

Roma Survey 2024: Main results

Sciences Po

1 June 2026, Paris

Roma* survey 2024 – key information

- **Objective:** to collect comparable data to populate headline and secondary indicators for monitoring the EU Roma strategic framework in 13 European countries
- **Respondents:** people who self-identify as Roma / Travellers (IE, FR) and are older than 16 years of age; plus information on their household and household members
- **Implemented by** – Ipsos NV and its national partners
- **Coverage:** countries account for 86 % of Roma in the EU (CoE estimates; +HR,SK-94%)
- **Sample size:** 10,126 Roma HHs
- **Mode:** Face-to-face CAPI
- **Representativeness:** sample frames
- **Comparability:** Roma survey 2021; Roma and Travellers survey 2019
- **Sampling error:** +/- 5 % points makes no difference
- **Timeline:**
 - 12/23 - 06/24: Preparations
 - 07/24 – 12/24: Fieldwork
 - 03/25 – 06/25: Analysis
 - after 09/25 : Publication of results

Country	Interviewed households	People in interviewed households
Bulgaria	1,029	3,085
Czechia	998	2,401
France	430	1,146
Greece	522	1,969
Hungary	1,047	3,217
Ireland	521	1,898
Italy	505	1,595
Portugal	422	1,585
Romania	1,814	5,920
Spain	1,143	4,098
North Macedonia	515	1,629
Serbia	670	2,490
Albania	510	1,577
Total	10,126	32,610

+ SK (SUSR)
+ HR (Gv't office)

Roma survey 2024 - implementation phases

Involvement of target population

Background research — info for sampling and fieldwork, contacts to stakeholders

Questionnaire — questions allowing for calculation of headline and secondary indicators +; translations; fieldwork materials

Sampling — how to select the respondents the way results could be generalised (random probability, quota)

Piloting — testing the survey tools and methods in real situation

Fieldwork — interviewers + identification of respondents following the agreed methodology + interviews

Post-fieldwork activities — cleaning the data, weighting, preparing for analysis, calculation of indicators, technical and quality report

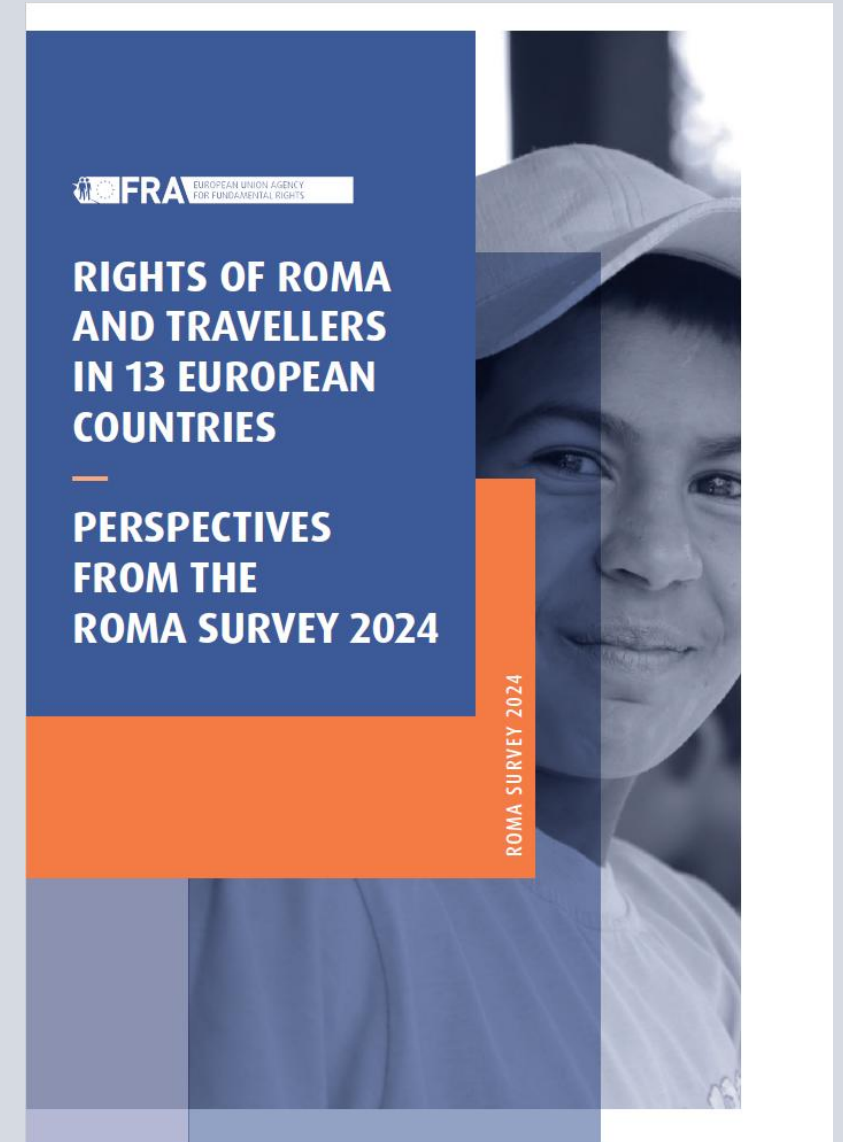
Data analysis — indicators, main results report, technical report, thematic reports/papers

Promotion of results and their use — launch (Oct.2025-EU Roma Platform); NRCP meetings, national and expert meetings; EP and EC hearings on Roma; online visualisation, GESIS archive

Quality control (175 quality indicators)

Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European Countries: Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024

- The report:
 - Presents headline and selected secondary indicators
 - Covers countries where the Roma Survey 2024 was implemented
 - Does not include data for Croatia and Slovakia, where national Roma surveys were to be implemented
 - Analyses trends between 2016/2019 (used for defining EU Roma framework) and 2024 (2021 – COVID-19)
 - Estimates likelihood of achieving the EU-level targets set for the EU Roma framework

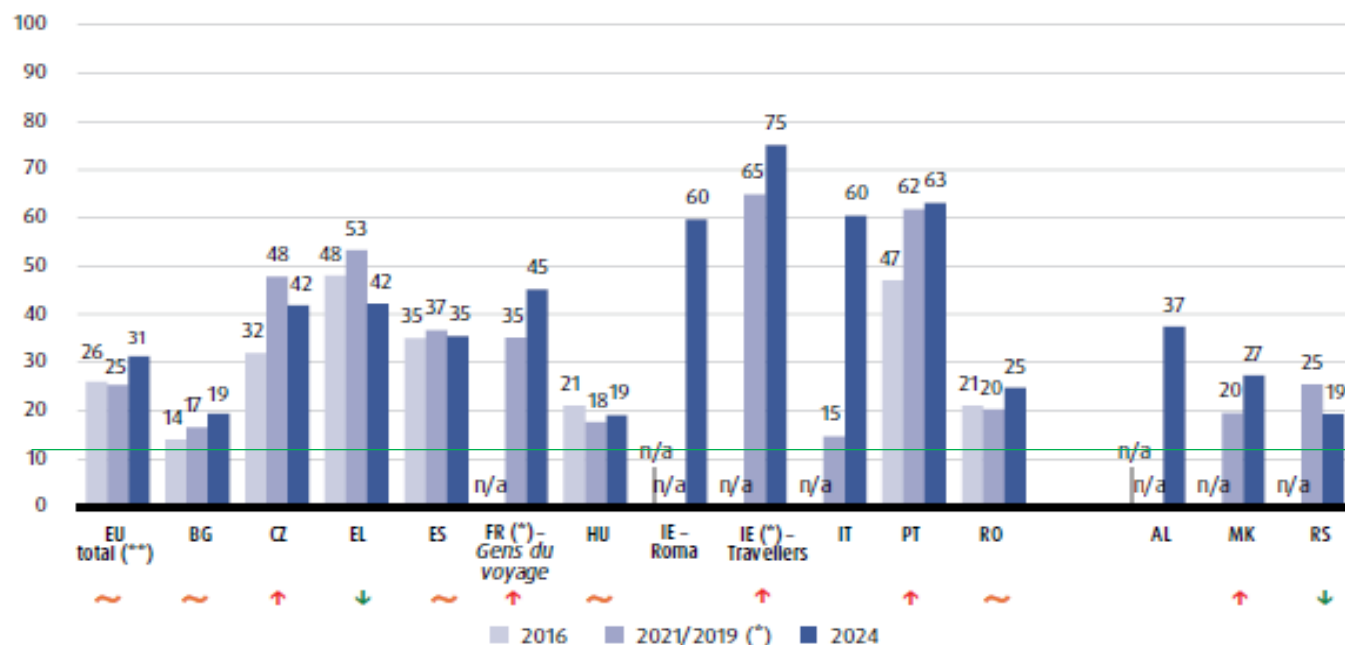


Antigypsyism and discrimination

Discrimination against Roma because of their origin remains high over time.

The EU-level target most likely will not be achieved by 2030.

