Some people living in England are being left further behind, including Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children.

Inequalities in outcomes of these people can be exacerbated because of:

- Poor internal organisation of group
- Small group size
- Distinctive service needs that are not met
- Cultural barriers
- Social invisibility
- Lack of data
- Socio-economic deprivation
- Stigma and prejudice
- Cultural barriers
- Social invisibility
- Lack of data
- Socio-economic deprivation
- Stigma and prejudice

Higher rates of exclusion from school

Exclusions from school for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children were much higher than the national average in 2012/13:

- Other White children: 41.8 per 1,000
- Gypsy and Roma children: 136.3 per 1,000
- Traveller children: 169.4 per 1,000

Educational attainment of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children was lower

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children had lower attainment levels in their early years in 2013/14 compared to other White children:

- Other White children: 61.8%
- Gypsy and Roma children: 19.1%
- Traveller children: 30.9%

Fewer achieved at least five A*-C GCSEs or equivalent, including English and mathematics in 2012/13:

- Other White children: 60.3%
- Gypsy and Roma children: 13.8%
- Traveller children: 17.5%
Life expectancy was lower

The average age at death of people whose death certificates indicate they had a learning disability was 58 years compared to 82 years without a learning disability.

Mortality rates among people with moderate to severe learning disabilities are three times greater than in the general population.

Access to primary care remained problematic

People with learning disabilities have a higher rate of admission to hospital for conditions which should normally be managed within primary care: 76 admissions for every 1,000 adults per year, compared with 15 per 1,000 population for adults without learning disabilities.

Immigration detention

The UK is the only country in the European Union without a time limit on how long it can detain people subject to immigration controls.

The number of self harm incidents in Immigration Removal Centres has more than doubled between 2011 and 2014 (158 incidents to 352).

Homelessness

The number of rough sleepers has increased.

The number of households placed in temporary accommodation by Local Authorities in September 2014 was the highest it had been in five years.

Of these, 45,620 included dependent children and/or a pregnant woman.

2,080 families with dependent children were placed in bed and breakfast (B&B) style accommodation.

15,260 were placed outside their own Local Authority area.

Using the evidence that we have gathered, there are areas where England has improved and got fairer, and areas where it has got worse. Improvements need to be made across the board to really aim for a fairer England.

All references available at: www.equalityhumanrights.com/IsEnglandFairer