



Омбудсман України
Ombudsman of Ukraine



SOCIAL ATLAS OF ROMA COMMUNITIES IN THE ZAKARPATTIA REGION

Part I

Analytical Report



Abbreviations

ASC	——	Administrative Services Centre
CAPI	——	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CRO	——	Civil Registry Office
EC	——	Employment Centres
FLA	——	free legal aid
h/h	——	household
IDP	——	internally displaced persons
LSG	——	local self-government bodies
SMS	——	State Migration Service of Ukraine
SPO	——	Social Protection Office
SSC	——	Social Services Centre
WASH	——	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of their authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy of the Council of Europe.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. About the survey	4
2. General overview of Roma communities in the Zakarpattia Region	5
3. Roma communities in the Zakarpattia Region	11
3.1 Uzhhorod community of the Zakarpattia Region	11
3.2 Mukachevo community of the Zakarpattia Region	18
3.3 Berehove community of the Zakarpattia Region	24
3.4 Kholmok community of the Zakarpattia Region	30
3.5 Svaliava community of the Zakarpattia Region	36
3.6 Perechyn community of the Zakarpattia Region	41
3.7 Vynohradiv community of the Zakarpattia Region	46
3.8 Vylok community of the Zakarpattia Region	52
3.9 Turi Remety community of the Zakarpattia Region	58
3.10 Onokivtsi community of the Zakarpattia Region	62
4. CONCLUSION	65

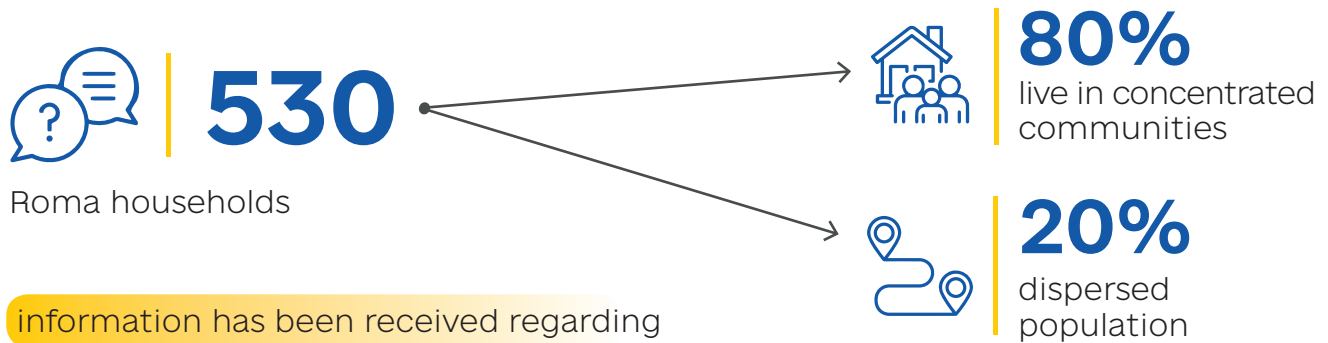
1. About the survey



- The survey was initiated by the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, with the support of the Council of Europe Office. Vox Populi, a research agency, and Chiricli Roma Women Fund, an international charitable organisation, contributed to the implementation of the survey;

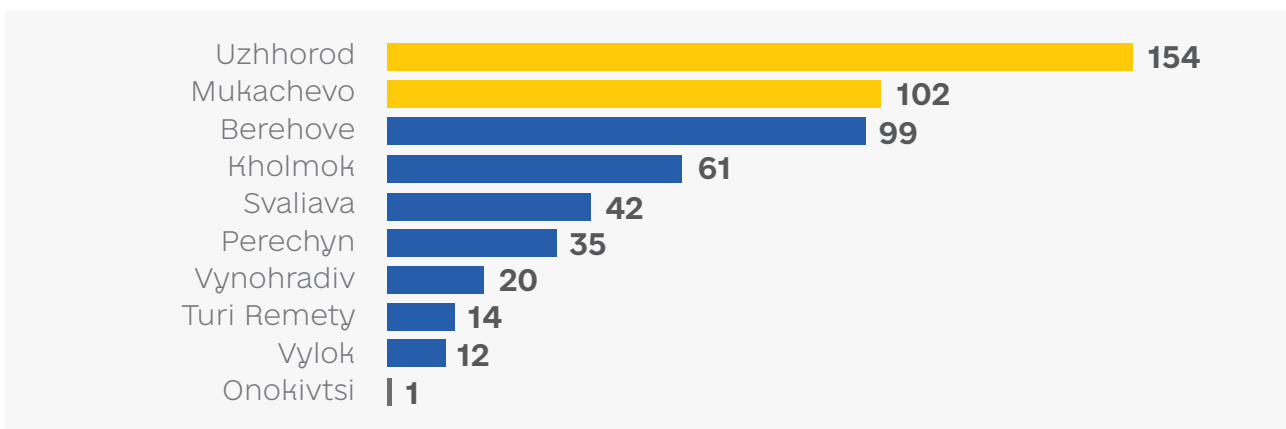


- The survey was conducted in Roma households in the Zakarpattia Region using face-to-face computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI);
- In total, between July and September 2025, interviews were conducted with



- The survey covered communities with the highest density of Roma populations in the Zakarpattia Region, as well as communities where the Roma population is geographically dispersed, enabling the identification of different patterns of access to rights and services.

