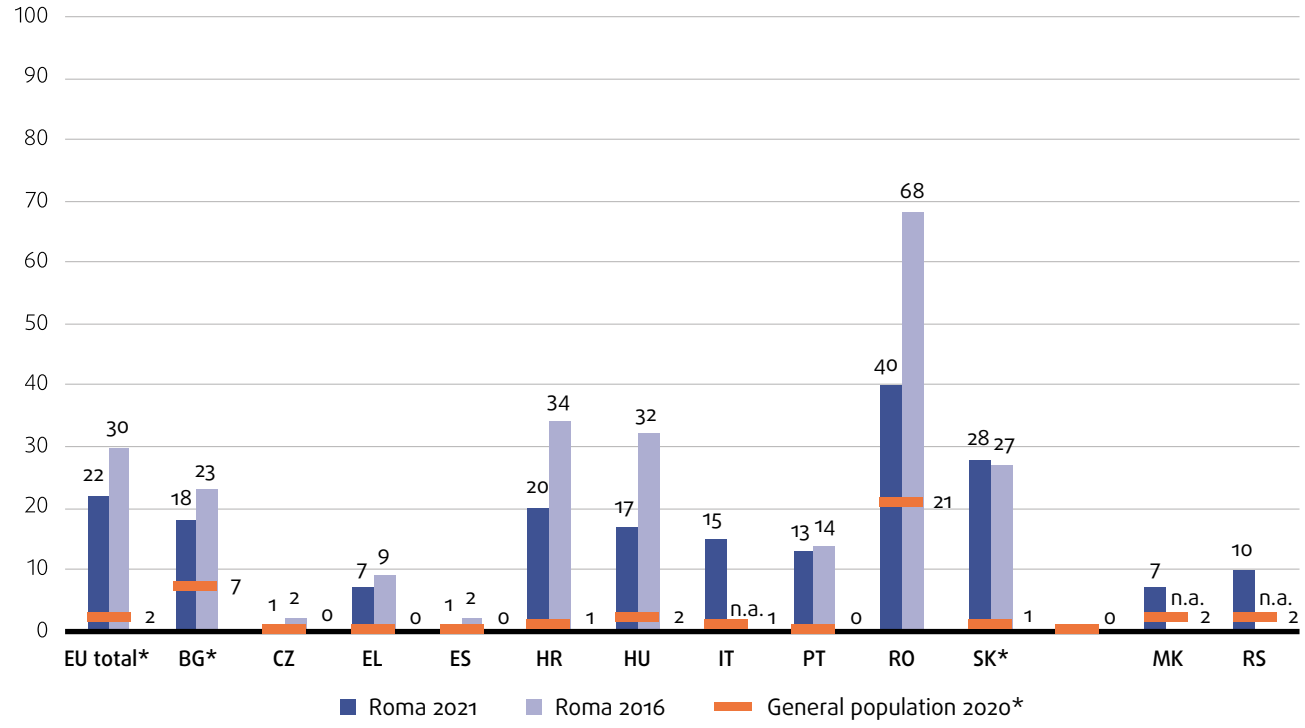
7.3. ACCESS TO WATER

EU ROMA FRAMEWORK

The EU Roma framework requires that at least 95 % of Roma have access to tap water by 2030.

One in five Roma lived in households without indoor tap water in 2021, making it particularly difficult for them to follow prescribed hygiene and prevention measures during the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 25).

FIGURE 25: PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT TAP WATER INSIDE THE DWELLING (%)[a,b,c,d]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all people in Roma households (Roma Survey 2021: n = 28,673; Bulgaria: n = 2,792; Slovakia: n = 5,468), weighted results.*

[b] *Bulgaria: survey question "Is there a water supply system in the dwelling?"; Slovakia: indicator from the Slovak strategy for Roma equality, inclusion and participation up to 2030 [BY_GC-I_3] – share of Roma living in households without running water directly in the dwelling.*

[c] *The general population indicator ilc_mdho05 (EU-SILC 2018) 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; values for Italy and North Macedonia are from 2019.*

[d] *n.a. – Not available.*

There is, however, a noticeable improvement over time. The overall share of Roma without tap water was eight percentage points smaller in 2021 than in 2016 across EU countries surveyed (22 % versus 30 %). However, it is still more than 15 times higher than among the EU-27 general population (1.5 %). The proportion of Roma living without tap water is highest in Romania (40 %) and in Slovakia (28 %). In Romania, lack of tap water is a problem for a substantial part of the general population (21 %), resulting in a smaller gap between Roma and the general population.

Similarly to the other housing indicators, there are no gender or age differences. However, Roma children under 15 live in households without access to tap water more often than older Roma. Roma with severe (health-related) limitations in their daily activities are affected more often than those without limitations, on average (28 % versus 18 %). This difference is more pronounced in North Macedonia and Romania than in other countries.

7.4. DISCRIMINATION WHEN LOOKING FOR HOUSING

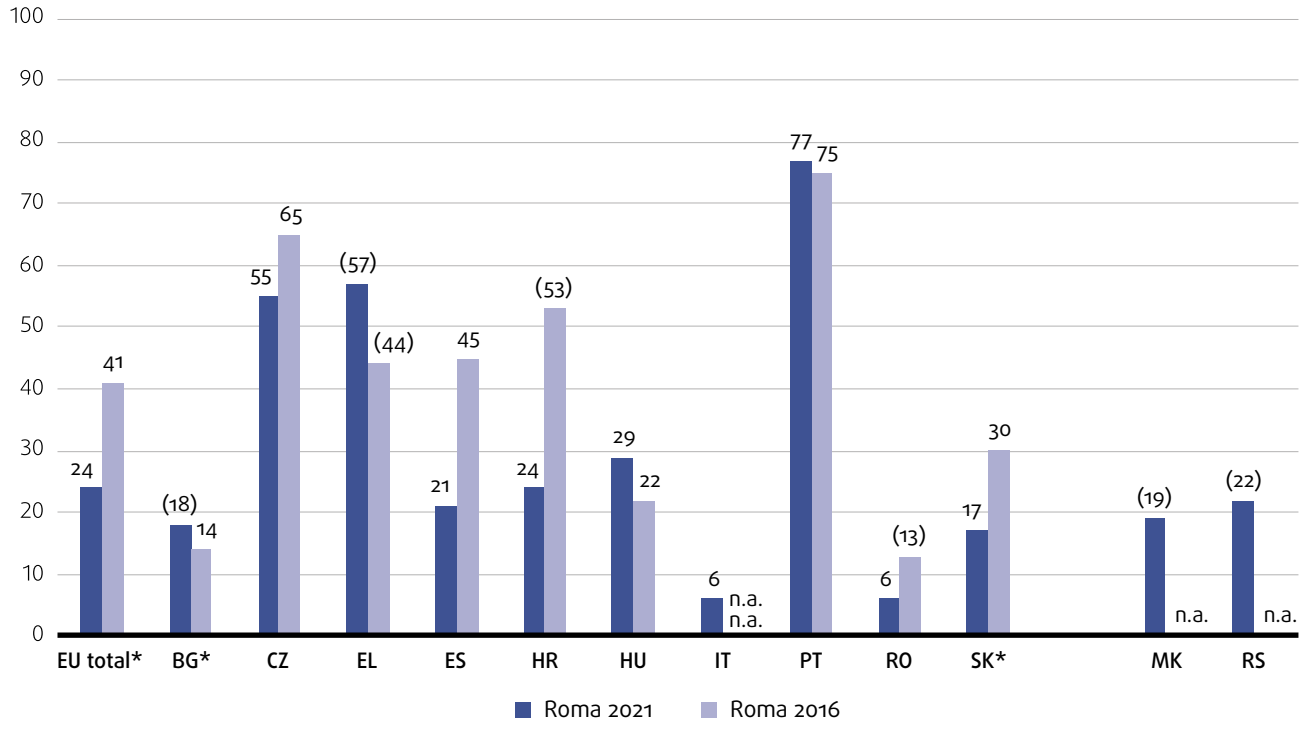
A substantial share of Roma face discrimination when seeking accommodation. Almost one quarter (24 %) of the Roma surveyed in 2021 experienced discrimination due to being Roma when looking for housing in the previous five years (**Figure 26**). However, this is, overall, an improvement from 2016 (41 %), with variation across countries. No important gender differences were detected.