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



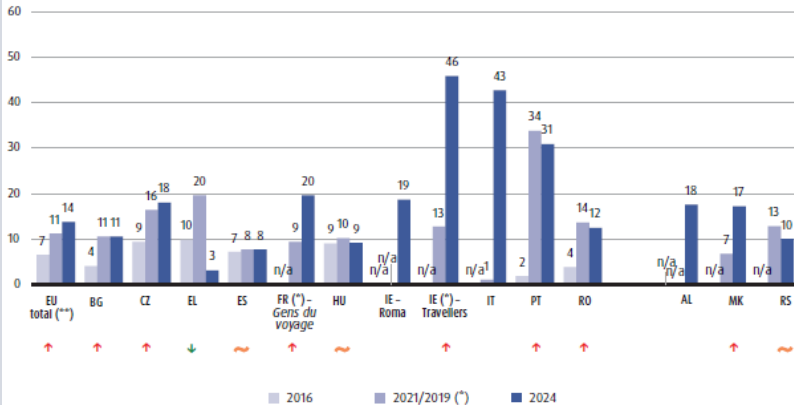
Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey; 2019 EU-MIDIS II 2016.

education: 14 % (v. 7 %); looking for work: 36 % (v. 16 %); at work: 22 % (v. 5 %); health: 16 % (v. 8 %); housing: 35 % (v. 41 %)

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

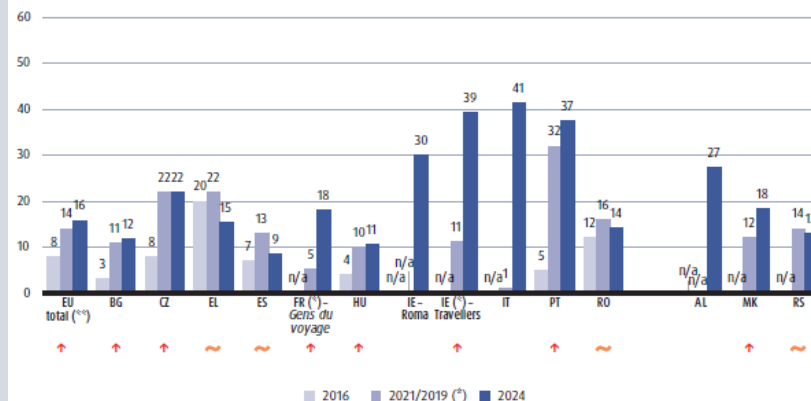
- to cut the proportion of Roma with discrimination experiences by at least half. That is, they are to ensure that, by 2030, **less than 13 %** of Roma experience discrimination.

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



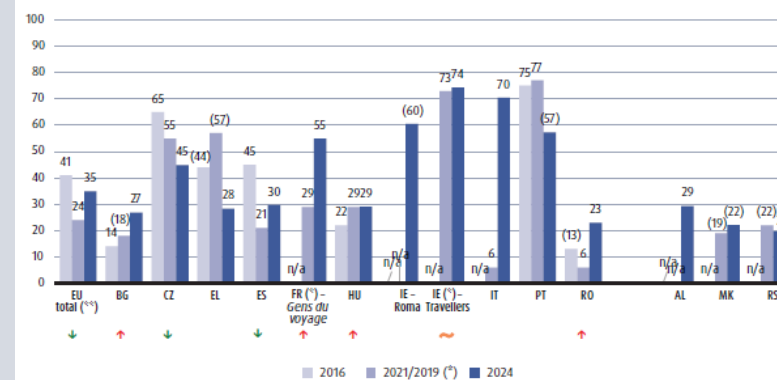
Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

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



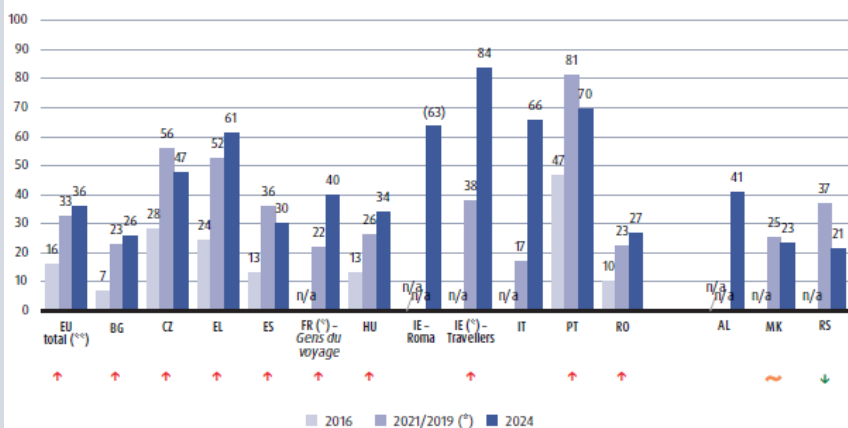
Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

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



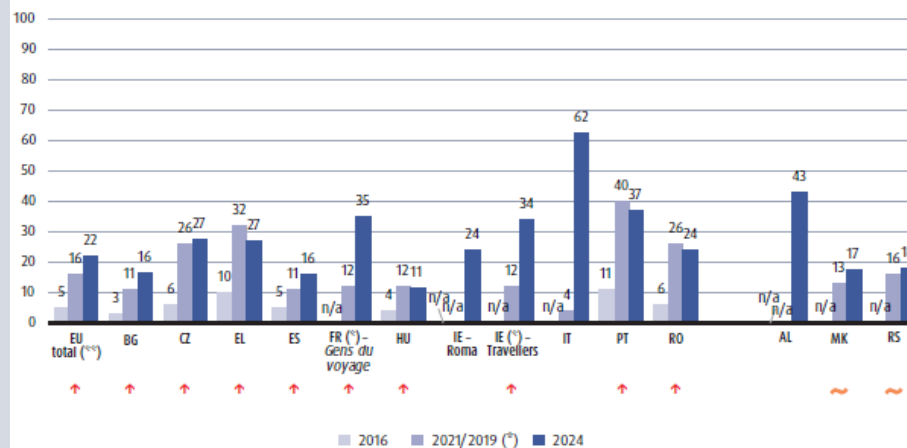
Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

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



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

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



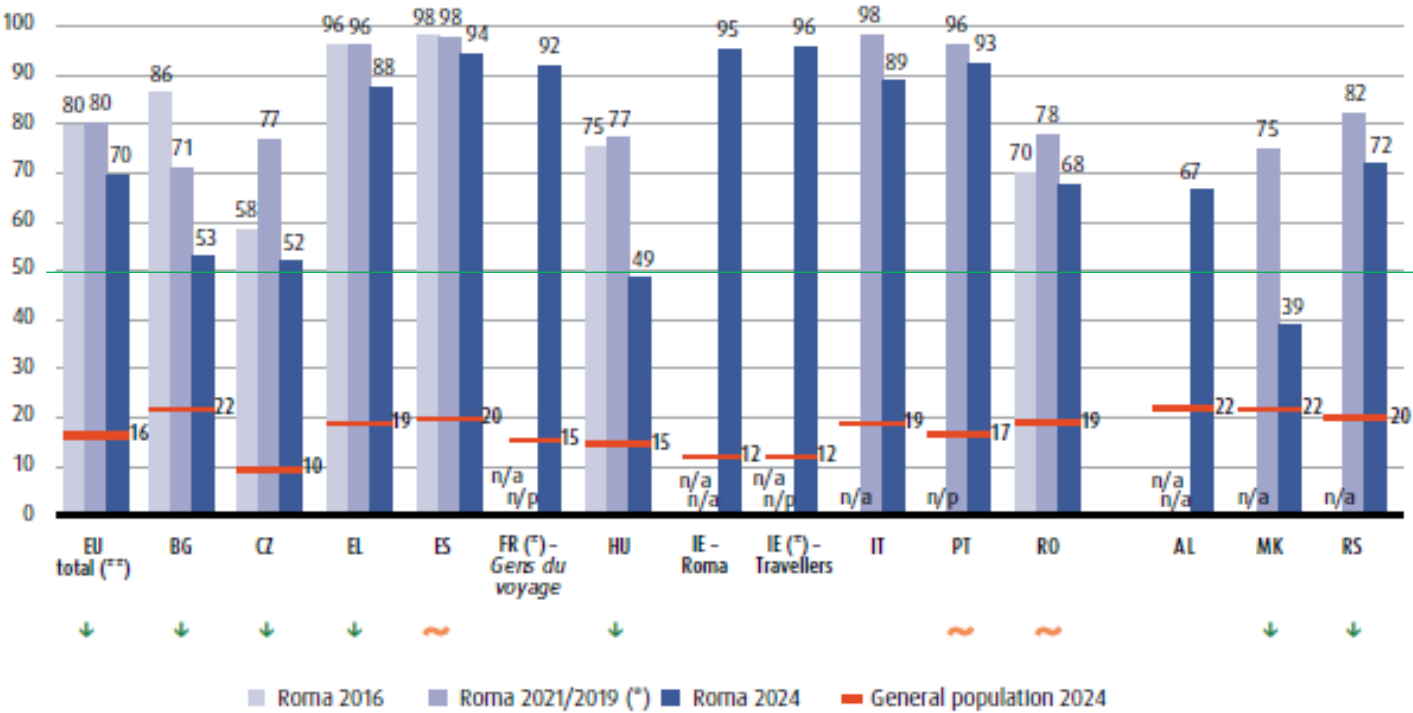
Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

Poverty and social exclusion

Fewer Roma live in poverty but still four times more than the general EU-27 population. Neither of the two EU-level targets are likely to be achieved by 2030.

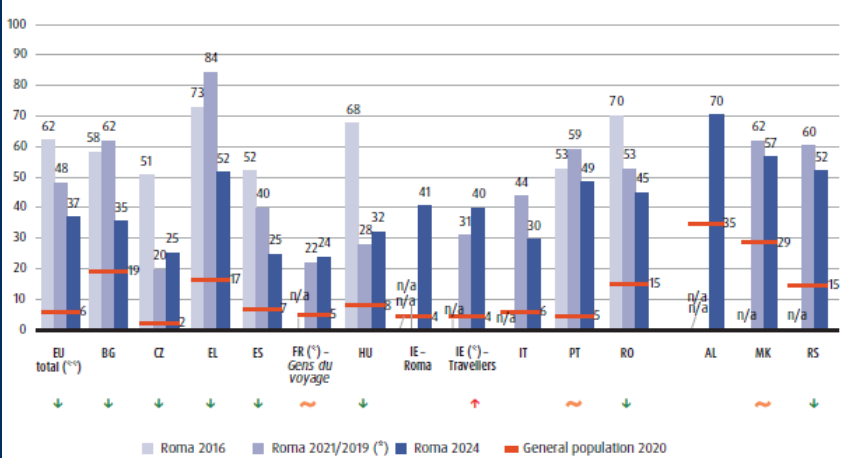
- The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:
- to reduce the poverty gap between Roma and the general population by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 the majority of Roma escape poverty.