Fig. 1. The largest Roma communities in the Zakarpattia Region (by number of households surveyed)



2. General overview of Roma communities in the Zakarpattia Region



I. HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION:

- Only 5% of Roma households are single-person ones, i.e. they consist of just one person. Meanwhile, 19% consist of 2–3 people, 30% of 4–5 people, and 46% of 6 people or more. **The median number of members in a typical household is 5;**
- **85% of households have children under the age of 18. The median number of children in these households is 3;**
- Among the adult members of households, 44% are men and 56% are women. By age group: 23% are aged 18–24, 25% are aged 25–34, 21% are aged 35–44, 15% are aged 45–54, 9% are aged 55–64, and 7% are aged 65 and over. The median age is 35;
- 49% of the children are boys and 51% are girls. By age: 13% are aged 0–2, 25% are aged 3–6, 19% are aged 7–9, 29% are aged 10–14, and 14% are aged 15–17.

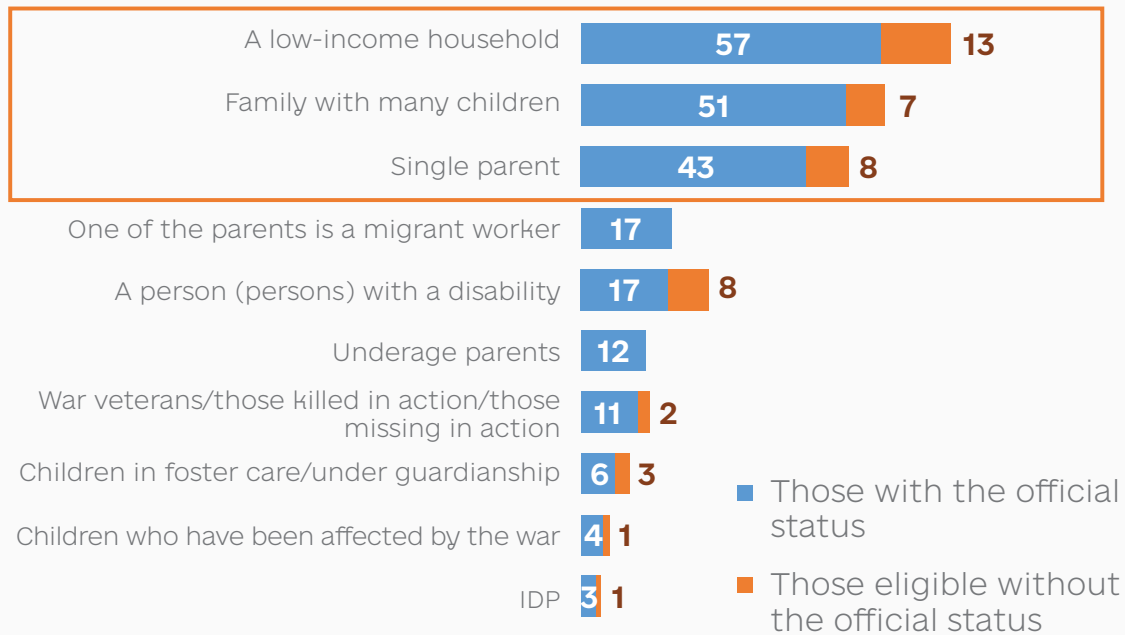
II. IDENTITY DOCUMENTS:

- **96% of Roma adults hold at least one identity document.** Most often, adult members have a passport (94%), a birth certificate (93%) and a personal identification number (93%). 8% hold a pension card;
- Overall, 18% of households have at least one adult member who lacks either a birth certificate, a passport or a personal identification number. Among these households, 71% report that they need assistance with completing paperwork.

III. SOCIAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

- Among Roma households, 57% have a low-income household status (a further 13% are eligible), 51% are families with many children (a further 7% are eligible), and 43% are single parents. Other statuses are also quite common (a further 8% are in need of obtaining one);

Fig. 2. What percentage of Roma households have the relevant status?



- A total of 23% of households are in need of obtaining at least one of the listed statuses. Of those who have this need, 55% reported needing help in applying for this status.

IV. EDUCATION:

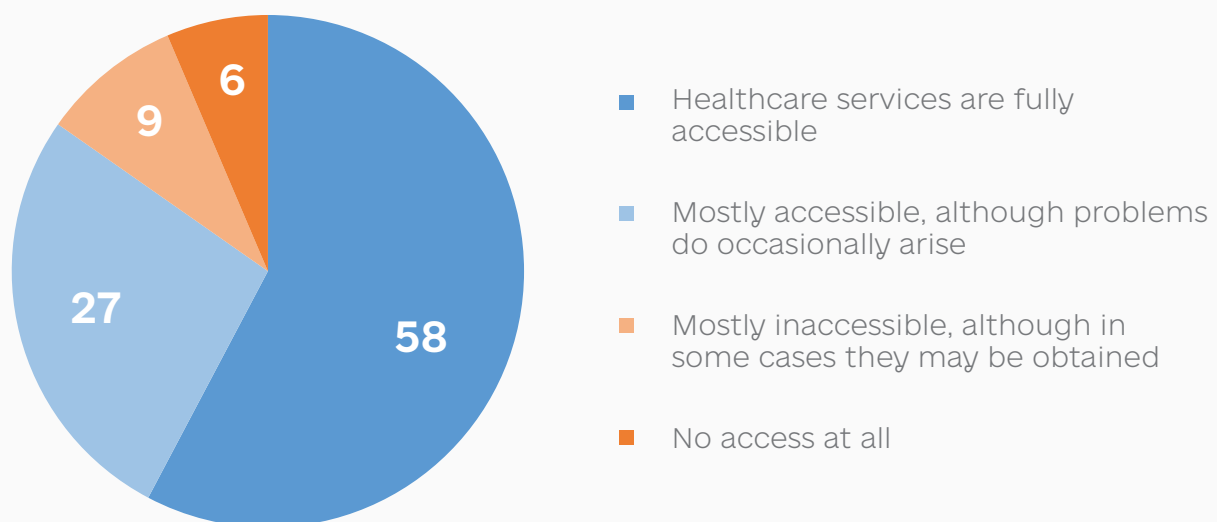
- **One in four Roma adults (25%) has no education at all** (19% of men and 30% of women). 22% have only completed primary education, 41% have partially completed secondary education, and 6% have completed secondary education. Only 5% have completed vocational school or have a degree;
- **Among children aged 6–17, 76% attend school.** Specifically, 76% of children aged 6–9, 87% of children aged 10–14, and 51% of children aged 15–17. Among the reasons given for not attending, respondents often cited a lack of funds or lack of access, problems with paperwork, and – in the case of older children – the fact that they had already completed a sufficient number of years of schooling;
- In terms of the format of education, 52% of children in the households are enrolled in face-to-face learning, 2% in distance learning, 12% in home-based learning, 25% in family-based learning, and 9% are involved in non-formal education;
- 45% of children attend developmental and supplementary educational institutions, although in almost all cases (41% of the 45%) these are Sunday schools attached to churches;
- **According to 29% of households, they need support in organising their children's education.** Among those who have this need, 85% mention financial or other material support. This is followed by sanitation facilities (35%), internet access (34%), catching up on missed schooling (29%), and the provision of gadgets (25%);