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination because of being Roma when looking for housing in the past five years (Roma Survey 2021: n = 1,142; Bulgaria: n = n.a.; Slovakia: n = 104), weighted results.*

[b] *n.a. – Not available.*

FIGURE 26: RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA WHEN LOOKING FOR HOUSING (SECONDARY) IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS (%)[a,b]



Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Concluding remarks

This report presents the baseline data for the EU Roma framework collected through FRA's Roma Survey 2021 in eight EU Member States and two accession countries, and through national data collection on Roma that FRA supported in Bulgaria and Slovakia. It is structured along the objectives of the policy framework. The results, however, must be considered in the broader context of EU policies, in particular the European Pillar of Social Rights.

Overall, the situation of Roma has remained almost the same since 2016 and in several areas the development is negative, but some positive developments are beginning to show. More Roma trust the police and judicial system in their countries. Fewer Roma face hate-motivated harassment and violence, but the overall discrimination levels have not changed. More Roma are aware of the existence of human rights institutions in their country, but reporting of discrimination to the relevant bodies remains very low.

Many Roma households improved their material and housing situation, although overcrowding remains high. Moreover, the overwhelming majority of Roma remain at risk of poverty. Educational enrolment and attainment have not changed, while segregation and discrimination in education have worsened since 2016.

Trends presented in this report need to be interpreted with caution, taking into consideration the data collection period. COVID-19 restrictive measures may have affected the results through lower exposure to certain situations (such as discrimination or harassment), fewer job opportunities reducing household income, or dropping out of education owing to lack of access to distance learning.

This report illustrates the importance of collecting statistical data on Roma on a regular basis. This ensures decision makers can make evidence-based adjustments to policies, targeting measures more efficiently to achieve the targets. FRA has always recommended that Member States take ownership of this data collection, and it provides technical assistance for this.

The COVID-19 pandemic undoubtedly affected Roma inclusion efforts, as it did all aspects of everyday life. Russia's recent war against Ukraine makes Roma inclusion even more difficult. In a climate of rising inflation, those socially excluded, such as many Roma, will be most affected. Moreover, as EU countries build up their defence capabilities, investment in social inclusion may be deprioritised. It is therefore high time to ensure that this investment is used efficiently and effectively, and uses robust data such as those from FRA's surveys.

Annexes

ANNEX 1: EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS ON ROMA EQUALITY AND INCLUSION

Headline (**bold**) and secondary (*italic*) indicators are taken from the portfolio of indicators for monitoring the EU Roma framework.[50] The values used are from the Roma Survey 2021, disaggregated by sex, age and disability. For disability, the following question was asked: "For at least the past six months, to what extent have you been limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do? Would you say you have been severely limited, limited but not severely or not limited at all?" Only respondents were asked this question. Therefore, this disaggregation was only calculated for respondents (although the indicators themselves (e.g. the at-risk-of-poverty rate) were calculated taking into consideration all household members). Survey total is a weighted average of country values reflecting the size of the covered Roma population and the sampling design.

[50] European Commission (2020), ***Annex to 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, Brussels, 7 October 2020.

TABLE 3: INDICATORS FOR FIGHTING AND PREVENTING ANTIGYPSYISM AND DISCRIMINATION (%)

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
Respondents who, in the past 12 months, felt discriminated against in the core areas of life because of being Roma	Total	48	53	37	27	18	15	62	20	20	25	27
	Women	43	49	36	20	18	16	60	20	19	27	26
	Men	53	58	38	33	17	13	64	21	20	24	29
	16–24	49	53	39	22	11	19	68	24	18	32	30
	25–44	50	53	37	30	21	11	64	21	19	28	29
	45–64	50	60	36	30	19	17	56	19	23	18	26
	65+	5	34	19	(18)	11	(19)	49	14	(10)	26	16
	Severely limited	45	(56)	59	18	14	–	(36)	22	21	32	30
	Limited but not severely	57	51	36	35	24	19	56	21	19	25	29
	Not limited at all	46	54	35	26	16	14	64	20	20	24	27
Respondents who, in the past 12 months, experienced at least one form of hate-motivated harassment because of being Roma	Total	34	41	30	16	13	40	28	11	10	19	20
	Women	35	33	34	14	13	40	35	10	8	18	19
	Men	33	49	26	18	13	39	21	13	13	21	21
	16–24	46	47	30	12	10	25	34	17	16	21	23
	25–44	29	41	33	18	15	55	31	10	8	21	21
	45–64	38	39	31	19	13	29	19	9	11	14	18
	65+	5	33	9	(17)	7	(34)	28	10	6	27	13
	Severely limited	38	(22)	52	22	5	(46)	(24)	8	18	15	20
	Limited but not severely	46	38	34	19	19	34	23	12	12	24	22
	Not limited at all	31	44	28	15	12	42	30	11	8	18	19
Respondents who, in the past 12 months, were physically attacked because of being Roma	Total	1	3	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	2	2
	Women	1	3	0	1	0	9	0	0	2	0	1
	Men	1	3	1	1	2	10	1	2	2	4	3
	16–24	3	2	1	0	2	4	0	2	3	2	2
	25–44	1	4	1	3	1	17	0	0	0	1	2
	45–64	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	2	3	2	1
	65+	0	0	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	11	0
	Severely limited	0	(4)	0	0	0	(6)	(0)	0	1	9	1
	Limited but not severely	0	0	3	2	1	5	0	0	4	2	1
	Not limited at all	1	3	0	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	2

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2021

Notes:

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. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published (marked as –).