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



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

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



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

Poverty and social exclusion

Fewer Roma live in poverty but still four times more than the general EU-27 population. Neither of the two EU-level targets are likely to be achieved by 2030.

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 children escape poverty.

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

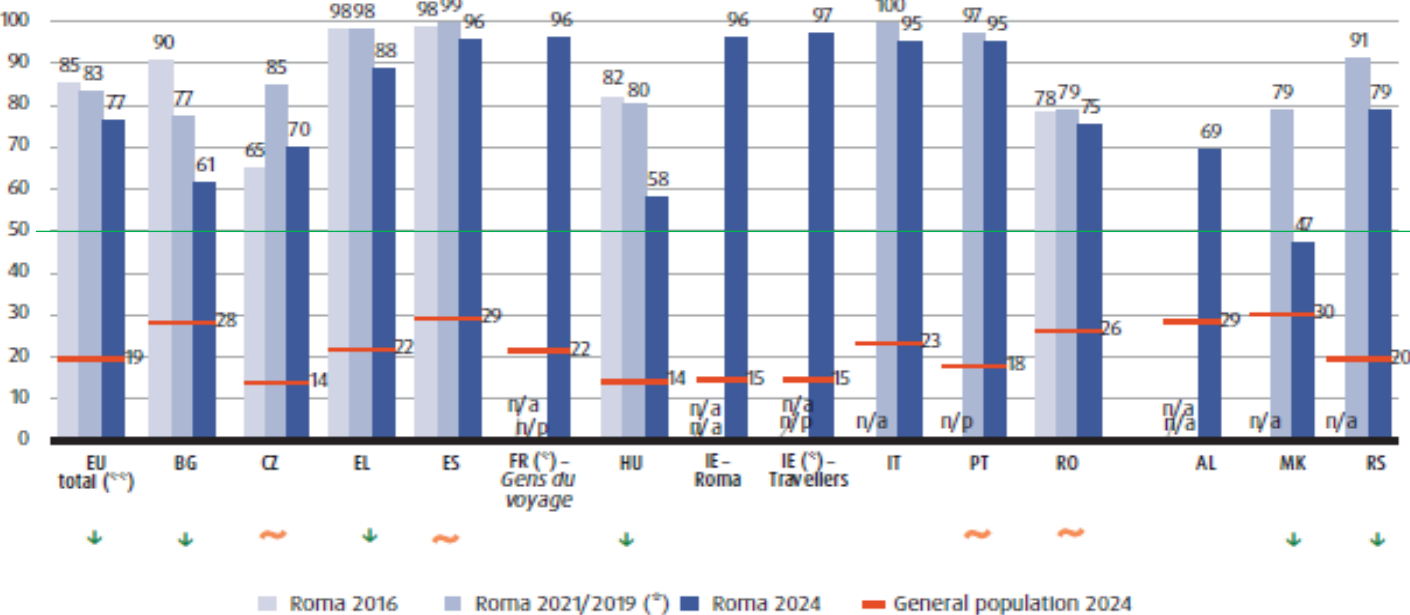
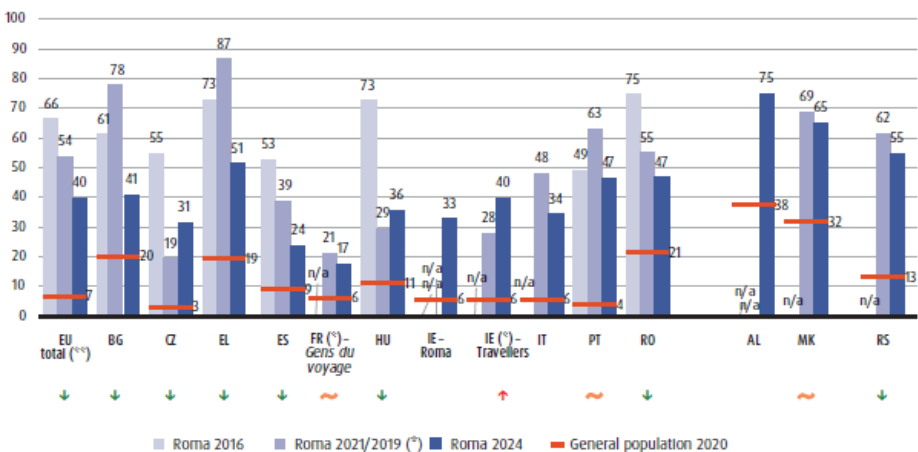


FIGURE 7: CHILDREN AGED 17 AND UNDER LIVING IN SEVERE MATERIAL DEPRIVATION, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



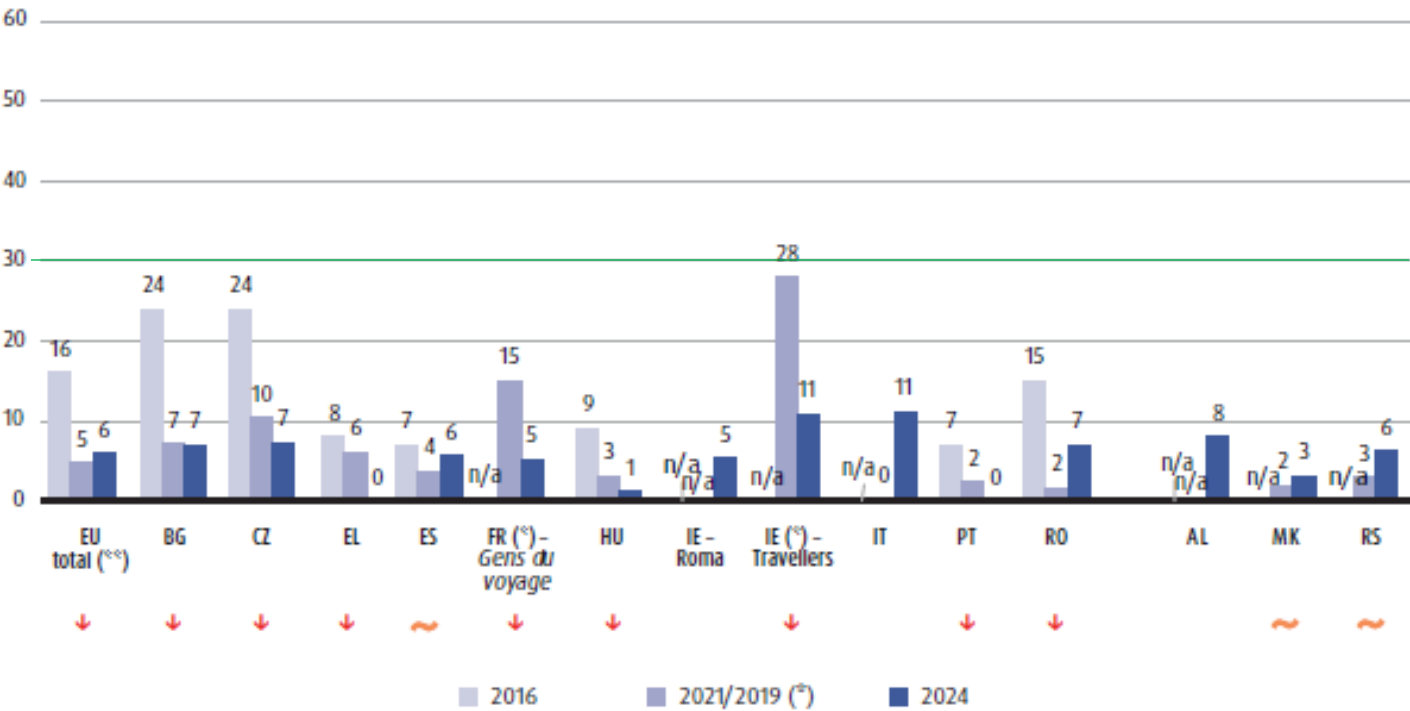
Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset ilc_li02.

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset ilc_mdd11.

Participation through empowerment, cooperation and trust

Despite an increase in trust in the police and the legal system, Roma under-report discrimination and harassment. It is very unlikely that the EU-level target will be achieved by 2030.

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

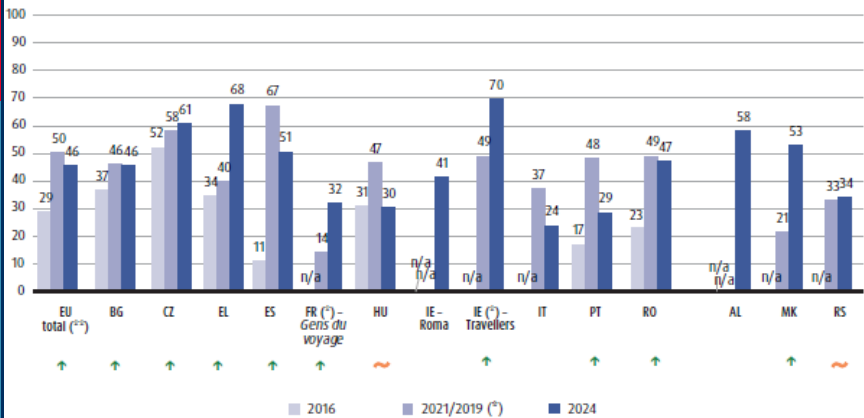


Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

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.