- At the same time, 65% of households are confident that if their children or grandchildren wanted to, they could obtain vocational education;
- Among the Roma respondents, 40% understand and speak Romani fluently, a further 9% understand it but hardly speak it, and 5% understand it only to a limited extent. On the other hand, 43% of the households do not speak Romani at all.

V. HEALTH CARE:

- **90% of Roma adults are registered with a family doctor. 89% of children are registered with a paediatrician;**
- Overall, 17% of households have at least one adult member who is not registered. In such households, 68% stated that they needed help with filing the declaration;
- Over the past six months, 80% of households have consulted their family doctor. Among those who sought help, 68% stated that the consultation completely resolved their issues, 29% said it did so in some cases but not in others (and the remaining 3% replied that the consultation failed to resolve their issues);
- 32% of households are in need of consultations with specialised practitioners;
- 18% of households need to have a member recognised as disabled. Among those who have such a need, 86% require assistance with the paperwork;
- **Overall, 58% of households consider healthcare services to be fully accessible to them,** whilst a further 27% consider them to be largely accessible (albeit with some difficulties). 15% consider healthcare services to be mostly or completely inaccessible.

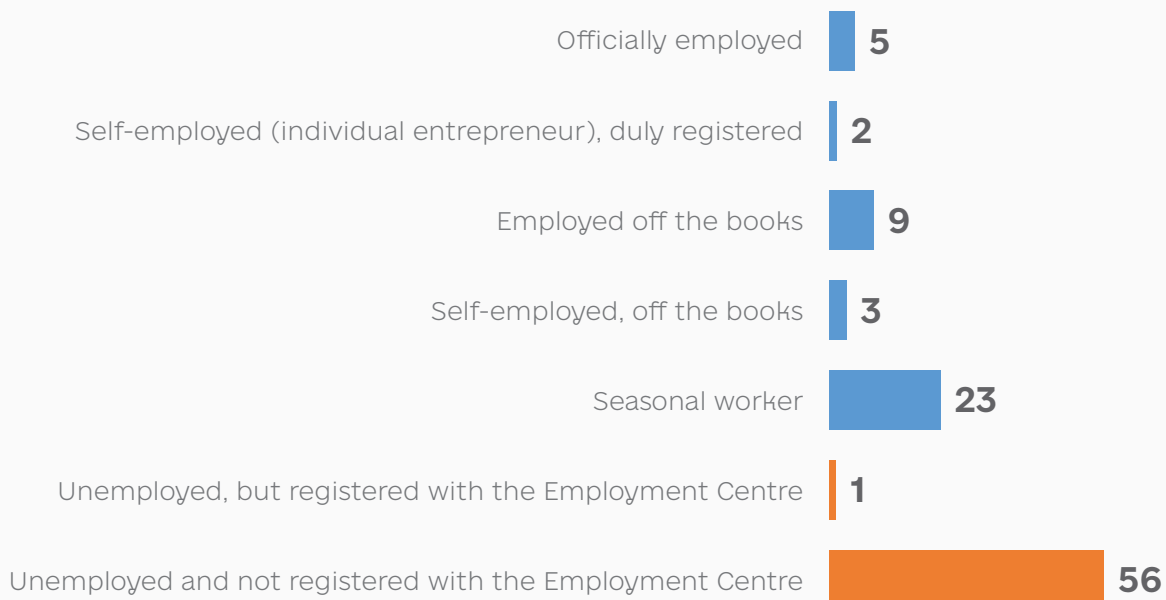
Fig. 3. What percentage of Roma households have the relevant status?



