The Ethnicity Harmonised Standard: Why do we need Gypsy, Roma and Traveller data disaggregation in the UK?

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The current Harmonised Ethnicity Standards and its implications for Gypsy, Roma and Irish Traveller communities

The Government Statistical Service sets national standards to ensure that official statistics are collected consistently and can be compared across services. The Ethnicity Harmonised Standard (EHS) is there to set what ethnicity questions should be included and how they should be asked in public data collection. This briefing addresses the application of the EHS in relation to Roma communities and the wider Gypsy, Roma & Traveller umbrella.
There is significant inconsistency across the UK in how the ethnic identities of Gypsy, Roma and Irish Travellers of Irish heritage are recorded, including within the Ethnicity Harmonised Standard (EHS) and UK Census.

The current EHS was last updated in 2011. Across all the question sets (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) there is inconsistency on how ethnic identities are represented. None of the question sets available in the current EHS include a Roma option. The Gypsy and Irish Traveller communities are recorded differently as well. In England, Scotland and Wales Gypsy and Irish Traveller communities are conflated and the Roma category is completely missing. In Northern Ireland the EHS only includes a category for the Irish Travellers and does not include Roma and Gypsies.

At the moment the Government Statistical Service is advising services to use the 2021 Census as a standard. While the 2021 Census as a standard comes with improvements, as the Roma is listed as a separate ethnic group, it does continue some of the inconsistencies in the current EHS.
In the England and Wales Census 2021, Gypsy and Irish Traveller options are conflated into a single category, while Roma is listed as a separate ethnic group. The Northern Ireland Census 2021 includes response options for Irish Traveller and Roma but does not include Gypsy as a distinct category. Similarly, the Scotland Census 2022 conflates Gypsy/Irish Traveller and lists Roma separately.

What would improve the Ethnicity Harmonised Standard for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities?

Although frequently grouped together in policy discussions and administrative data, Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities are not a single, homogeneous group. Gypsies and Irish Travellers have long-established histories in Britain, while many Roma families are more recent migrants from Central and Eastern Europe [1]. These communities differ significantly in their migration histories, legal status, socioeconomic circumstances and experiences with state institutions. Despite this, official classifications often fail to reflect these distinctions [2].

Gypsy, Roma and Irish Traveller people experience some of the highest levels of inequality in the UK, yet efforts to understand and address these inequalities are consistently undermined by systemic problems in how ethnicity is recorded, reported and analysed [3]. Conflating distinct groups obscures important differences in lived experience, socioeconomic outcomes and service needs, while the

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omission of specific identities in some nations leads to under-representation and misclassification.

The current EHS approach limits the ability of government departments, public bodies and service providers to monitor inequalities effectively, meet their Public Sector Equality Duty obligations and develop evidence-based policy responses. Inconsistent ethnicity categories have a particularly damaging impact in areas such as health, education, the justice system, social care and housing, where Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities experience well-documented, but often very different, forms of disadvantage.

A harmonised and fully disaggregated approach to ethnicity classification, applied both to the Ethnicity Harmonised Standard and the 2031 Census, would ensure consistent ethnic categories across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland while allowing distinct groups to be recorded separately rather than merged into broad or conflated categories. In practice, this would enable direct comparison of data between nations and address current inconsistencies that limit the usefulness of ethnicity data for policy and service planning.

Including Roma and disaggregating 'Gypsy', 'Roma' and 'Traveller' into distinct response options would allow individuals from these communities to self-identify more accurately and increase trust in official statistics by aligning categories with how people understand and describe their own identities. A harmonised and disaggregated approach would also improve the quality, accuracy and inclusiveness of ethnicity data, strengthen equality monitoring under the Equality Act 2010, and support more targeted and effective public policy.

Why would inclusion of Roma and disaggregation of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller data be good for policy development?

Disaggregated ethnicity data for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities is essential to effective policy development , delivery and evaluation [4], particularly in relation to national strategies such as the Fit for the future: 10 Year Health Plan for England [5], Our Children, Our Future: Tackling Child Poverty [6] Keeping Children Safe, Helping Families Thrive [7] or the HM Prison and Probation Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Strategy (no link available). These strategies explicitly commit to reducing inequalities and improving outcomes for groups who experience persistent disadvantages. Without accurate and detailed ethnicity data, these commitments cannot be fully realised.