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

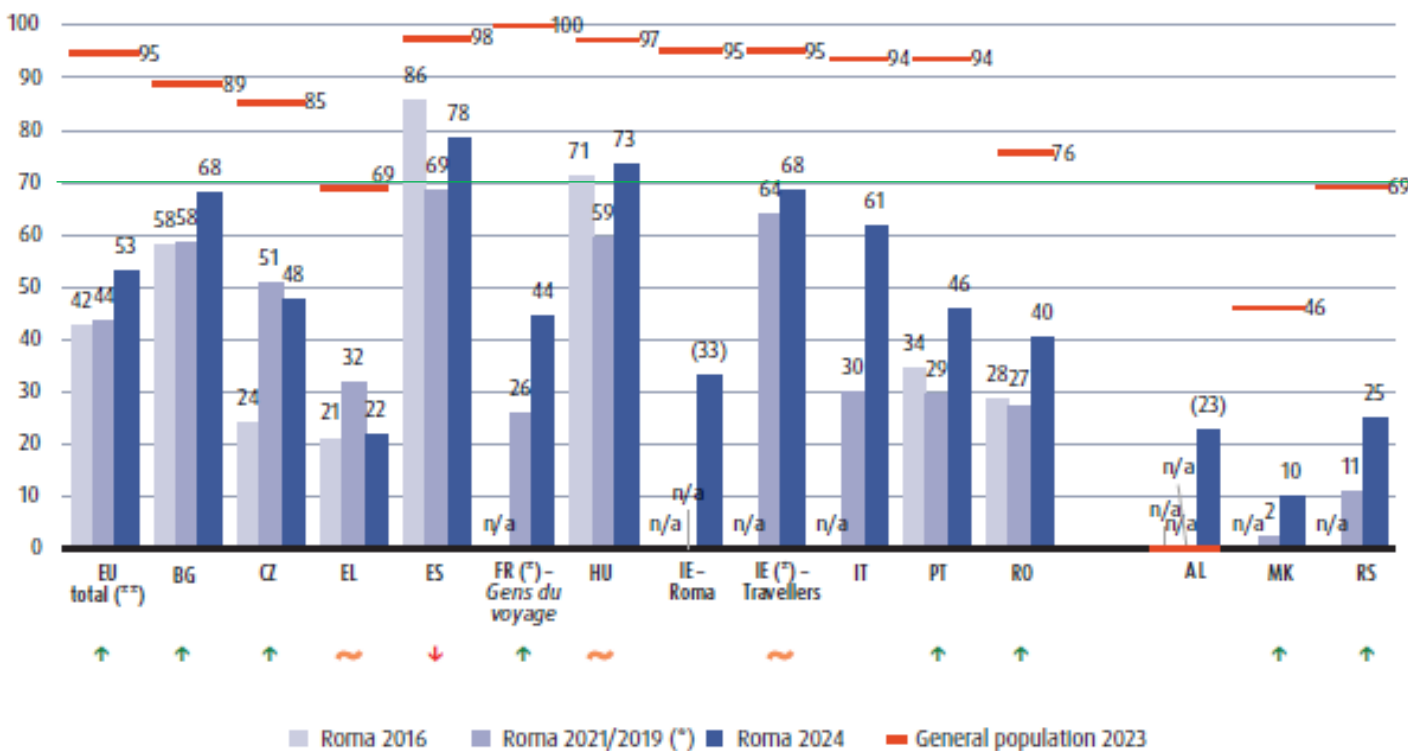


Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016.

Education

More Roma children are enrolled in early childhood education, but segregation and discrimination persist. None of the three EU-level targets are likely to be achieved by 2030.

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



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

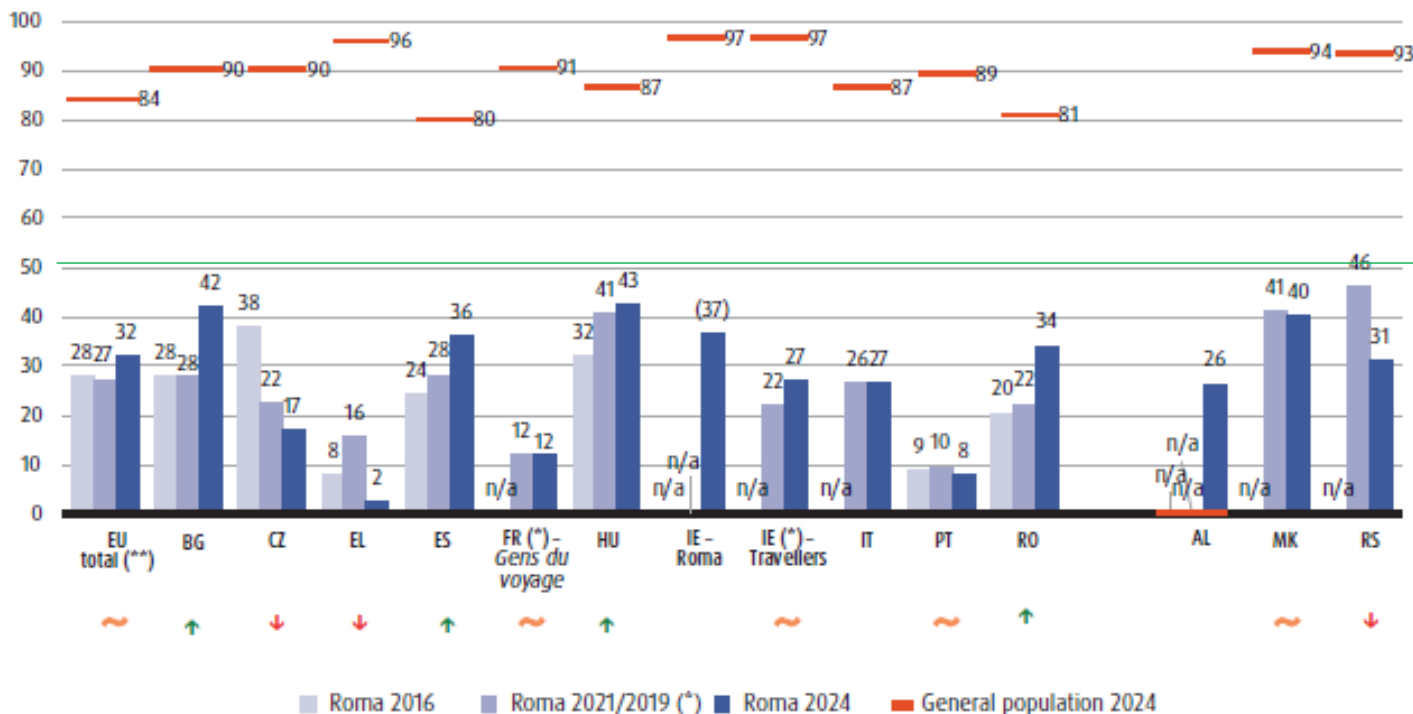
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- 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.

Education

More Roma children are enrolled in early childhood education, but segregation and discrimination persist. None of the three EU-level targets are likely to be achieved by 2030.

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



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

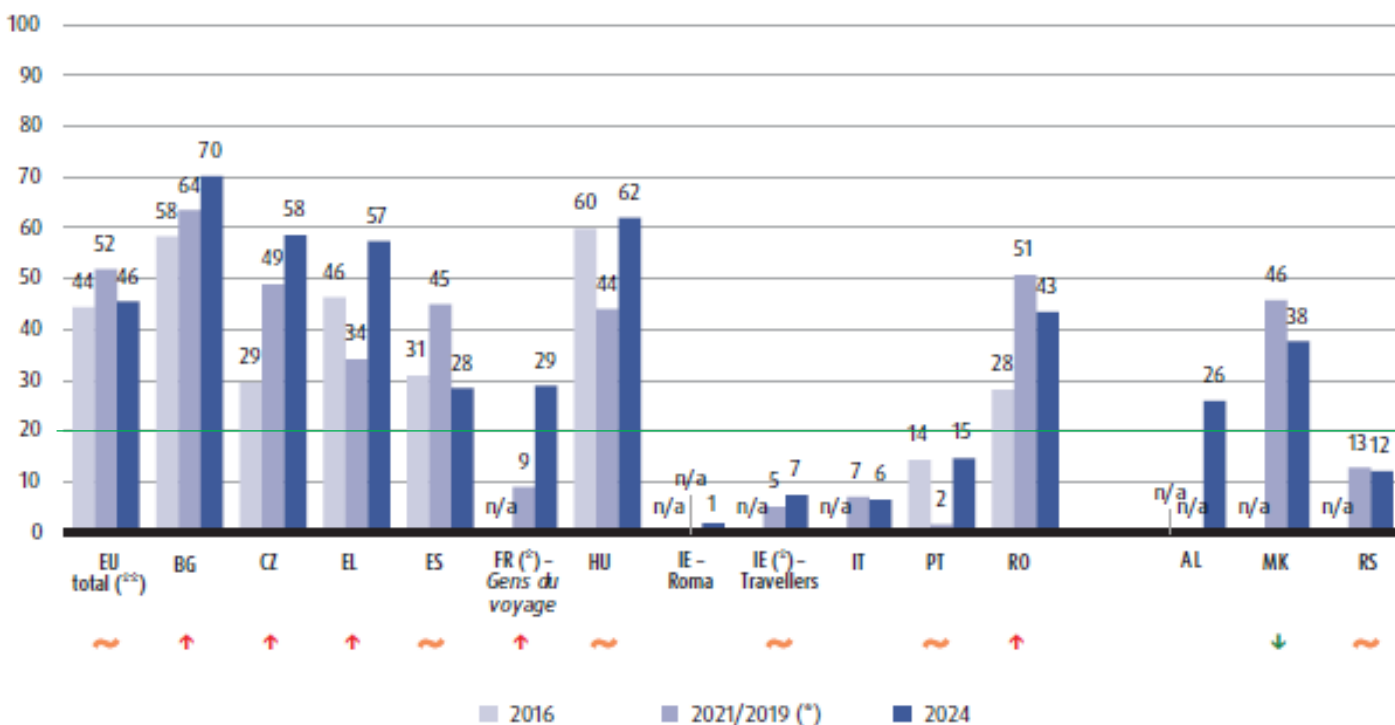
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to 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.