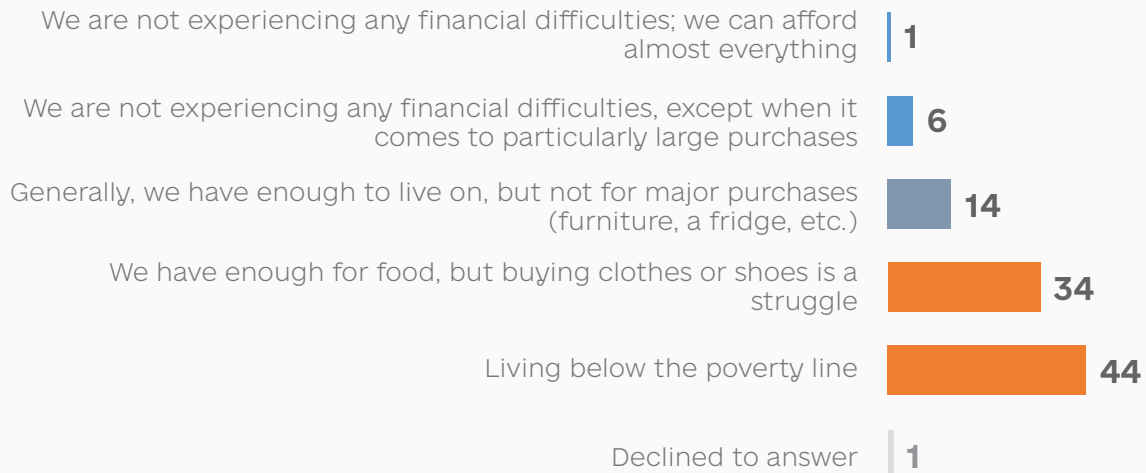
VI. FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL SUPPORT:

- **56% of Roma adults are not employed or registered with the Employment Centre** (41% of men and 68% of women). A further 1% are not employed but are registered with the Employment Centre;
- 19% have steady jobs as employees or are self-employed (mostly off the books). A further 23% of respondents are in seasonal employment;

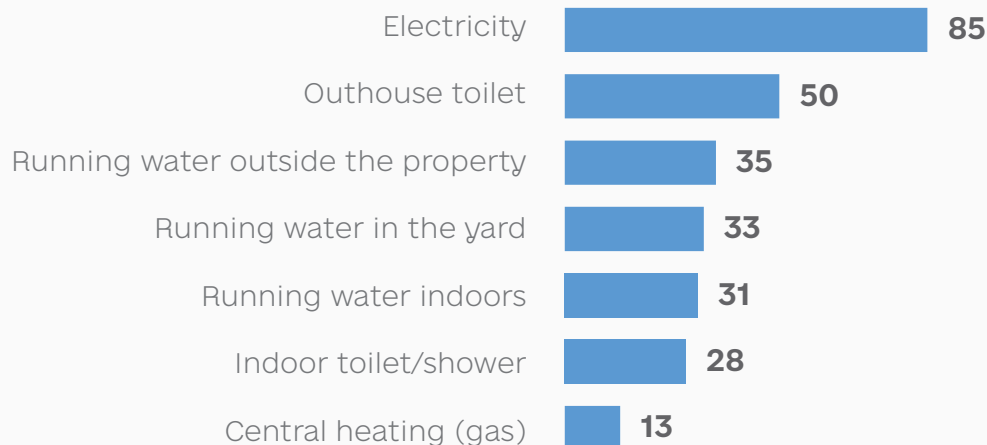
Fig. 4. Employment of adult members



- **Furthermore, 59% indicated that their household was in urgent, or at least considerable, need of assistance with finding employment** (of these, 23% cited an urgent need, whilst the remaining 36% said such a need existed to a greater extent);
- 60% of households receive social benefits. The most common are: benefits for single parents (22% of all recipients), pensions (19%), benefits for families with many children (18%), benefits for low-income households (14%) and benefits for people with disabilities (8%);
- According to 27% of households, one of their members needs help with applying for social benefits;
- 78% of households have a low or very low standard of living. Notably, in 44% of these cases, the households live below the poverty line.

Fig. 5. Financial situation of the households**VII. LIVING CONDITIONS:**

- **84% of households live in their own flat or house.** 5% rent, 8% live with family/friends, and 2% live in shared accommodation. When it comes to Roma living in their own or rented accommodation, or with family or friends, 99% live in private houses;
- However, when asked what type of housing they have, 33% replied that they own their own home with a formal title deed. 5% live in rented accommodation. And 61% live in their own homes, but without a title deed. A further 1% live in temporary accommodation for IDPs;
- **85% of homes have electricity. Meanwhile, 31% of homes have running water (28% have a shower);**

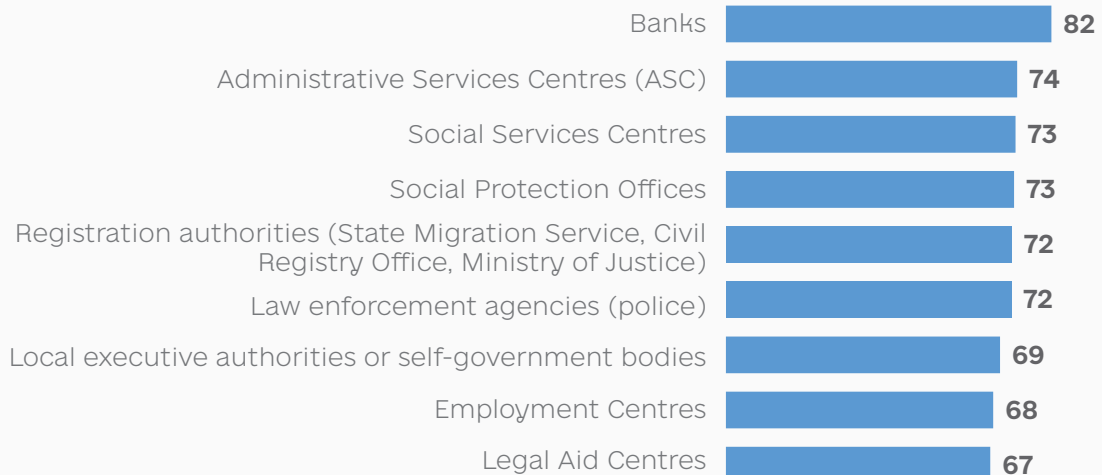
Fig. 6. Which of the following do you have in your home?