TABLE 4: INDICATORS FOR REDUCING POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION (%)

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
At-risk-of-poverty rate (below 60 % of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Total	77	96	98	86	77	98	96	78	75	82	83
	Women	77	95	98	87	78	98	97	80	75	83	84
	Men	76	97	97	85	76	98	96	76	74	82	82
	0–15	85	98	99	90	81	99	97	80	78	91	85
	16–24	70	91	97	82	75	99	97	79	82	81	83
	25–44	77	98	97	84	76	98	96	75	71	79	81
	45–64	70	96	98	81	75	97	93	77	72	76	80
	65+	92	84	96	82	76	100	99	81	68	69	84
	Severely limited	92	(100)	99	88	83	(100)	(94)	89	80	83	90
	Limited but not severely	76	95	98	85	78	98	98	77	57	74	82
	Not limited at all	69	93	95	80	72	95	95	74	73	76	79
Children aged 0–17 at risk of poverty (below 60 % of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Total	85	98	99	91	80	100	97	79	79	91	85
	Girls	85	97	100	91	82	99	97	83	81	93	87
	Boys	85	99	99	90	79	100	97	75	77	90	83
	0–15	85	98	99	90	81	99	97	80	78	91	85
	16–24	84	99	100	92	77	100	98	73	83	91	84
People living in severe material deprivation (cannot afford four out of nine selected items, e.g. food, inviting friends)	Total	20	84	40	29	28	44	59	53	62	60	45
	Women	18	85	40	31	29	46	59	54	64	60	46
	Men	22	84	40	27	27	42	60	52	60	60	45
	0–15	21	87	37	30	30	60	64	55	69	62	48
	16–24	19	81	41	23	28	37	56	53	58	59	44
	25–44	20	83	38	31	26	50	58	50	66	60	44
	45–64	20	85	44	33	29	37	52	53	54	60	44
	65+	15	81	45	28	29	19	51	52	51	57	44
	Severely limited	39	(91)	57	45	34	(46)	(60)	74	77	70	62
	Limited but not severely	24	89	49	42	48	53	58	53	55	63	51
	Not limited at all	17	79	36	27	25	37	60	48	62	60	39
Children aged 0–17 living in severe material deprivation	Total	19	87	39	29	29	48	63	55	69	62	48
	Girls	17	90	39	33	31	51	63	56	71	63	49
	Boys	21	84	39	25	28	45	64	54	67	61	47
	0–15	21	87	37	30	30	60	64	55	69	62	48
	16–24	10	78	44	24	28	24	55	57	61	62	45

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
People living in a household that cannot afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day	Total	83	30	82	82	68	61	85	62	40	45	66
	Women	85	30	83	82	67	60	86	60	40	46	65
	Men	81	30	81	83	69	61	85	64	39	45	66
	0–15	91	26	87	81	69	52	84	66	32	39	67
	16–24	82	37	80	88	71	69	85	59	37	48	67
	25–44	79	34	81	81	71	52	88	62	42	49	65
	45–64	80	29	78	82	59	66	82	59	48	48	63
	65+	89	23	84	76	53	88	87	56	45	50	63
	Severely limited	65	(24)	59	78	43	(73)	(73)	34	24	37	44
	Limited but not severely	80	14	74	63	44	60	86	58	48	45	58
	Not limited at all	84	36	82	83	68	62	84	63	44	47	69
People living in a household where one person in the household has gone to bed hungry in the past month because there was not enough money for food	Total	15	61	19	19	10	46	15	34	30	30	27
	Women	14	58	19	19	9	47	16	36	30	29	28
	Men	16	63	19	18	11	45	14	32	30	31	27
	0–15	21	65	15	20	10	52	18	35	31	33	28
	16–24	8	56	21	16	8	37	11	39	34	24	27
	25–44	14	59	19	20	9	56	11	31	31	31	27
	45–64	17	61	22	18	13	39	19	34	27	28	27
	65+	20	49	14	19	11	24	11	34	26	30	26
	Severely limited	35	(56)	50	28	19	(26)	(29)	58	49	49	47
	Limited but not severely	25	63	26	29	21	52	18	41	27	37	35
	Not limited at all	11	57	16	13	7	39	13	27	30	25	21
Children aged 0–17 living in a household where at least one person has gone to bed hungry in the past month because there was not enough money for food	Total	19	64	18	21	10	47	17	35	32	33	29
	Girls	17	63	19	22	10	51	18	39	35	32	30
	Boys	21	65	16	19	10	44	17	32	29	34	27
	0–15	21	65	15	20	10	52	18	35	31	33	28
	16–24	5	55	28	22	9	38	8	39	35	33	30

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
People living in a household that is able to make ends meet with (great) difficulty	Total	38	94	72	56	47	68	81	61	76	65	61
	Women	40	93	72	58	48	68	79	62	76	66	62
	Men	36	95	72	54	46	67	82	60	76	64	60
	0–15	44	94	70	54	52	79	86	64	80	66	64
	16–24	32	89	72	50	36	67	70	61	75	66	60
	25–44	36	95	72	56	46	71	82	56	75	64	59
	45–64	37	96	76	67	48	61	80	65	76	65	62
	65+	41	97	75	65	61	47	66	60	66	60	62
	Severely limited	73	(99)	87	84	66	(74)	(89)	86	85	87	82
	Limited but not severely	37	99	80	76	65	75	83	70	73	75	70
	Not limited at all	35	91	69	50	42	56	77	55	72	58	55
Respondents who do not have a bank account	Total	64	16	17	25	43	77	65	79	25	57	56
	Women	63	13	15	26	45	76	69	81	31	67	59
	Men	65	19	19	23	40	78	60	74	19	47	51
	16–24	65	25	30	26	53	77	72	84	52	69	60
	25–44	62	11	13	14	33	84	62	71	19	47	51
	45–64	63	17	11	37	43	69	61	84	20	64	57
	65+	88	33	4	(31)	69	(71)	72	89	14	44	67
	Severely limited	90	(43)	11	44	54	(75)	(64)	91	24	66	70
	Limited but not severely	73	12	9	21	55	82	54	84	20	58	59
	Not limited at all	58	13	19	22	39	76	67	75	27	54	53

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2021

Notes:

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.