The 10 Year Health Plan for England [5] places a strong emphasis on prevention, population health management and tackling health inequalities. It plans to tackle health inequalities through targeting "inclusion health groups". Gypsy, Roma and Travellers fall under the definition of inclusion health groups as communities that experience some of the poorest health outcomes in England [8], including lower life expectancy, poorer mental health and significant barriers to accessing primary care [9]. However, these experiences are not uniform across communities. Current available data does not reflect the particular context of each community under the "GRT" umbrella as they either miss data on Roma or they conflate the data by mixing two or more of these communities.

Inclusion of a separate Roma category and Gypsy, Roma and Traveller disaggregated data is required to identify specific patterns of need, design targeted interventions, allocate resources effectively and monitor whether NHS reforms are improving access and outcomes for each group.

Similarly, Our Children, Our Future: Tackling Child Poverty recognises that child poverty, educational exclusion and poor health outcomes are closely linked and require early, targeted intervention. Children from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller backgrounds face disproportionately high levels of disadvantage, including low school attendance, higher exclusion rates and poorer educational attainment [10]. None of the datasets available currently reflects the particular educational experiences or outcomes of Roma, Gypsy or Traveller groups. Inclusion of a Roma category and Gypsy, Roma and Traveller disaggregated data is necessary to understand how these challenges differ between communities, to inform education and children's services policy, and to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions aimed at breaking cycles of intergenerational disadvantage.

High-quality, harmonised data on Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities is essential for delivering the Keeping Children Safe, Helping Families Thrive plan. There is growing evidence that Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children are overrepresented in child welfare services [11]. For example, recent research confirms Gypsy/Roma children are two times more likely to be cared for by the state. The same research indicates that children of Irish Traveller heritage are 2.6 times more likely to be in the same situation [12].

Current classification makes it impossible to differentiate experiences of Roma children to those from the Gypsy children. Current national datasets either under count them or group them into broad categories that mask their specific needs. Without reliable, consistent data, local authorities cannot identify patterns of risk, understand barriers to early help, or design culturally appropriate family support and kinship care pathways. Better data would enable earlier, more effective intervention, support targeted workforce training, and ensure that reforms to child protection and family help genuinely reach children who are currently least visible in the system.

Without inclusion of a Roma category and separate data for each ethnic group, inequalities remain hidden, policy responses are blunted, and progress cannot be measured. Inclusion of a separate Roma category and disaggregation between Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities within the EHS is therefore fundamental to evidence-based policymaking, accountability and the delivery of equitable outcomes across health, education and wider social policy.

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How would this improve equality monitoring?

Accurate and disaggregated ethnicity data for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities is essential for meaningful equality monitoring. Aggregated categories obscure significant inequalities and prevent policymakers from identifying, understanding and addressing the different experiences and outcomes faced by each group [13].

Published surveys and research show that these communities experience distinct and unequal outcomes. For example, the Evidence for Equality national survey found very high rates of racial abuse, poor health, economic deprivation and educational inequality among Roma, Gypsy and Traveller people, with rates of physical assault and socioeconomic disadvantage exceeding those of other ethnic minorities in the UK [14]. Without disaggregated data, these differences remain hidden, making it impossible to monitor inequalities accurately.

Systematic academic research also highlights severe health disparities. For example, a recent review of maternal and infant outcomes found significantly poorer outcomes for women and babies from these communities, including higher preterm births and lower birth weights [15]. Equality monitoring in health services cannot capture or respond to these disparities without granular ethnicity data.

Education research similarly shows that pupils from these backgrounds have among the lowest attainment and participation rates, and some of the highest rates of permanent exclusion in the UK. These patterns differ between Gypsy, Roma and Traveller groups, demonstrating the need for disaggregated data to monitor educational equality effectively [16].

The Government's Ethnicity Facts and Figures platform reflects the same inconsistencies, with some sections including Roma, others omitting them, and some combining Gypsy and Roma into a single category. This inconsistency makes it difficult to assess the specific impact of national strategies and policies on each community.

Robust and consistent data is also essential for equality monitoring in children's social care, particularly given evidence of discrimination [17]. High-quality data is a prerequisite for recognising patterns of inequality, challenging discriminatory practice and ensuring that reforms genuinely improve outcomes for marginalised groups.

Parliamentary inquiry evidence further confirms that Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities experience some of the greatest inequalities across health, education and housing, and that current data gaps seriously limit policymakers' ability to design evidence-based interventions [18].

Without disaggregated ethnicity categories, official data risks subsuming these communities into broad "White" or "Other" categories. A harmonised and disaggregated approach would ensure that differences between groups are visible, enabling policymakers to monitor inequalities accurately, tailor services, measure impact and fulfil legal duties to advance equality across public services.

How could Including Roma and disaggregation of the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller data improve service delivery?