Education

More Roma children are enrolled in early childhood education, but segregation and discrimination persist. None of the three EU-level targets are likely to be achieved by 2030.

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



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

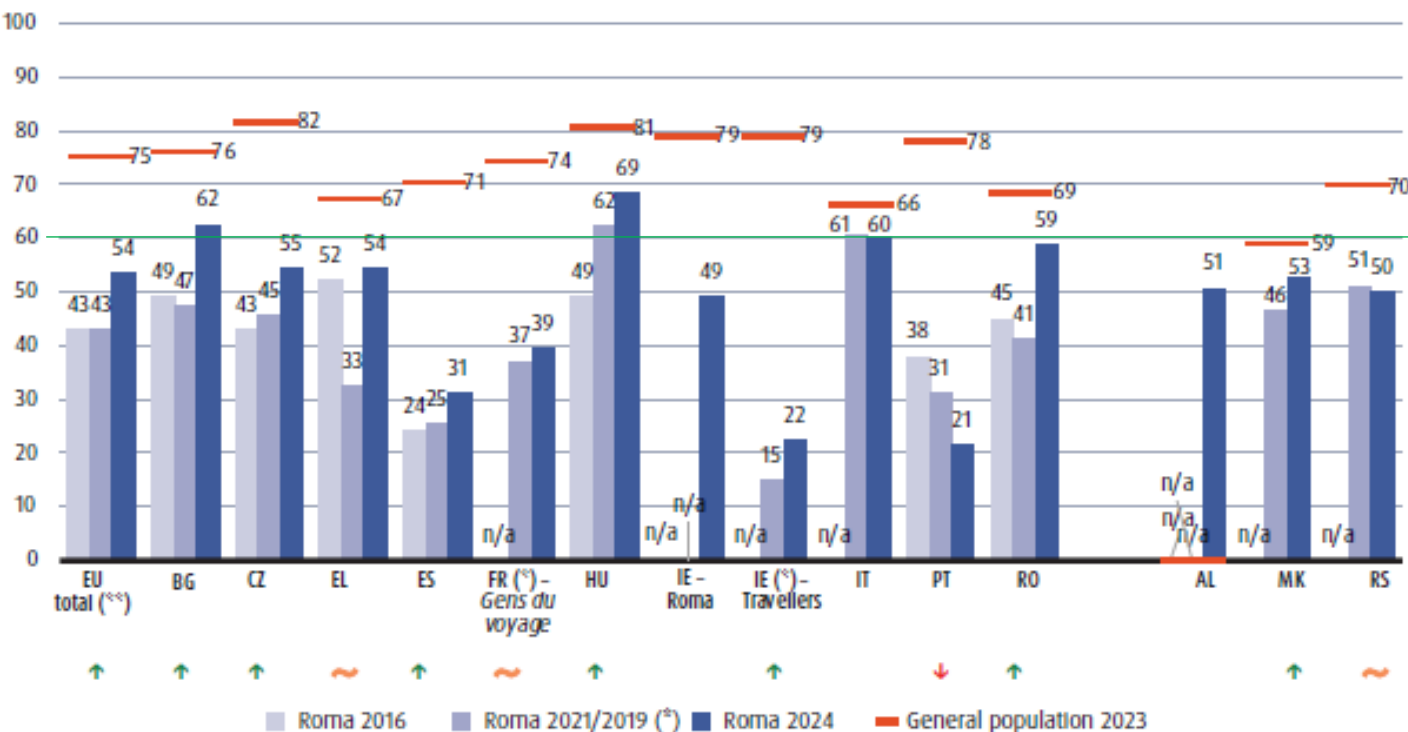
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to 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.

Employment

More Roma are in paid work, but the gender gap and discrimination have also increased. Almost all EU-level targets on employment can be achieved by 2030

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



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

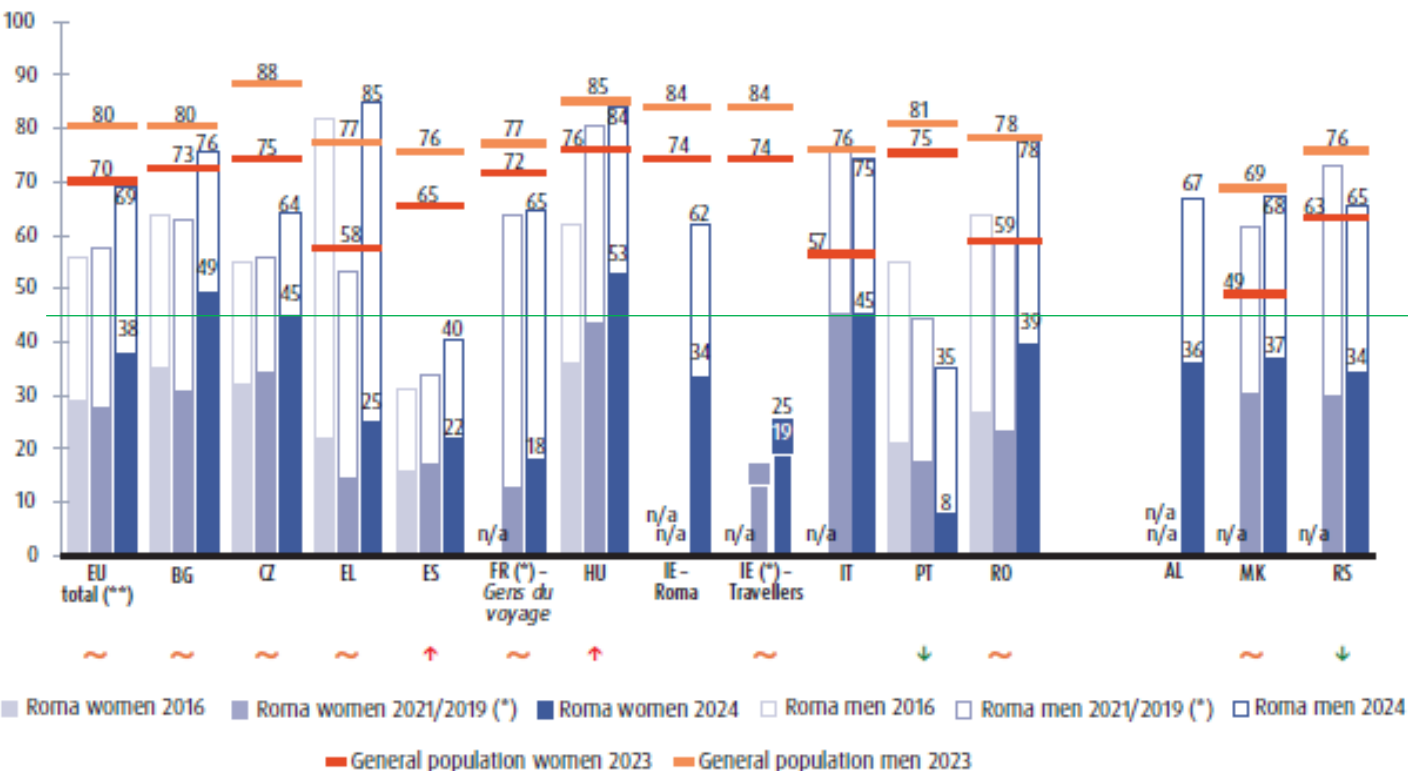
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to cut the employment gap by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 **at least 60 %** of Roma are in paid work.

Employment

More Roma are in paid work, but the gender gap and discrimination have also increased. Almost all EU-level targets on employment can be achieved by 2030

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



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

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.