TABLE 5: INDICATORS FOR PROMOTING PARTICIPATION THROUGH EMPOWERMENT, BUILDING COOPERATION AND TRUST (%)

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
Respondents who reported the most recent incident of discrimination because of being Roma	Total	10	6	4	5	3	0	2	2	2	3	4
	Women	10	4	4	5	4	0	2	2	1	2	4
	Men	10	8	3	6	2	0	3	2	(3)	4	4
	16–24	7	(1)	5	(7)	(9)	(0)	(0)	(1)	–	(1)	4
	25–44	14	8	4	6	1	0	1	1	(0)	2	5
	45–64	7	6	2	(0)	3	(0)	7	3	(0)	8	4
	65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	(0)	–	–	–	1
	Severely limited	(16)	–	(11)	–	–	–	–	(0)	(3)	–	11
	Limited but not severely	(6)	7	3	(2)	1	(0)	2	1	–	4	3
	Not limited at all	11	1	2	6	2	0	2	2	0	2	3
Respondents who did not report the most recent incident of harassment they experienced because of being Roma (of all people who experienced such harassment)	Total	76	96	95	81	96	77	95	84	81	92	88
	Women	76	97	95	(75)	96	77	98	81	(81)	93	87
	Men	76	96	96	(85)	96	76	92	87	(81)	91	88
	16–24	81	(92)	99	–	(92)	(70)	(95)	(79)	–	(99)	88
	25–44	68	98	95	(77)	98	70	97	91	–	84	87
	45–64	81	93	92	–	95	(88)	91	84	(76)	97	88
	65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	(99)	–	–	–	84
	Severely limited	–	–	(89)	–	–	–	–	(78)	–	–	81
	Limited but not severely	(78)	(92)	98	–	(97)	(91)	94	74	–	89	88
	Not limited at all	78	97	96	86	97	69	97	88	(82)	93	88
Respondents who did not report the most recent incident of physical attack they experienced because of being Roma (of all people who experienced such physical attacks)	Total	–	–	–	–	–	(66)	–	(74)	–	(68)	66
	Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59
	Men	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69
	16–24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(81)
	25–44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66
	45–64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(60)
	65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Severely limited	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Limited but not severely	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(58)
	Not limited at all	–	–	–	–	–	(67)	–	(74)	–	–	69

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
Respondents who have heard of at least one equality body, national human rights institution or ombudsperson's office	Total	58	40	67	47	47	37	48	49	21	33	50
	Girls	50	35	69	45	46	35	43	45	22	27	47
	Boys	66	45	65	49	48	39	53	57	21	40	54
	16–24	55	32	60	46	42	32	38	39	27	34	45
	25–44	67	41	72	42	52	45	54	52	22	40	54
	45–64	47	40	72	54	49	32	50	52	19	25	51
	65+	53	44	52	(53)	20	(28)	30	45	14	26	39
	Severely limited	20	(42)	76	53	39	(36)	(26)	47	18	36	44
	Limited but not severely	45	43	69	53	43	31	36	51	13	30	49
	Not limited at all	67	38	66	45	48	41	52	49	24	33	51
Respondents who tend to trust the police	Total	19	53	34	50	50	27	27	47	35	41	41
	Girls	19	59	37	59	52	32	26	47	37	42	43
	Boys	19	46	31	40	48	20	28	48	34	41	39
	16–24	23	34	37	56	46	32	35	51	34	39	42
	25–44	20	56	31	50	52	25	22	48	35	40	41
	45–64	17	53	34	39	52	29	28	46	33	43	41
	65+	7	61	45	(54)	46	(17)	31	38	50	50	38
	Severely limited	4	(39)	38	34	45	(20)	(33)	40	23	47	34
	Limited but not severely	22	70	40	48	48	21	23	47	24	43	42
	Not limited at all	21	51	32	53	51	30	27	48	42	40	42
Respondents who tend to trust the judicial system	Total	22	49	24	26	41	23	17	40	17	32	34
	Girls	24	47	25	30	44	26	16	41	20	31	36
	Boys	21	52	22	21	39	21	17	39	15	32	31
	16–24	19	32	29	37	39	21	24	48	14	29	36
	25–44	25	50	21	22	40	25	13	41	13	29	34
	45–64	21	54	22	16	46	23	13	35	20	34	33
	65+	9	53	26	(24)	34	(22)	30	33	28	41	31
	Severely limited	10	(36)	14	7	36	(13)	(39)	26	8	27	23
	Limited but not severely	19	55	29	19	43	20	14	40	12	31	34
	Not limited at all	25	50	23	30	42	26	16	42	20	32	35

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2021

Notes:

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. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published (marked as –).

TABLE 6: INDICATORS FOR INCREASING EFFECTIVE EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY INCLUSIVE MAINSTREAM EDUCATION (%)

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
Children aged from 3 up to the age of starting compulsory primary education who attend early childhood education and care	Total	51	32	69	24	59	30	29	27	2	11	38
	Girls	56	27	67	26	56	(33)	32	31	1	13	40
	Boys	43	36	70	22	63	(27)	27	23	4	9	37
People aged 20–24 who completed at least upper secondary education	Total	22	16	28	39	41	26	10	22	41	46	28
	Women	27	18	28	33	39	31	5	22	41	52	28
	Men	18	13	28	45	43	19	14	22	41	40	27
	Severely limited	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–
	Limited but not severely	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
	Not limited at all	19	26	25	34	34	28	(4)	18	(21)	35	24
Children aged 6–15 who attend schools where all or most of pupils are Roma, as reported by the respondents	Total	49	34	45	53	44	7	2	51	46	13	45
	Girls	46	31	46	55	43	7	1	49	51	10	44
	Boys	51	36	44	51	45	7	2	52	41	15	45
Children of compulsory-schooling age (5–18, depending on country) who attend education	Total	99	81	94	93	96	67	89	83	77	100	88
	Girls	99	72	95	95	96	68	90	80	78	99	86
	Boys	99	88	94	92	96	67	89	86	75	100	89
Early leavers from education and training (18–24)	Total	74	79	73	57	57	70	89	75	60	53	70
	Women	71	76	74	61	59	68	95	76	59	50	71
	Men	76	82	73	53	56	74	84	73	61	56	70
	Severely limited	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
	Limited but not severely	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81
	Not limited at all	76	75	76	56	65	67	93	79	78	62	75
Respondents who felt discriminated against because of being Roma when in contact with school authorities (as a parent/ guardian or a student) in the past 12 months	Total	16	20	8	15	10	1	34	14	7	13	12
	Women	12	11	5	12	12	1	35	12	8	18	11
	Men	25	28	12	19	6	(1)	31	17	5	7	14
	16–24	(9)	–	8	(16)	2	–	–	(23)	–	–	12
	25–44	18	17	7	19	12	1	38	13	8	11	12
	45–64	(23)	–	10	-	(13)	–	(23)	12	–	(15)	13
	65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)
	Severely limited	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(17)	–	–	18
	Limited but not severely	(32)	–	3	(21)	–	–	–	14	–	(13)	11
	Not limited at all	13	18	8	16	11	1	36	13	6	10	11