- 18% of households are in arrears on their utility bills. The median amount of debt is UAH 6,800. 6% of households receive a subsidy;

VIII. ACCESS TO INSTITUTIONS:

- On average, 72% of households can access specific institutions, ranging from 67% for Legal Aid Centres to 82% for banking institutions;

Fig. 7. Which institutions can they contact if necessary?



IX. DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE:

- 3% of households have experienced some form of violence in the last two years;
- However, 27% have experienced discrimination on the grounds of their ethnic origin over the past six months. Among those who had experienced discrimination, 68% felt discriminated against by government officials, 58% by the police, 55% by employers, 44% by healthcare staff, 40% by the local community, and 24% by educational institutions.

X. HOUSEHOLD RELOCATIONS:

- 17% of households have moved house in the last 2–3 years. Among those who had experience of relocating, 67% cited moving outside Ukraine, whilst 24% reported moving within Ukraine. Moving within the local community or district was not mentioned as much;
- Various reasons were cited for the relocation, including frequent mentions of the war, receiving assistance, and issues relating to employment and job-seeking.

3. Roma communities in the Zakarpattia Region



3.1 Uzhhorod community of the Zakarpattia Region

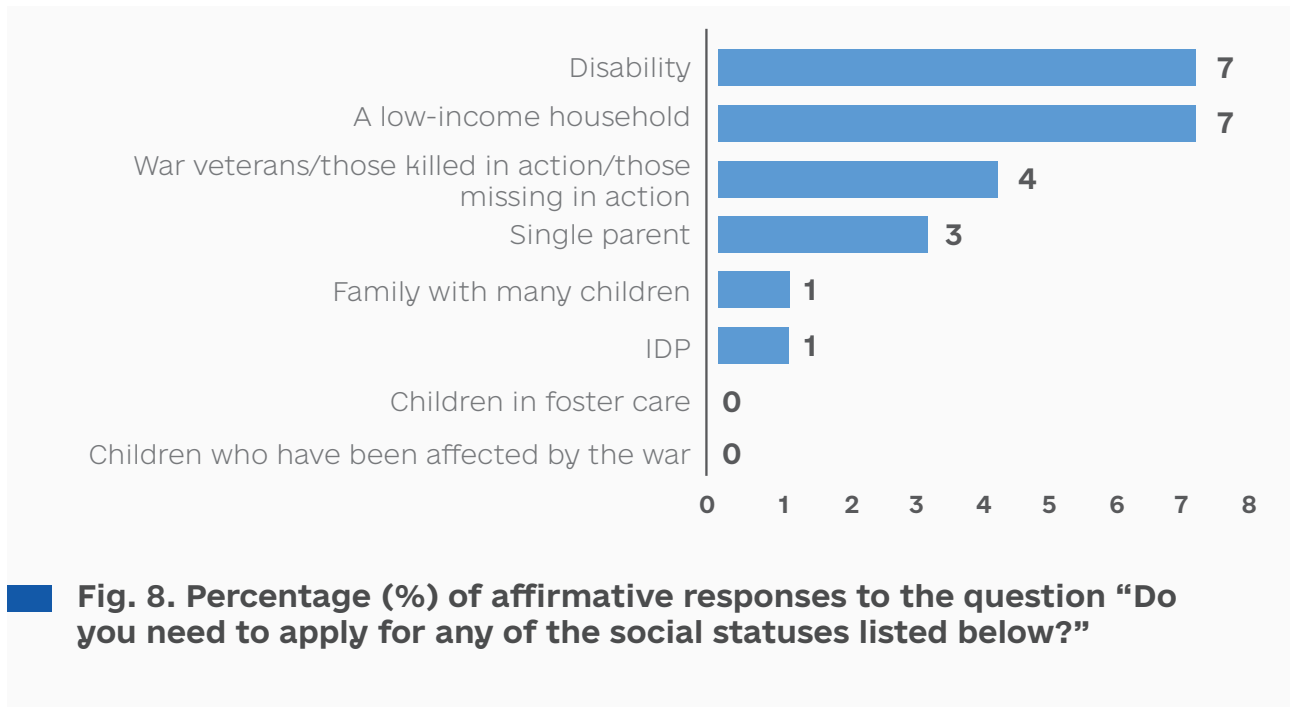


Socio-demographic profile

- A total of 154 households were surveyed in the community, comprising 434 Roma adults and 329 children.
- 35% are married, 33% are cohabiting, 15% are widowed, 7% of respondents are not in a relationship, 7% are divorced, and 1% are not living together but are in a relationship.
- The gender breakdown of adult household members: 45% men and 55% women.
- 12% of the adults surveyed have completed primary education (4 years), 53% have partially completed secondary education, 6% have completed general secondary education, 8% have completed vocational education, 1% have an undergraduate degree, and 20% have no formal education.
- 16% are employed off the books; 13% of respondents work on a seasonal basis; 10% are officially employed; 6% work off the books as self-employed; 1% are self-employed (individual entrepreneurs). The remaining 52% are neither employed, nor registered with the Employment Centre, whilst 2% are not employed but are registered with the Employment Centre.

Registration of social status

- 86% of respondents stated that they needed help with paperwork, whilst 19% indicated that they or other members of their household needed help with applying for social security benefits; 14% found it difficult to say or declined to answer.
- Most frequently (see Fig. 8), respondents indicated a need for assistance in obtaining official recognition of social statuses such as disability (7%), low-income household (7%), war veteran/killed in action/missing in action (4%), single parent (3%), family with many children (1%), IDPs (1%).