Disaggregated ethnicity data for each of the additional groups requested is essential for effective service delivery, particularly in health, social care, education and housing because aggregated categories conceal important differences in need, access and outcomes.

Without disaggregation, health services cannot reliably identify which communities are disproportionately affected (by concerns such as access to services, engagement or health outcomes), plan culturally appropriate support, or evaluate whether health policies are working.

Research consistently shows that Roma, Gypsy and Traveller communities experience significantly worse health outcomes than the general population. Reports led by the NHS Race and Health Observatory have identified that suicide rates for these communities may be up to seven times higher than for other groups in England, while life expectancy is up to ten years shorter, stark indicators of urgent unmet need. A key contributor to these disparities is the lack of granular data and the resulting absence of culturally appropriate, accessible health services [19].

Qualitative studies also demonstrate that members of these communities face stigma, mistrust of services and communication barriers that deter help seeking and engagement with mainstream mental health care. Unless data identifies each distinct group, services cannot be designed to overcome these barriers [20].

Addressing these challenges requires more accurate, consistent, and meaningful data [21]. Yet current data practices fall short. Inconsistencies and a lack of disaggregation limit insights into different groups' unique circumstances.

For instance, the Office for National Statistics separates 'Roma' but combines 'Gypsy' and 'Irish Traveller', while the Department for Education (DfE) recognises 'Traveller of Irish Heritage' but merges 'Gypsy/Roma'. Even within the DfE, reporting is inconsistent. For example, the DfE's 'Children looked after' data series uses 'Gypsy/Roma' as one combined category, and 'Traveller of Irish Heritage' as another. However, the DfE's 'Children in need' data series refers to 'Gypsy/Irish Traveller' as one combined category, like the ONS does, and omits to include a Roma category, instead subsuming this under 'Any other White background'. Some publications of particular interest to the Roma community, including the 'Elective home education' data series, also currently do not feature the detailed ethnicity breakdowns needed to understand the situation of Roma children.

The recent national review, It's Silent: Race, Racism and Safeguarding Children by the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel [22] fails to mention Gypsy, Roma, or Irish Traveller children, further underscoring their invisibility in national safeguarding discourse.

In education, the absence of a distinct Roma category and the merging of Gypsy/Roma or Gypsy/Irish Traveller groups obscures stark differences in attendance, exclusion, attainment and access to support. Roma pupils, for example, often face additional barriers linked to recent migration, language acquisition and experiences of discrimination, yet these needs remain invisible when data collapses them into broader categories. Without clear, consistent ethnicity recording, schools and local authorities cannot identify specific problems, evaluate the impact of targeted interventions, or ensure that safeguarding and SEND pathways are equitable and culturally appropriate.

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Housing data suffers from similar limitations. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller families experience some of the highest rates of homelessness, overcrowding and insecure accommodation in the UK, yet inconsistent categorisation prevents local authorities from understanding which groups are most affected and why. Roma households are frequently misclassified under "Any other White background", masking distinct experiences of exploitation, poor quality private rented housing and barriers to accessing social housing. Disaggregated data would enable councils to address unlawful evictions, plan appropriate site provision and design housing support that reflects the lived realities of each community rather than treating them as a single, homogeneous group.

When Gypsy, Roma and Traveller groups are merged, omitted or categorised differently across datasets, professionals cannot identify who is being over referred, under supported or disproportionately affected by safeguarding decisions. The lack of disaggregated data hides distinct experiences, leaving emerging risks, barriers to early help, and patterns of discrimination invisible. As a result, local authorities cannot design targeted interventions, allocate resources effectively, or evaluate whether services are reaching the children who need them most.

As outlined above, Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities experience poor outcomes across many areas of life. These communities are diverse, and their experiences, as well as the challenges, barriers and enablers that shape them, differ significantly. Some Gypsy and Traveller groups have a nomadic or semi nomadic lifestyle, while most Roma in the UK are settled. Gypsies and Travellers are typically native English speakers, whereas Roma communities often speak various Roma dialects and/or other languages.

The lack of a distinct Roma category, and the frequent conflation of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities, leads to inaccurate data. This can result in inappropriate services and delivery failures.

Why do we need inclusion of Roma and disaggregation of the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller data to improve resource allocation?

To allocate resources fairly and effectively, public bodies need disaggregated data for each of the additional ethnic groups requested. Aggregated categories mask critical differences in need, demand and outcomes, leading to misallocation of funding and services.