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
People aged 30–34 who have completed tertiary education	Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
	Women	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1
	Men	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
	Severely limited	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	(0)
	Limited but not severely	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Not limited at all	0	1	0	(0)	0	0	0	1	(4)	(0)	0
Prevalence of hate-motivated bullying/ harassment of children (because of being Roma) while in school in the past 12 months, out of all respondents who are parents/guardians (16+) of school-age children	Total	22	18	17	18	16	53	25	18	11	23	20
	Women	28	21	15	14	17	57	31	19	16	24	21
	Men	15	14	18	22	15	50	19	17	6	21	19
	16–24	–	(1)	(9)	–	(11)	–	–	8	–	–	11
	25–44	15	18	19	18	18	59	27	22	12	25	22
	45–64	39	(36)	15	(21)	13	–	20	11	(10)	–	17
	65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)
	Severely limited	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	(24)	–	27
	Limited but not severely	(16)	(34)	15	(21)	(15)	–	(13)	17	(14)	(32)	18
	Not limited at all	19	16	16	19	16	59	27	19	8	19	19

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2021

Notes:

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. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published (marked as –).

TABLE 7: INDICATORS FOR INCREASING EFFECTIVE EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT (%)

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
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 work in the past four weeks)	Total	45	33	25	41	62	61	31	41	46	51	44
	Women	34	15	17	21	44	45	18	23	31	30	28
	Men	56	53	34	61	81	76	44	59	62	73	59
	16–24	55	40	21	40	56	55	19	34	35	45	37
	25–44	46	36	30	47	67	66	33	46	53	56	48
	45–64	41	22	22	32	58	51	37	36	43	46	40
	Severely limited	9	(4)	(0)	(11)	25	(35)	–	8	28	23	11
	Limited but not severely	35	17	11	35	44	60	21	21	42	51	29
	Not limited at all	57	39	29	44	65	70	28	42	48	59	48
Young people aged 16–24 whose current main activity is 'neither in employment, education or training' (NEET)	Total	47	58	71	49	36	47	45	59	60	47	56
	Women	57	71	78	62	53	56	57	75	77	65	70
	Men	37	46	64	38	20	36	35	43	45	30	43
	Severely limited	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(84)
	Limited but not severely	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63
	Not limited at all	45	55	73	53	43	48	56	72	54	43	62
Respondents who felt discriminated against because of being Roma when at work in the past 12 months	Total	26	32	11	12	12	4	40	26	13	16	17
	Women	(59)	29	7	(8)	10	9	(46)	30	(11)	13	18
	Men	15	33	13	14	13	0	38	22	14	17	16
	16–24	(37)	(43)	12	(22)	7	(0)	-	(14)	2	(23)	14
	25–44	17	28	14	10	13	4	42	29	(15)	16	19
	45–64	(41)	36	3	(2)	13	(6)	29	25	(16)	4	16
	65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(15)
	Severely limited	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
	Limited but not severely	–	(41)	(22)	(27)	26	(11)	(52)	(8)	–	16	19
	Not limited at all	22	30	10	10	10	1	39	29	11	13	16
Respondents who felt discriminated against because of being Roma when looking for a job in the past 12 months	Total	56	52	36	29	26	17	81	23	25	37	33
	Women	51	43	40	17	22	21	(76)	26	22	44	33
	Men	58	60	32	40	30	13	84	18	29	33	34
	16–24	64	(50)	32	19	19	(28)	(75)	(32)	(31)	(24)	33
	25–44	57	51	38	37	31	8	88	22	23	36	34
	45–64	46	62	38	(28)	28	(19)	(74)	16	25	43	33
	65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(49)
	Severely limited	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
	Limited but not severely	(53)	(44)	38	(40)	(33)	(28)	–	(16)	(35)	(46)	33
	Not limited at all	56	53	35	29	25	15	83	22	24	30	33

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2021

Notes:

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. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published (marked as –).

TABLE 8: INDICATORS FOR IMPROVING ROMA HEALTH AND INCREASING EFFECTIVE EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTHCARE SERVICES

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
Difference in life expectancy at birth (general population versus Roma) (years)	Women	11.7	9.7	11.3	15.7	9.0	15.0	10.0	8.6	11.6	9.4	n.a.
	Men	13.4	8.8	10.4	10.7	6.4	12.4	8.5	5.3	11.0	10.0	n.a.
Respondents who assess their health in general as 'very good' or 'good' (%)	Total	71	66	74	66	74	58	68	62	69	58	67
	Women	64	62	72	65	72	59	67	59	65	52	63
	Men	77	70	77	68	75	58	70	69	74	64	72
	16–24	89	100	93	91	94	84	95	92	94	92	92
	25–44	88	78	85	77	86	69	88	75	82	70	80
	45–64	42	38	48	35	51	37	32	38	55	31	42
	65+	4	11	33	(15)	27	(14)	4	17	19	10	18
	Severely limited	2	(0)	5	3	8	(4)	(14)	10	10	7	8
	Limited but not severely	11	9	28	20	23	24	7	19	43	15	21
	Not limited at all	92	89	93	91	89	77	84	84	91	82	87
People aged 16+ with medical insurance coverage (%)	Total	94	74	93	89	93	58	94	58	89	88	76
	Women	92	71	91	94	93	60	96	58	89	87	74
	Men	96	79	96	84	93	57	91	58	89	89	79
	16–24	91	55	94	92	92	60	93	50	84	92	75
	25–44	93	78	93	85	94	46	95	57	96	90	75
	45–64	96	74	94	89	92	68	92	62	83	87	78
	65+	100	84	98	(96)	99	(83)	91	73	87	68	83
	Severely limited	94	(76)	93	95	93	(69)	(99)	72	90	65	80
	Limited but not severely	93	65	93	90	88	72	92	63	86	87	77
	Not limited at all	95	77	94	88	94	52	94	55	89	91	76
People aged 16+ who have felt discriminated against because of being Roma when accessing health services in the past 12 months (%)	Total	22	22	13	7	10	1	32	16	12	14	15
	Women	27	20	15	7	10	3	32	17	16	14	16
	Men	15	27	12	8	11	0	32	15	7	13	13
	16–24	18	(19)	10	8	3	(0)	(22)	10	(2)	(11)	10
	25–44	24	21	14	6	11	0	37	20	11	16	16
	45–64	25	29	16	7	12	5	28	15	17	10	16
	65+	(3)	(21)	9	(11)	10	–	42	17	(10)	24	13
	Severely limited	34	(29)	(29)	6	3	–	(18)	9	12	36	17
	Limited but not severely	27	21	17	16	16	(1)	23	22	21	11	18
	Not limited at all	15	21	11	4	9	2	38	15	7	9	12

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2021

Notes:

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. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published (marked as –).