Access to healthcare

- The majority of respondents (88%) stated that healthcare services were fully accessible. A further 11% said they were generally accessible (although problems do sometimes arise), whilst 1% stated that healthcare services were generally inaccessible (although they can access them in some cases) (see Fig. 9).

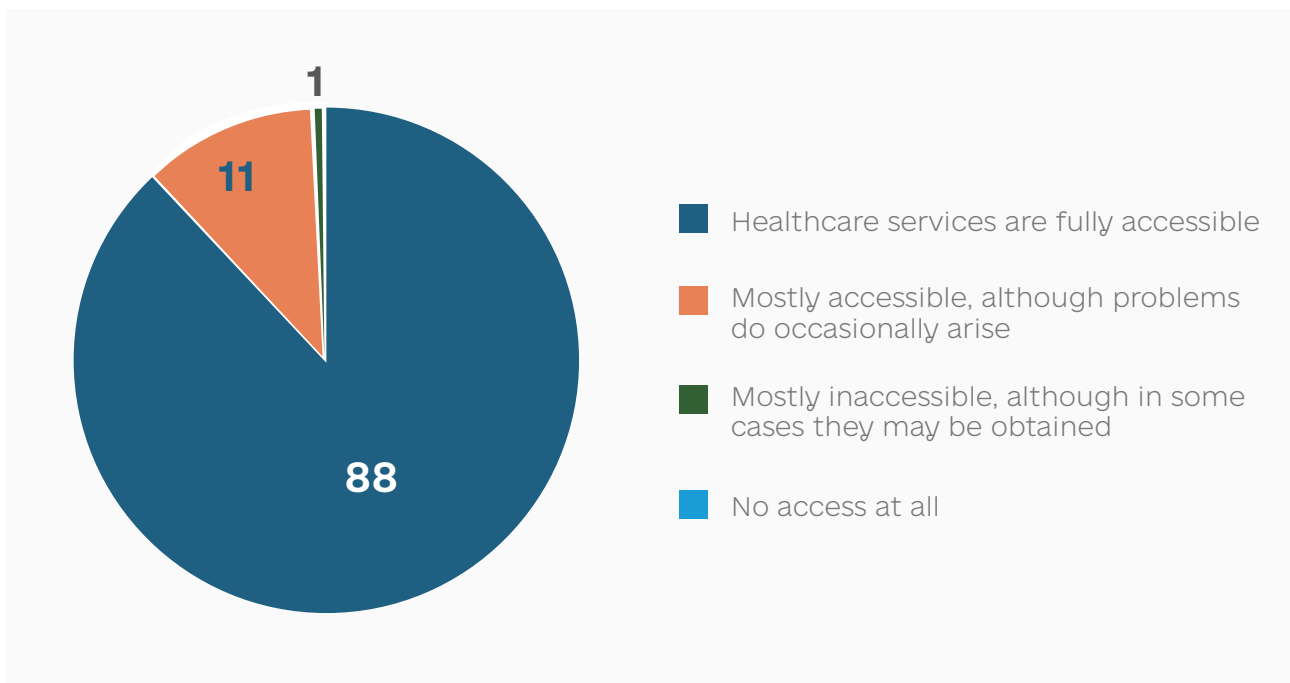
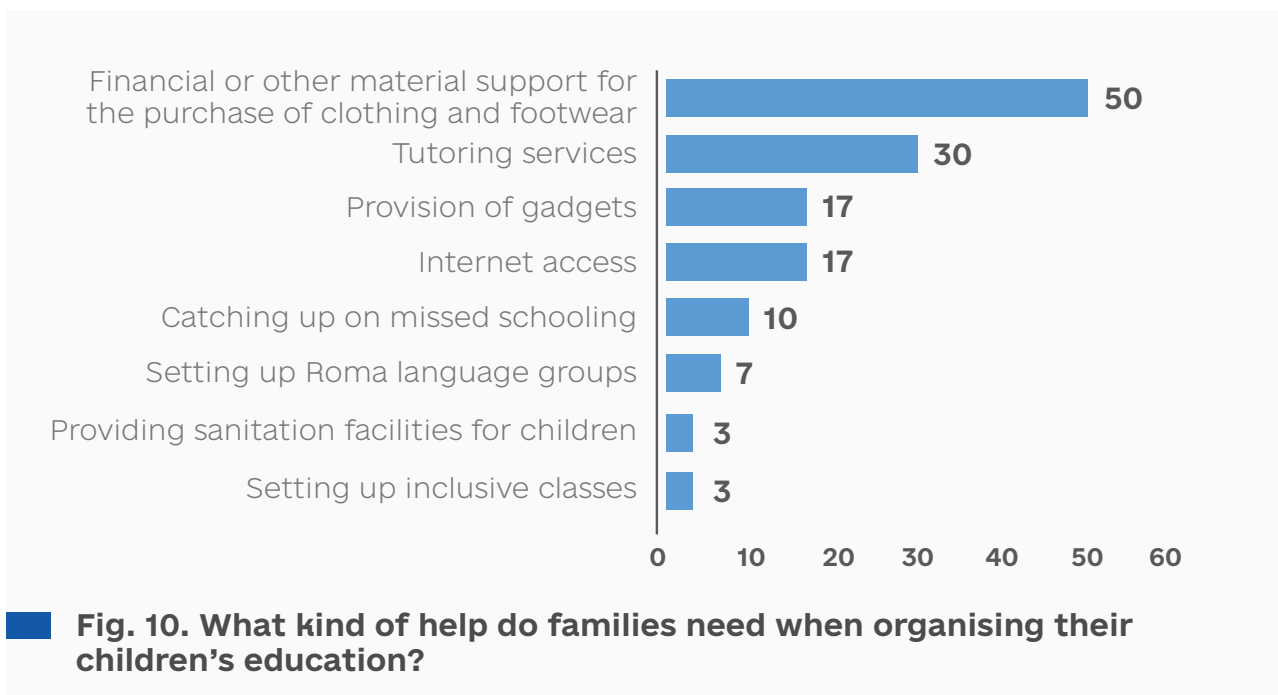