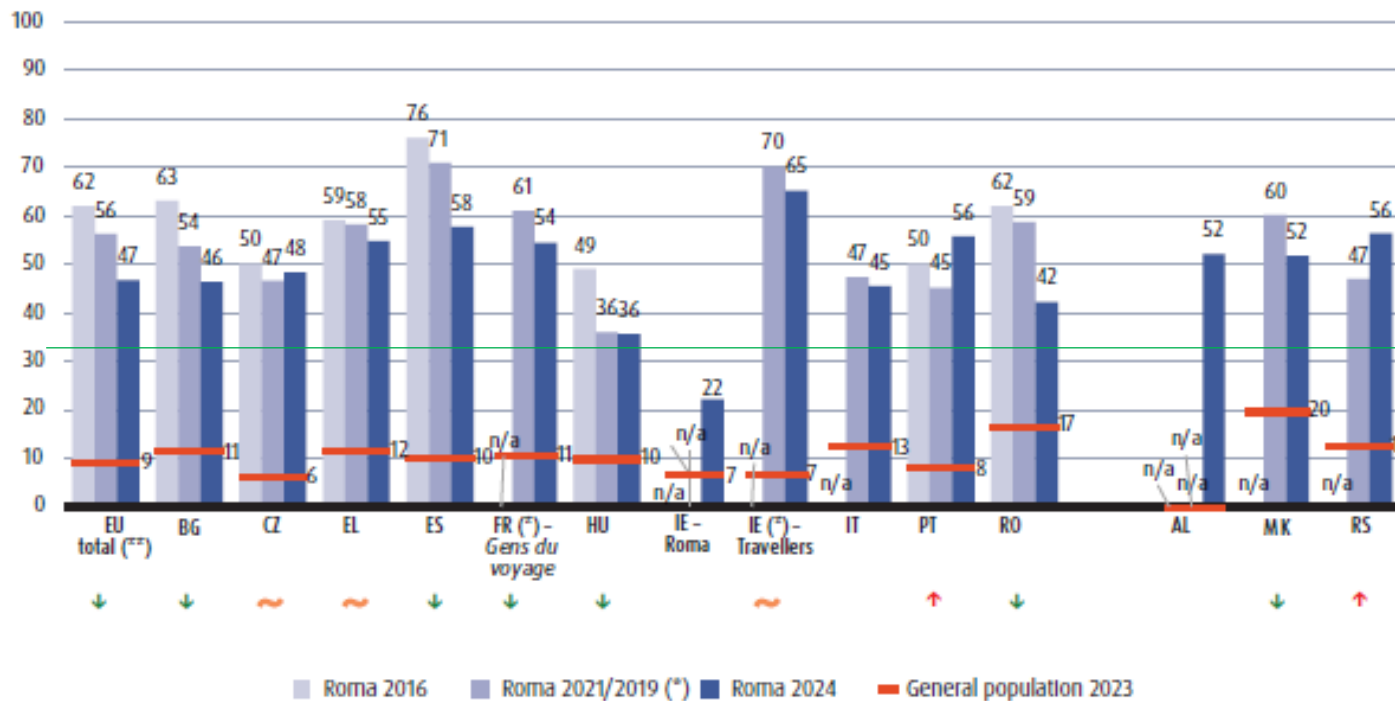
Employment

More Roma are in paid work, but the gender gap and discrimination have also increased. Almost all EU-level targets on employment can be achieved by 2030

The EU Roma framework calls on 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.

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

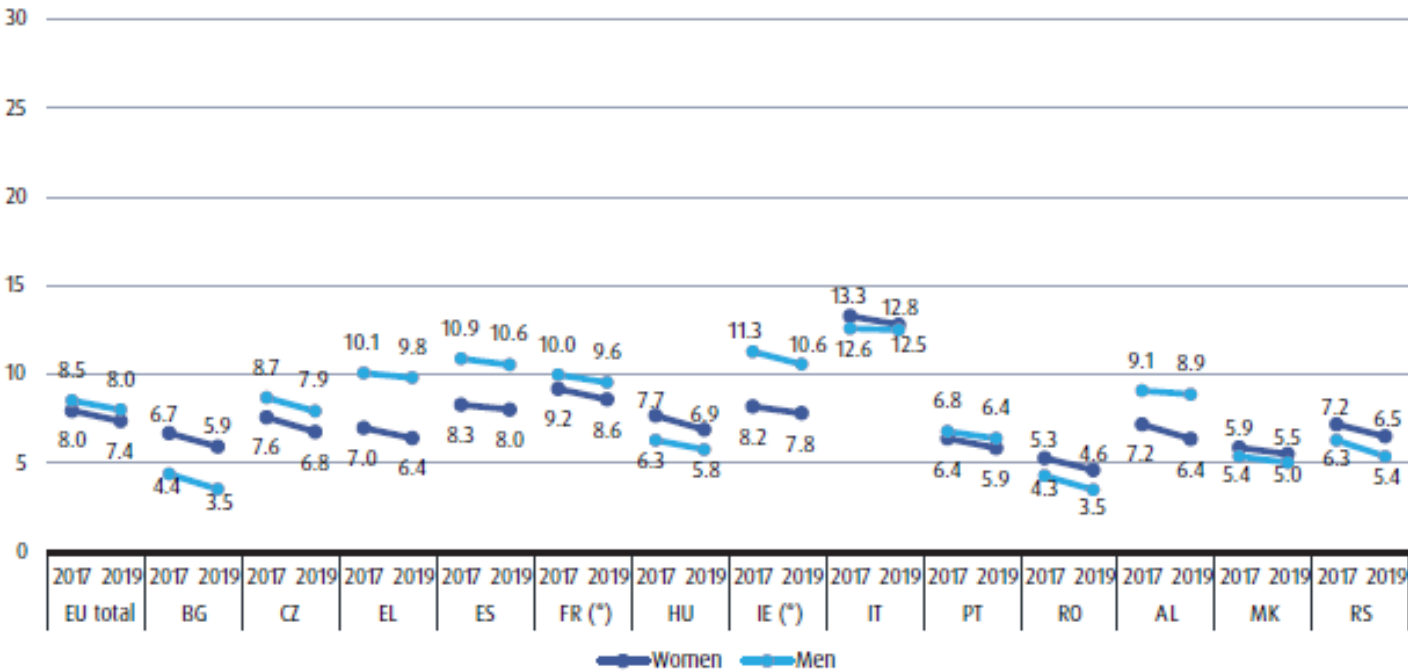


Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2024; Roma Survey 2021; Roma and Travellers Survey 2019; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Eurostat dataset edat_lfse_20

Health

Gap in longevity between Roma and the general population has decreased. However, the EU-level target is not likely to be achieved by 2030.

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



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

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

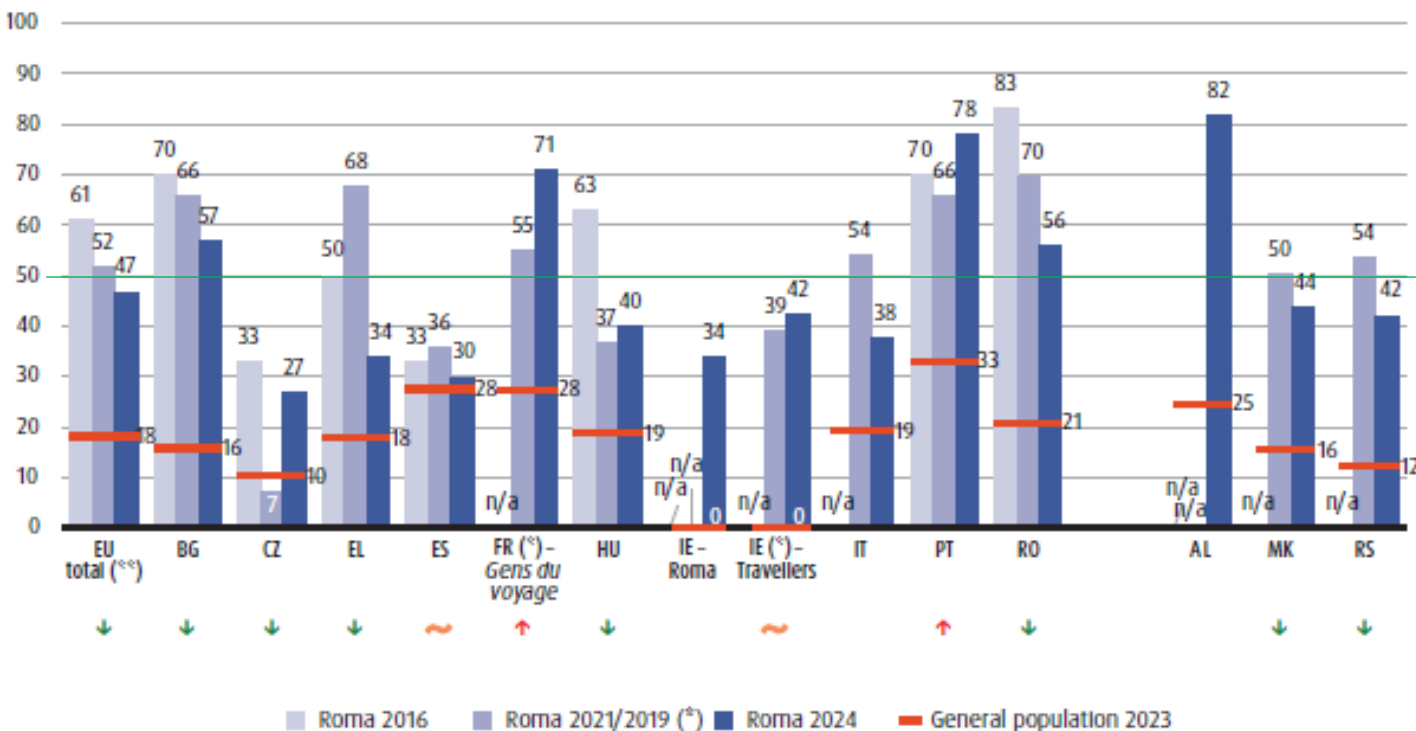
- cutting the life expectancy gap by at least half and for ensuring that by 2030 Roma women and men live 5 years longer.

2019 Country	Difference		Roma/Traveller		General population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU total*	7.4	8.0	75.6	69.2	83.0	77.2
Bulgaria	5.9	3.5	72.8	68.0	78.7	71.6
Czechia	6.8	7.9	75.3	68.3	82.1	76.3
Greece	6.4	9.8	77.4	68.9	83.9	78.7
Spain	8.0	10.6	78.1	70.2	86.1	80.7
France	8.6	9.6	77.0	70.2	85.6	79.8
Hungary	6.9	5.8	72.8	67.3	79.7	73.1
Ireland	7.8	10.6	76.6	69.8	84.4	80.4
Italy	12.8	12.5	72.6	68.6	85.4	81.1
Portugal	5.9	6.4	78.9	72.6	84.8	79.0
Romania	4.6	3.5	74.4	68.2	79.0	71.7
Albania	6.4	8.9	74.7	68.9	81.1	77.8
North Macedonia	5.5	5.0	73.5	69.5	79.1	74.5
Serbia	6.5	5.4	72.8	67.4	79.4	72.8

Housing

Housing conditions for Roma are getting better.
The EU-level targets could be achieved in most countries
with regard to housing deprivation.