TABLE 9: INDICATORS FOR INCREASING EFFECTIVE EQUAL ACCESS TO ADEQUATE DESEGREGATED HOUSING AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES (%)

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
People living in housing deprivation (living in an apartment that is too dark or has a leaking roof or does not have a bath/ shower or indoor toilet)	Total	7	68	36	55	37	54	66	70	50	54	52
	Women	8	67	37	56	36	55	64	71	50	54	52
	Men	7	69	34	54	37	53	68	68	51	54	51
	0–15	8	71	26	62	40	68	73	71	55	50	55
	16–24	5	71	38	51	32	56	63	72	57	52	51
	25–44	7	65	40	54	36	62	63	68	49	55	52
	45–64	9	65	36	47	35	36	57	67	45	58	47
	65+	2	60	47	41	34	29	49	67	44	55	50
	Severely limited	17	(68)	52	61	47	(20)	(58)	81	68	66	59
	Limited but not severely	8	70	42	62	53	53	61	71	44	58	55
	Not limited at all	7	64	35	50	31	49	63	67	45	53	45
People living in a household that does not have the minimum number of rooms according to the Eurostat definition of overcrowding	Total	83	94	70	84	91	89	83	87	90	82	85
	Women	81	94	69	85	90	90	82	87	91	81	84
	Men	84	95	72	84	91	88	84	87	90	83	85
	0–15	90	99	85	92	97	100	97	94	98	86	94
	16–24	82	97	73	83	94	93	78	88	95	86	85
	25–44	81	94	62	85	90	92	80	87	95	82	84
	45–64	79	89	62	70	81	77	64	76	80	73	76
	65+	80	72	48	66	62	67	42	64	68	73	63
	Severely limited	85	(87)	62	64	69	(83)	(44)	72	70	78	74
	Limited but not severely	74	77	53	65	75	76	53	80	76	60	72
	Not limited at all	73	88	55	79	81	81	72	79	85	78	75
People living in a household without tap water inside the dwelling	Total	1	7	1	20	17	15	13	40	7	10	21
	Women	0	7	1	21	16	15	14	39	6	9	21
	Men	1	7	1	19	17	14	13	40	8	11	22
	0–15	1	6	1	28	22	26	19	39	9	9	24
	16–24	0	5	1	15	15	14	9	40	5	11	19
	25–44	0	7	1	19	15	14	11	39	6	7	21
	45–64	0	8	1	9	13	12	7	40	8	14	19
	65+	0	13	0	7	15	10	12	41	4	4	21
	Severely limited	0	(17)	1	14	17	(1)	(2)	53	21	16	28
	Limited but not severely	1	11	1	13	21	14	12	43	8	12	23
	Not limited at all	1	6	2	19	14	12	13	39	5	9	18

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
People living in a household without a toilet, shower and bathroom inside the dwelling	Total	1	23	1	29	22	10	12	56	15	16	30
	Women	1	22	1	29	21	11	13	56	15	16	30
	Men	1	24	1	29	23	9	12	55	15	16	30
	0–15	1	25	0	36	25	21	18	58	18	14	35
	16–24	0	21	1	24	18	9	8	58	14	17	28
	25–44	2	21	2	27	21	10	10	53	15	15	29
	45–64	1	22	1	22	22	7	6	52	14	21	26
	65+	0	30	1	11	20	3	12	57	9	13	29
	Severely limited	0	(35)	1	26	22	(0)	(1)	66	26	20	35
	Limited but not severely	1	30	1	24	33	10	12	57	17	23	32
	Not limited at all	1	20	1	30	19	8	12	54	14	16	25
People living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor	Total	2	52	26	37	18	38	64	26	37	43	26
	Women	2	50	28	39	18	39	62	27	36	44	27
	Men	2	54	24	35	18	38	66	25	38	42	25
	0–15	1	55	20	40	19	47	72	27	42	41	27
	16–24	3	58	27	33	18	35	58	27	47	39	27
	25–44	2	49	29	36	16	46	62	25	35	45	26
	45–64	3	51	25	39	19	25	54	25	32	45	24
	65+	0	40	31	34	16	24	49	29	30	45	27
	Severely limited	3	(54)	38	59	29	(16)	(58)	44	61	59	36
	Limited but not severely	4	52	32	43	30	39	61	32	33	48	32
	Not limited at all	2	48	25	32	13	34	59	21	29	41	21
People living in a household that has ever been forced to leave the accommodation or halting site in the past five years	Total	6	3	4	0	5	15	18	1	20	8	6
	Women	7	2	4	0	5	14	18	1	19	11	6
	Men	5	4	4	0	5	15	18	2	21	6	6
	0–15	10	–	7	0	5	21	23	1	12	12	6
	16–24	0	–	3	0	4	17	(4)	1	(50)	7	4
	25–44	9	6	4	0	4	11	19	2	4	8	6
	45–64	2	(16)	1	(0)	4	17	(22)	2	(35)	(1)	5
	65+	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(0)	–	–	1
	Severely limited	(9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
	Limited but not severely	1	–	(6)	–	(3)	(16)	–	(1)	–	–	5
	Not limited at all	6	6	3	0	3	11	14	1	(21)	(8)	5