Fig. 9. Breakdown of assessments of the accessibility of healthcare services for Roma families

- 96% of those surveyed are registered with a family doctor, while 4% are not.
- In addition, the majority of respondents (98%) had consulted their family doctor when necessary over the past six months.
- 88% said that consulting their family doctor had completely resolved their issues; the remaining 12% stated that in some cases their issue had been resolved, but in others it had not.
- 62% of respondents said that someone in their household needed help signing a declaration with a family doctor; 8% found it difficult to say or declined to answer.
- 98% of respondents reported that their child was registered with a doctor/ paediatrician, compared with 2% who stated that their child was not registered.
- A third of respondents (34%) stated that they or another member of their household required specialist medical services, whilst 20% required a disability assessment, of whom 87% needed assistance in applying for disability-related social benefits.

Access to education

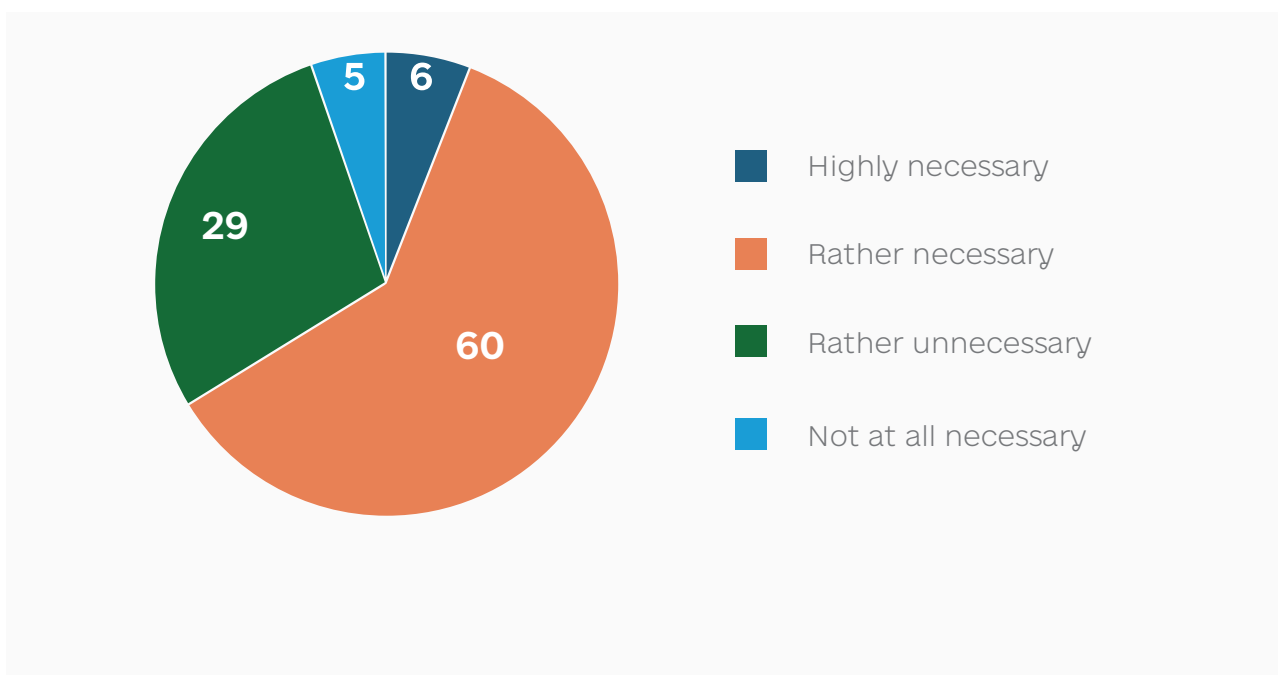
- 85% of respondents stated that their child attended school. In contrast, 15% of those surveyed stated that their children did not attend a secondary school.
- 77% of respondents stated that their children were learning in a face-to-face setting; 4% indicated distance learning; 17% mentioned home-based learning; 2% cited one-to-one tuition; 2% reported tutoring or Sunday school; 2% referred to a centre for catching up on missed learning; and 1% specified an inclusive group.
- When asked about the current facilities available for distance learning, 80% said that, on the whole, they had enough facilities but that some things were lacking; the remaining 20% said they had everything they needed.
- When asked about attendance at educational institutions offering developmental and support programmes, 23% of respondents stated that their children attended Sunday schools run by churches; 2% attended an art studio (drawing); 1% attended a sports club; and 1% attended a dance or other choreography group. Overall, the majority (73%) stated that their children did not attend any early childhood development or after-school educational facilities.
- The majority of respondents (81%) stated that they did not need help organising their children's education, whilst 19% said they did need help.
- Of those respondents who need help organising their children's education, 50% stated that they needed financial or other material support to purchase clothing and footwear; 30% required tutoring services; 17% needed gadgets; 17% needed internet access; 10% indicated a need for help in catching up on missed schooling (see Fig. 10).