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



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

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

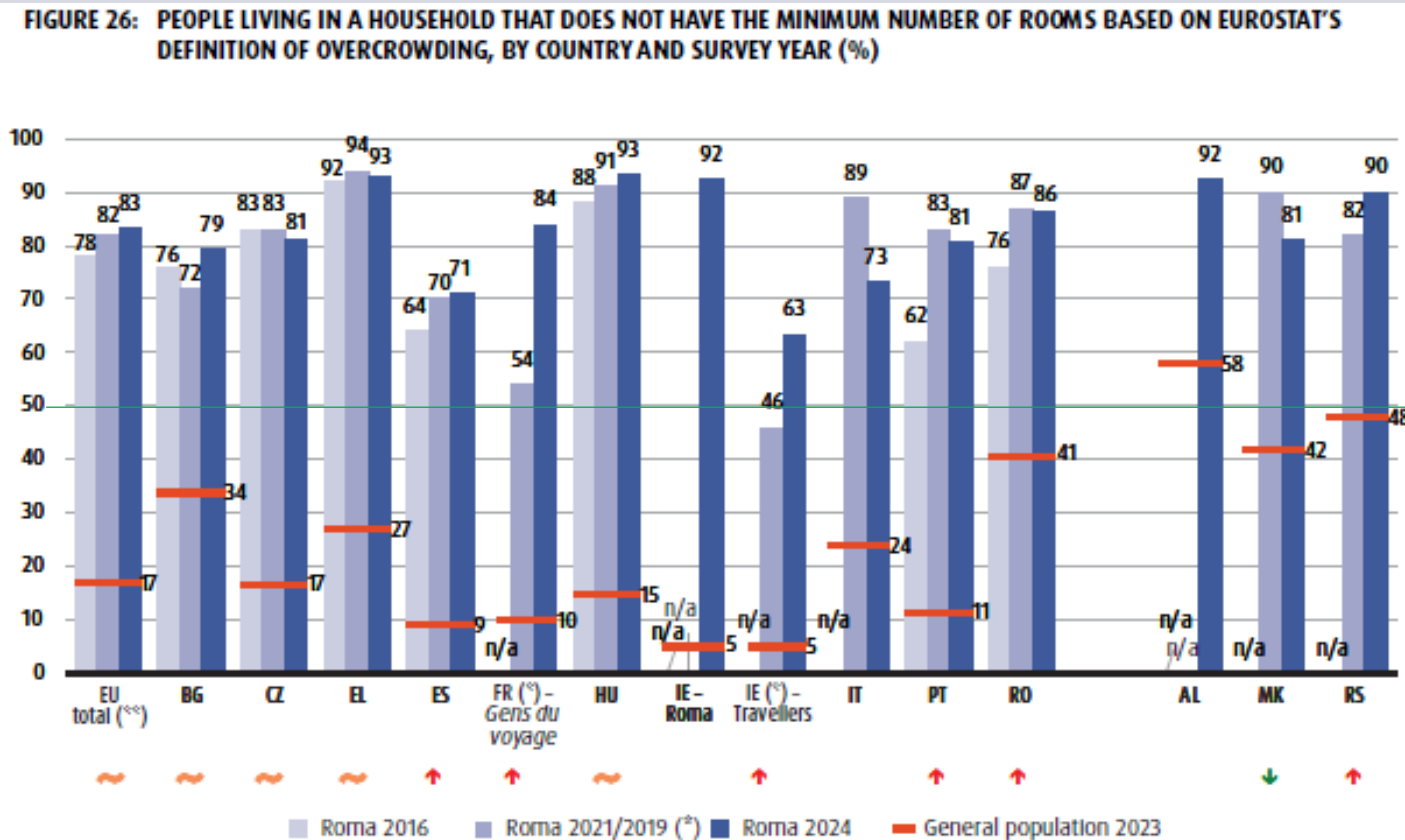
- to reduce the gap in housing deprivation by at least one third and to ensure that **the majority of Roma** do not face housing deprivation by 2030.

Housing

Housing conditions for Roma are getting better.
The EU-level targets could not be achieved for overcrowding.

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to 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.



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

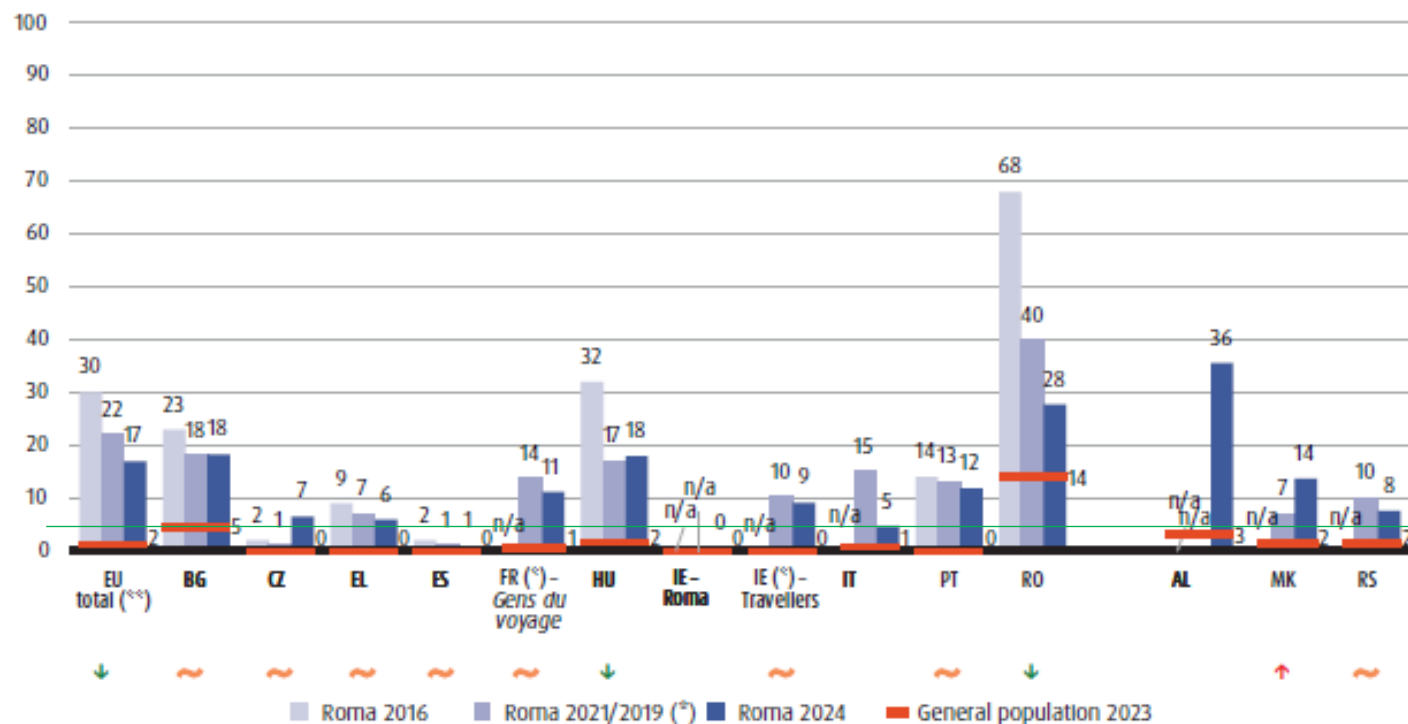
Housing

Housing conditions for Roma are getting better.
The EU-level targets could be achieved in most countries
with regard to access to tap water.

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to ensure that **at least 95 %** of Roma have access to tap water.

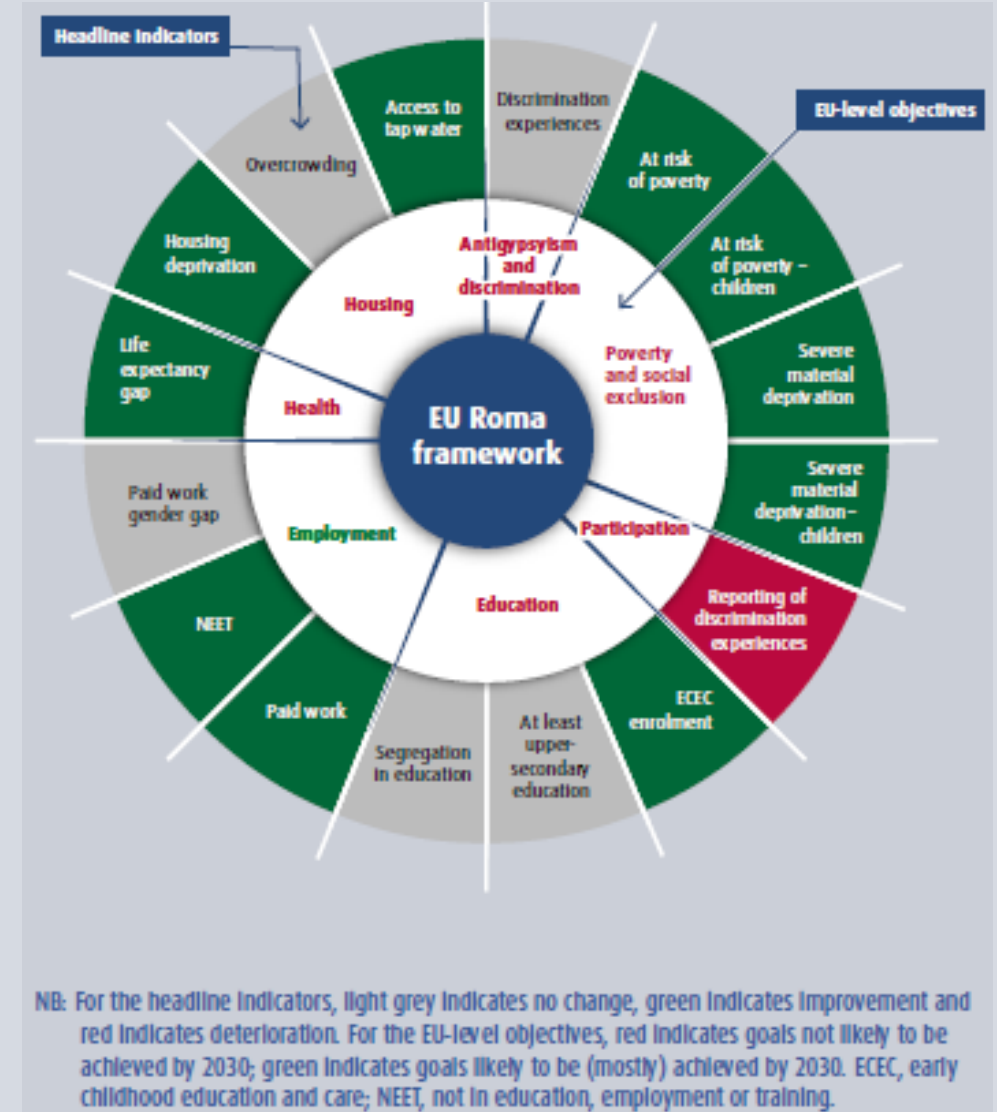
FIGURE 27: PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT TAP WATER INSIDE THE DWELLING, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