Indicator	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
Respondents who have felt discriminated against because of being Roma when looking for housing in the past 5 years	Total	55	(57)	21	24	29	6	77	6	(19)	(22)	26
	Women	59	(58)	24	(18)	27	8	(75)	(2)	–	–	28
	Men	51	–	19	(29)	31	5	78	(12)	–	–	25
	16–24	59	–	21	(22)	(12)	–	–	–	–	–	26
	25–44	51	(59)	21	(28)	31	5	73	(2)	–	–	26
	45–64	69	–	24	–	(46)	(4)	–	–	–	–	30
	65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7)
	Severely limited	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
	Limited but not severely	(60)	–	(16)	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	24
	Not limited at all	56	(46)	23	21	27	7	75	6	–	–	27
Roma living in a household with the following listed as problems in their accommodation: pollution; grime; or other environmental problems in the local area, such as smoke, dust, unpleasant smells or polluted water	Total	7	46	29	32	16	51	39	19	41	31	23
	Women	8	47	30	33	16	51	40	19	42	30	23
	Men	6	46	28	30	16	52	39	20	41	32	23
	0–15	7	46	25	37	17	68	48	17	43	22	21
	16–24	7	53	29	30	19	50	36	18	44	37	24
	25–44	6	45	32	31	15	52	34	23	41	36	26
	45–64	8	49	30	23	12	37	30	20	39	30	22
	65+	7	28	28	19	9	59	36	14	38	44	22
	Severely limited	5	(38)	51	30	14	(79)	(22)	24	49	31	27
	Limited but not severely	11	48	30	30	13	52	41	21	45	33	25
	Not limited at all	6	45	27	27	14	41	38	17	40	30	21

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2021

Notes:

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. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published (marked as –).

ANNEX 2: AWARENESS OF EQUALITY BODIES PRESENT IN EACH SURVEY COUNTRY

TABLE 10: RESPONDENTS' AWARENESS OF EQUALITY BODIES IN THEIR COUNTRIES (%)[a,b,c]

Country	"Have you ever heard of the [NAME OF EQUALITY BODY]?"	Yes	No	Do not know
Bulgaria	1. Комисия за защита от дискриминация	31	34	35
	2. Омбудсман на Република България	42	28	30
Czechia	1. Veřejný ochránce práv	58	38	4
Greece	1. Συνήγορος του Πολίτη	27	65	7
	2. Επιθεώρηση εργασίας	27	65	8
Spain	1. Instituto de la Mujer y para la Igualdad de Oportunidades	51	47	2
	2. Consejo para la Eliminación de la Discriminación Racial o Étnica	29	66	4
	3. Defensor del Pueblo	53	43	3
Croatia	1. Pravobraniteljica za ravnopravnost spolova	32	62	1
	2. Pučki pravobranitelj	37	57	2
	3. Pravobranitelj za osobe s invaliditetom	30	63	3
Hungary	1. Egyenlő Bánásmód Hatóság	37	59	3
	2. Alapvető Jogok Biztosának Hivatala	29	35	2
Italy	1. Consigliera Nazionale di Parità	10	66	22
	2. Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazini Razziali	37	46	16
Portugal	1. Alto Comissariado para as Migrações	9	90	1
	2. Comissão para a Cidadania e a Igualdade de Género (CIG)	11	88	0
	3. Comissão para a Igualdade no Trabalho e no Emprego (CITE)	24	75	1
	4. Provedor de Justicia	41	33	1
Romania	1. Consiliul National pentru Combaterea Discriminarii (CNCD)	27	70	2
	2. Instituția Avocatul Poporului	45	53	1
Slovakia	1. Slovenské národné stredisko pre ľudské práva	31	34	35
	2. Verejný ochranca práv/Verejná ochrankyňa práv (Ombudsman/ka)	47	27	26
North Macedonia	1. Комисија за заштита од дискриминација/Komisioneri për mbrojtjen nga Diskriminimi	21	74	4
Serbia	1. Poverenik/-ca za zaštitu ravnopravnosti/Повереник/-ца за заштиту равноправности	23	75	1
	2. Zaštitnik(/ca) građana Republike Srbije (Ombudsman)/Заштитник грађана Републике Србије (Омбудсман)	27	70	2

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Notes:

[a] *Out of all respondents (Roma Survey 2021: n = 8,461; Bulgaria: n = 1,997; Slovakia: n = 808), weighted results.*

[b] *Owing to answers included but not shown, such as 'does not understand the question' and 'refused', the percentage does not always add up to 100 %.*

[c] *In Slovakia, 'Do not know' includes the responses 'refused' and 'did not respond'; in Bulgaria, it includes the responses 'does not understand the question' and 'refused'.*

ANNEX 3: LIFE EXPECTANCY ESTIMATION

The life expectancy of Roma was estimated using the indirect orphanhood method[51] based on survey information on the respondents' children and parents who were alive at the time of the survey. Indirect techniques are the standard demographic tools for estimating the life expectancy of populations that lack population statistics, such as countries in the Global South.

For estimating life expectancy at birth, we used Wilmoth *et al.*'s recently proposed 'flexible two-dimensional mortality model'.[52] This model was designed to fit all period life tables included in the Human Mortality Database. It can be used to estimate a complete set of age-specific death rates, from which a complete life table and life expectancy at birth can be derived, given one or two pieces of information: child mortality rate only, or child and adult mortality rates.

The first input parameter for the flexible two-dimensional mortality model is the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (5q0). We estimated the 5q0 parameter with the still commonly used 'Brass method'. The method is based on using information on the aggregate numbers of children ever born and children still alive, as reported by women, who are classified into five-year age groups.[53]

The central idea behind this method is that the proportion of surviving (or deceased) children reflects the level of child mortality. To use this relationship, it must be taken into account that, on average, young mothers have fewer and younger children than older mothers. In addition, the children of young mothers have been exposed to the risk of dying for shorter periods. Consequently, the child mortality reported by younger mothers refers to younger childhood ages and more recent periods than the child mortality reported by older mothers.

The second input parameter for the flexible two-dimensional mortality model is life expectancy at age 30 (e30), estimated using the orphanhood method (OM). The basic idea of the method is that the age of respondents represents the survival time of their mother (or father). Consequently, the proportion of respondents of a given age whose mother (or father) is still alive approximates a survivorship ratio from the average age at childbearing to that age plus the age of the respondents.

The orphanhood method converts the proportions of those with a surviving parent into life table survivorship probabilities for predefined adult ages by controlling for the prevailing pattern of childbearing. The variant of the orphanhood method used for the analysis in this report transforms these survivorship probabilities into complete life tables from age 30 using the

[51] See Luy, M. (2010), 'A classification of the nature of mortality data underlying the estimates for the 2004 and 2006 United Nations' World Population Prospects', *Comparative Population Studies*, Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 315–334; and UNFPA (2013), '**Indirect estimation of adult mortality from orphanhood**', *Tools for Demographic Estimation*.

[52] Wilmoth, J., Zureick, S., Canudas-Romo, V., Inoue, M. and Sawyer, C. (2012), 'A flexible two-dimensional mortality model for use in indirect estimation', *Population Studies,* Vol. 66, No. 1, pp. 1–28.