Health and Mental Health: Research consistently shows stark health inequalities for these communities, including poor access to care, discrimination and worse outcomes compared with the general population and other ethnic groups. A recent NHS Race and Health Observatory linked review reported that mental health outcomes among Gypsy, Roma and Traveller people are significantly worse than average, with barriers to accessing culturally appropriate services due in part to the lack of tailored data to inform planning and delivery. Without disaggregated data, commissioners cannot identify which groups have the highest unmet need and allocate funding accordingly. [23]

A feasibility study in Wales highlighted that under representation of Gypsy and Traveller communities in routine mental health and administrative datasets seriously limits the ability to estimate service use and plan appropriate support [24].

Child welfare services: Available research shows that children from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities are over represented within child welfare services, but the use of conflated ethnicity categories makes it difficult to understand the scale or causes of this involvement. As a result, it becomes harder to target preventative and support services effectively [25].

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Resource allocation and data infrastructure: Official statistics also demonstrate that census data for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller groups differ across nations, and population estimates vary widely, undermining resource planning at national and local levels [26]. For this reason, disaggregated data is essential for identifying true prevalence, service gaps and workforce needs, and for equitable distribution of funds across health, education, housing and social care in line with strategies such as Fit for the future: 10 Year Health Plan for England or Our Children, Our Future: Tackling Child Poverty.

What other benefits could inclusion of Roma and disaggregation of the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller data bring?

Disaggregated ethnicity data for each of the additional groups requested is essential for safeguarding, social inclusion and access to justice. When services use broad or conflated ethnicity categories, or fail to capture distinct identities for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller families, this limits understanding of lived experience, reinforces structural bias and impedes equitable access to justice and support.

Granular data is also vital for identifying and addressing barriers to justice. Each group has distinct experiences of discrimination, mistrust of statutory services and differing levels of engagement with legal processes, yet these differences are obscured when data is merged or incomplete. Without separate data for Gypsies, Roma and Irish Travellers, it is impossible to see who is unable to access early legal advice or who faces structural obstacles in challenging decisions.

Research shows that families are often referred to generically as "Gypsy/Roma/Traveller" in serious child safeguarding case reviews, obscuring the distinct cultural, historical and social realities of Romani, Irish Traveller and other groups.

One recent analysis of safeguarding reviews involving these communities highlights systemic shortcomings in how services understand, represent and work with families, including failures to take account of identity, culture and community context - factors that directly shape decision-making [27].

Without granular data, charities like Roma Support Group, Friends Families and Travellers, Traveller Movement and Advicenow have shown how cultural identity and voice are erased in formal reviews, contributing to decisions that may not reflect family realities, support inclusion, or protect cultural continuity. Service design and justice processes cannot be properly evaluated or reformed, because data does not reveal which groups are most affected or how their outcomes differ.

The lack of specific data contributes to a cycle where:

- families cannot articulate their identity in official systems that affect their lives,
- services are unable to adapt practice, policy or training to meet distinct needs, and
- accountability for discrimination or unequal treatment remains hidden.

Disaggregated ethnicity data would support:

- better tracking of interventions and outcomes for specific groups,
- inclusive service design that avoids homogenising families or misinterpreting their needs, and
- more robust evaluation of policies intended to protect and empower marginalised communities.

Supporting evidence shows that aggregated data makes it difficult for policymakers and practitioners to detect discrimination or problems with access to justice and inclusive service delivery.

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What other government statistics could help Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities?

In addition to asking about ethnic groups, government surveys and censuses can use related questions to improve identification, understanding, and representation of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities. These questions help provide context, validate responses, and allow cross-analysis with other socio-economic and cultural characteristics. Examples include:

- Country of birth: Asking respondents for their country of birth can help distinguish between Roma populations born in the UK and those who have migrated from other countries in Europe. This is important for targeting services, understanding migration patterns, and addressing language or integration needs;
- Nationality/National Identity: Questions about national identity can capture how individuals self-identify beyond broad ethnic categories, reflecting cultural heritage, citizenship, or community affiliation. For instance, Irish Travellers may identify primarily with Irish national identity even if resident in the UK.
- Language spoken at home: Including questions on primary language(s) spoken at home can highlight needs for translation, interpretation, or culturally appropriate services. For Roma populations, this can identify speakers of Romani dialects or other minority languages.
- Religion or belief: Religion or belief questions provide additional context about cultural practices, which may inform service provision, education planning, or public health strategies;
- Parent/Family background: Collecting data on parents' or caregivers' ethnic groups can provide intergenerational insights and help understand the influence of family heritage on socio-economic outcomes.;
- Accommodation type: For Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities, data on housing or site type can help contextualize socio-economic outcomes and support evidence-based service planning in areas such as education, health, and social care.

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