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

Summary: Will the EU-level goals be achieved by 2030 - overall?

- **Headline indicators trends:**
 - Improvements in 10 indicators
 - Worsening in 1 indicator
 - No change in 5 indicators
- **EU-level goals:**
 - (most of) EU level targets are likely to be achieved in 1 objective
 - (most of) EU level targets are not likely to be achieved in 6 objectives
 - In the cases of health, poverty, social exclusion and housing, the EU-level goals are not likely to be achieved by 2030, despite recent improvements in indicators



Summary: Will the EU-level goals be achieved by 2030 – by country?

No Member State is likely to achieve the EU-level goals set for

- antigypsyism and discrimination,
- participation or
- health

Two Member States each are likely to achieve the EU-level objectives on:

- poverty and social exclusion (BG, HU)
- education (BG, IT)

Four Member States each are likely to achieve the objectives on:

- employment (BG, HU, IT, RO)
- housing (CZ, EL, IT, ES)

Member States have the most difficulty with targets related to closing the gap between Roma/ Travellers and the general population.

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

(*) France's sample comprises Gens du voyage.

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

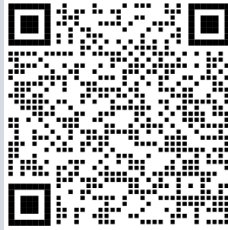
NB: Red colouring indicates goals not likely to be achieved by 2030; green colouring indicates goals likely to be (mostly) achieved by 2030.

Situation of Roma* as registered by FRA Roma/Travellers surveys

Roma survey 2024

FRA (2025), [Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European Countries: Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024](#), Luxembourg, Publications Office.

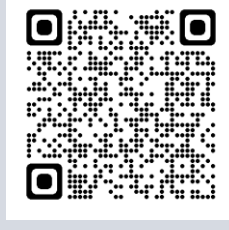
+ [online data visualisation](#)



Roma survey 2021

FRA (2022), [Roma in 10 European countries – Main results: Roma survey 2021](#), Luxembourg, Publications Office.

+ [online data visualisation](#)



Roma and Travellers survey 2019

FRA (2020), [Roma and Travellers in six countries: Roma and Travellers Survey](#), Luxembourg, Publication Office.

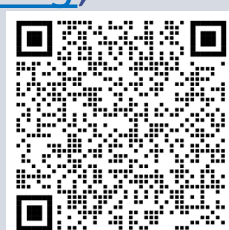
+ [online data visualisation](#)



EU Minorities and Discrimination Survey 2016

FRA (2016), [Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey. Roma – Selected finding](#), Luxembourg, Publications Office.

+ [online data visualisation](#)



- Data include the breakdowns allowing for intersectionality analysis
 - age, sex, activity limitations, degree of urbanisation, at-risk-of-poverty status, type of neighbourhood

Data privacy

- GDPR allows the collection data based on racial and ethnic origin under certain conditions:
 - Explicit consent to the processing of personal data for one or more specified purposes
 - Substantial public interest, on the basis of Union or Member State law
 - Principles of data protection apply to information concerning an identified or identifiable natural person
 - Not applicable to anonymous information or to personal data rendered anonymised
 - Processing for statistical purposes requires appropriate safeguards
 - against possible abuse of data
 - guarantee rights of the data subject

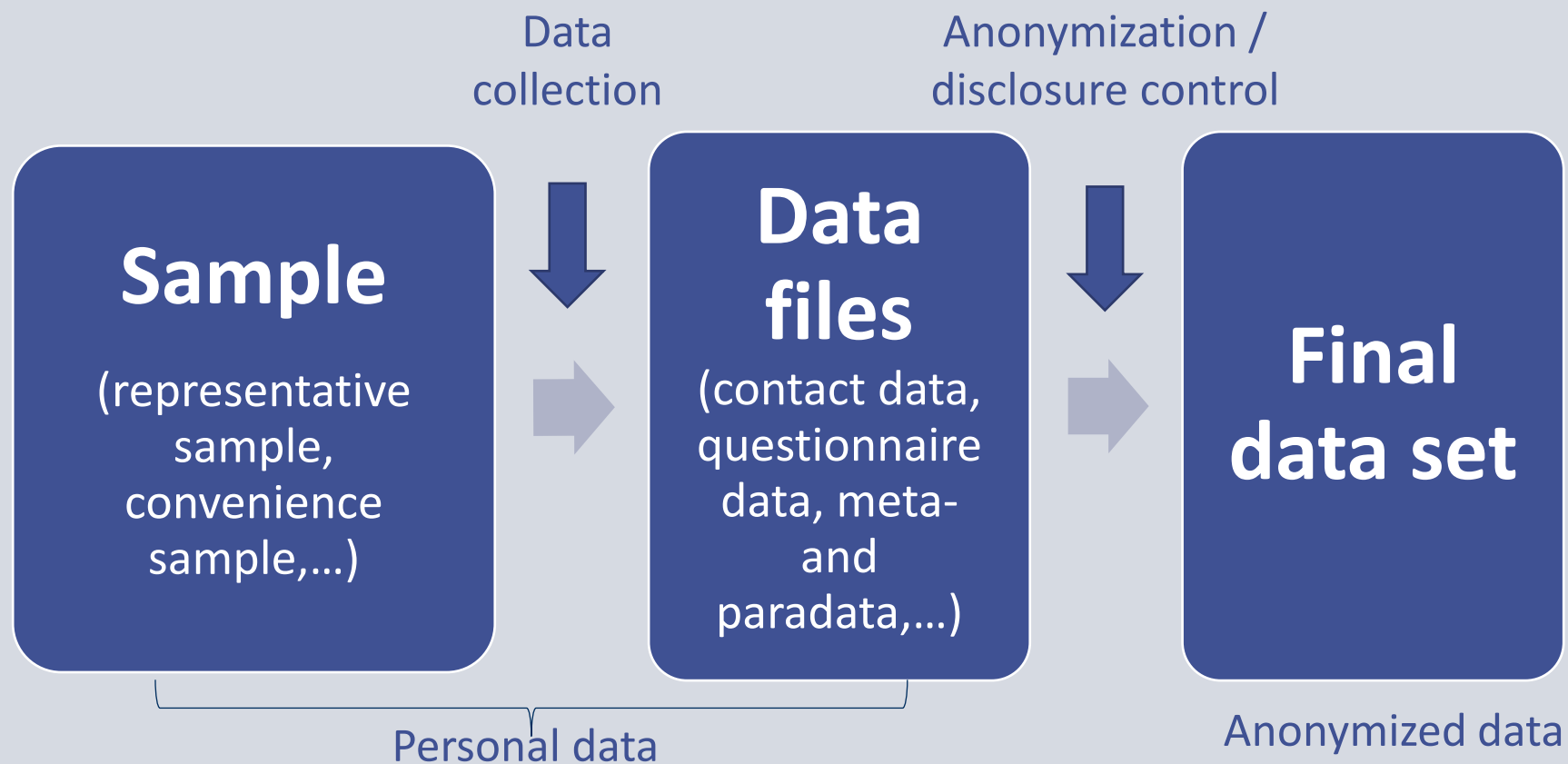
Key principles of data processing

- Lawfulness, fairness and transparency
- Purpose limitation
- Data minimisation
- Data accuracy
- Storage limitation
- Integrity and confidentiality

Rights of data subjects

- Right to be informed
- Right to rectification
- Right to erasure
- Right to restriction of processing
- Right to data portability
- Right to object
- Right to lodge a complaint
- Right to an effective judicial remedy

Data privacy – treatment of personal data in surveys



FRA's Roma surveys – key lessons

- Good **background data** (sampling frame) produce good sample and reliable data on the situation of Roma
- Close **cooperation** with local Roma representatives / civil society plays crucial role in accessing Roma respondents (not only in pandemic times)
- National implementation
 - is **less vulnerable** to impact of external factors (e.g., pandemic) or other unexpected developments
 - is demanding in terms of **striking balance** between national specificities and cross-country comparability

Thank you!

FRA – EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Rennweg 12 – 1030 Vienna – Austria

T +43 158030-0 – F +43 158030-699

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