[53] Brass, W. (1975), *Methods for estimating fertility and mortality from limited and defective data*, Chapel Hill, NC, University of North Carolina.

logit life table model.[54] The relative differences in the estimates for each survey population and their country's general population at age 30 were then applied to the life expectancy at birth of the country's general population. The survival functions for the national populations were constructed from the age-specific probabilities of dying using data from the Human Mortality Database, Eurostat and the UN.

Priority was given to data from the Human Mortality Database. The database provides age-specific probabilities of dying for single ages from 0 to 110, and single calendar years. We used data from the Eurostat database for years for which these data were not available. The Eurostat database provides age-specific probabilities of dying for single ages from 0 to 85, and single calendar years. We extended age-specific probabilities of dying to age 110 using the Kannisto method.

We used data from the UN World Population Prospects for years for which neither Human Mortality Database nor Eurostat data were available. The UN data provide probabilities of dying for all countries in five-year periods, and five-year age groups until age 100. These were interpolated using the mid-periods as a reference to obtain data for single calendar years and ages. We extended these age-specific probabilities of dying to age 110 using the Kannisto method, as above.

Indirect methods such as the orphanhood method provide only broad measures of the overall mortality levels and trends. They are inherently unable to detect short-term trends or abnormal age patterns of mortality.

Furthermore, the orphanhood method yields mortality estimates for dates well before the survey took place. Not all estimates derived from the different age groups provide meaningful results, mainly because of low case numbers. This requires the application of specific inclusion criteria that are, to some extent, arbitrary. Therefore, the estimates presented should be interpreted with caution.[55]

The orphanhood method was applied to all respondent age groups for which information on maternal and paternal orphanhood was available and applying the method was possible. Information was available for the following age groups: 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59 and 60–64.

Life expectancy at birth was calculated for 2010 using the Roma Survey 2021 data. That year was chosen because it is the most recent year for which the estimated trends for child and adult mortality fall within the years of the empirical estimates from the survey data.

The most recent year for which all national populations of the countries surveyed have data available is 2017. Note, however, that that year lies outside the period with empirical estimates for Roma adult mortality. Consequently, the life expectancy estimates for 2017 are derived exclusively from the extrapolated time trend, and they may therefore overestimate or underestimate actual Roma mortality.

[54] Luy, M. (2009), *Estimating mortality differentials in developed populations from survey information on maternal and paternal orphanhood*, European Demographic Research Papers No. 2009-3, Vienna, Vienna Institute of Demography; Luy, M. (2010), *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, Vienna Institute of Demography.

[55] See, for example, Luy, M. (2012), 'Estimating mortality differences in developed countries from survey information on maternal and paternal orphanhood', *Demography*, Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 607–627.

The current estimates represent a follow-up project of a study on the life expectancy of Roma and Travellers in six northern and western European countries using data from the FRA Roma and Travellers Survey 2019.[56] The Roma Survey 2021 increased the quality of the estimations by including information about Roma child mortality; the previous study allowed estimations of life expectancy based on information on only Roma and Traveller adult mortality. This improved the reliability of the estimations because having indicators for both child and adult mortality enabled us to estimate age-specific mortality schedules for Roma. These mortality schedules differ from those of the national populations in not only the mortality level, but also age patterns.

[56] FRA (2021), ***Roma and Travellers in six countries: Technical report***, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

ANNEX 4: RESPONDENTS IN THE ROMA SURVEY 2021

TABLE 11: MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL RESPONDENTS, BY COUNTRY (%)[a,b,c]

	Characteristic	CZ	EL	ES	HR	HU	IT	PT	RO	MK	RS	Survey total
Sex	Women	53	51	55	55	57	50	52	65	53	52	56
	Men	47	49	45	45	43	49	48	35	47	48	44
Age	16–19	8	4	9	15	6	8	6	6	6	5	7
	20–24	13	9	12	16	10	12	7	8	10	10	10
	25–29	14	15	13	13	12	13	11	9	12	12	12
	30–44	30	35	30	29	26	34	32	29	27	25	29
	45–64	27	27	28	20	34	24	27	34	34	36	30
	65+	9	9	7	8	12	9	17	13	12	11	11
Limitations in daily activities due to health	Severely limited	11	6	5	13	7	6	7	13	18	13	10
	Limited but not severely	15	20	23	17	21	17	22	22	19	31	21
	Not limited at all	72	73	72	68	72	76	70	65	61	54	68
Degree of urbanisation	Cities (densely populated areas)	48	43	71	31	14	100	43	21	71	36	42
	Towns and suburbs (intermediate-density areas)	40	28	25	36	36	0	41	29	27	51	31
	Rural areas (thinly populated areas)	13	28	4	33	51	0	16	50	2	13	27
Type of housing	Apartment in block of flats in good condition	78	6	41	6	4	51	29	6	0	2	21
	Apartment in block of flats in bad condition	13	1	22	1	6	6	31	4	0	1	9
	New house in good condition	0	14	8	31	12	3	1	15	25	15	12
	Older house in relatively good condition	4	38	19	31	42	6	10	35	41	40	29
	Older house in bad condition	4	29	8	19	33	3	11	33	28	34	22
	Ruined house or slum	0	10	1	5	3	5	4	6	4	6	4
	Mobile home/caravan	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	0	0	0	1
	Other	1	1	1	6	0	7	11	1	1	1	2

Source: FRA, Roma Survey 2021

Notes:

[a] *Unweighted proportions, respondents only (n = 8,461).*

[b] *Respondents who state that their sex is 'other', are not included in this breakdown because of their small number.*

[c] *Survey total is a weighted average of country values reflecting the size of the covered Roma population and the sampling design.*

FIGURE 27: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLING POINTS IN THE ROMA SURVEY 2021

Czechia

Greece

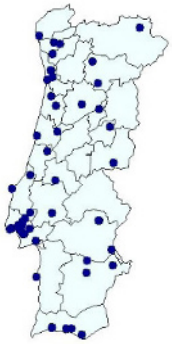
Spain

Croatia

Hungary

Italy

Portugal



Romania

North Macedonia

Serbia

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PROMOTING AND PROTECTING YOUR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ACROSS THE EU —

This report presents findings from FRA's 2021 survey on Roma in Croatia, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania and Spain, as well as in North Macedonia and Serbia. The survey includes interviews with more than 8,400 Roma, collecting information on more than 20,000 individuals living in their households.

By focusing on Roma, the survey provides unique data and information that are not available from European general population surveys, which do not disaggregate on grounds of ethnic origin.

The findings present a bleak but familiar picture of exclusion, deprivation, discrimination and racism. We hope they encourage policymakers to step up their efforts to ensure a better future for Europe's largest and most marginalised ethnic minority group.

Equality

Roma

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