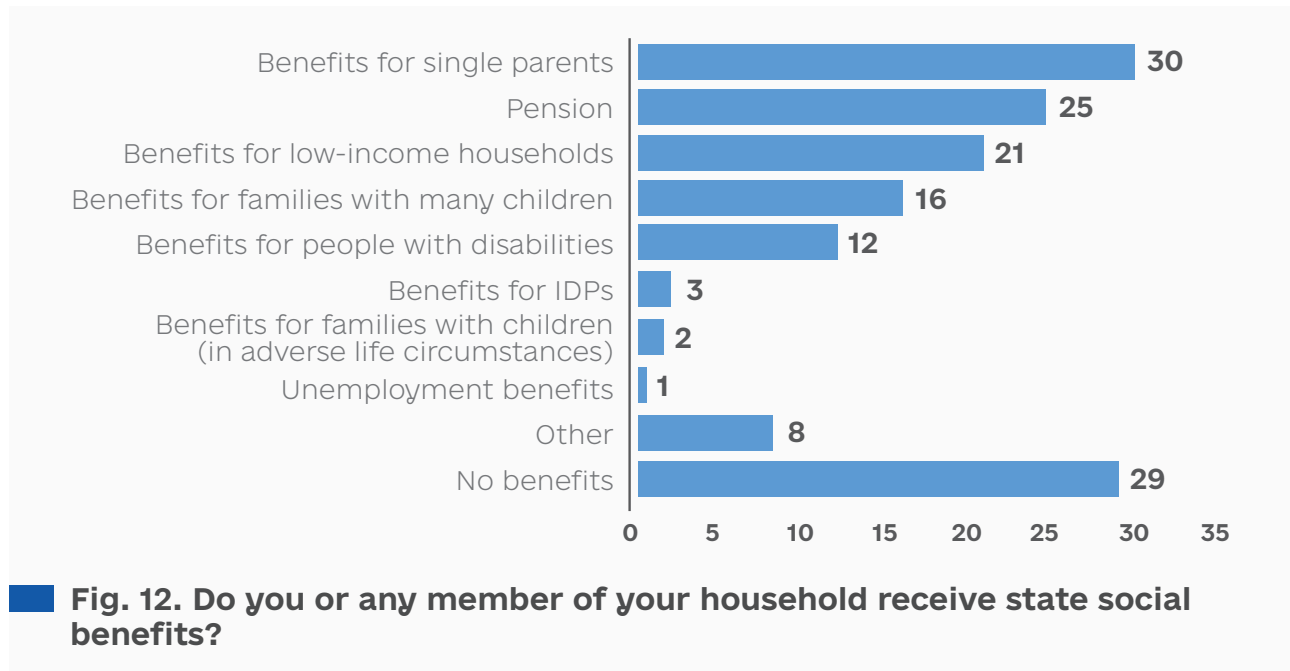
- When asked what would happen if their children or grandchildren wanted to pursue vocational education (at a technical school or college), 58% of respondents said that their children or grandchildren would have access to or the opportunity to obtain this type of education; 19% answered no, while the remaining 23% found it difficult to say or declined to answer.

Social assistance

- 66% of respondents indicated that they need help finding employment, of whom 60% need some help, whilst 6% need a high level of assistance (see Fig. 11). The remaining 34% stated that they did not need assistance, of whom 29% said they probably did not need it, and 5% said they did not need it at all.



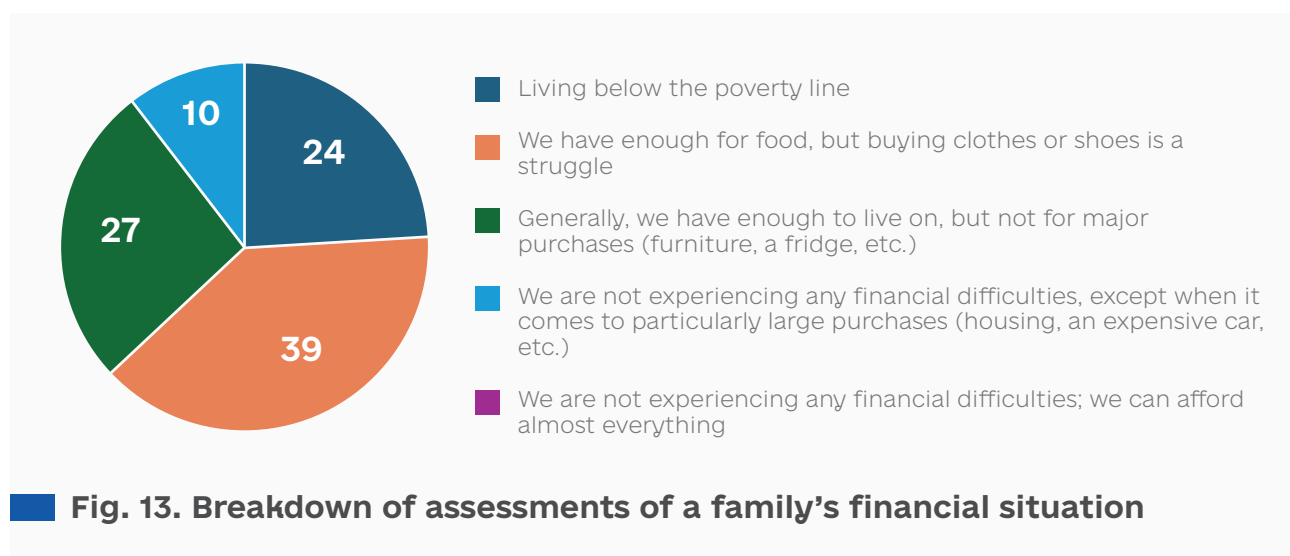
- Most respondents indicated that they receive the following state social benefits: benefits for single parents (30%), pensions (25%), benefits for low-income households (21%), benefits for families with many children (16%) and benefits for people with disabilities (12%). A further 29% stated that they do not receive any benefits (see Fig. 12).



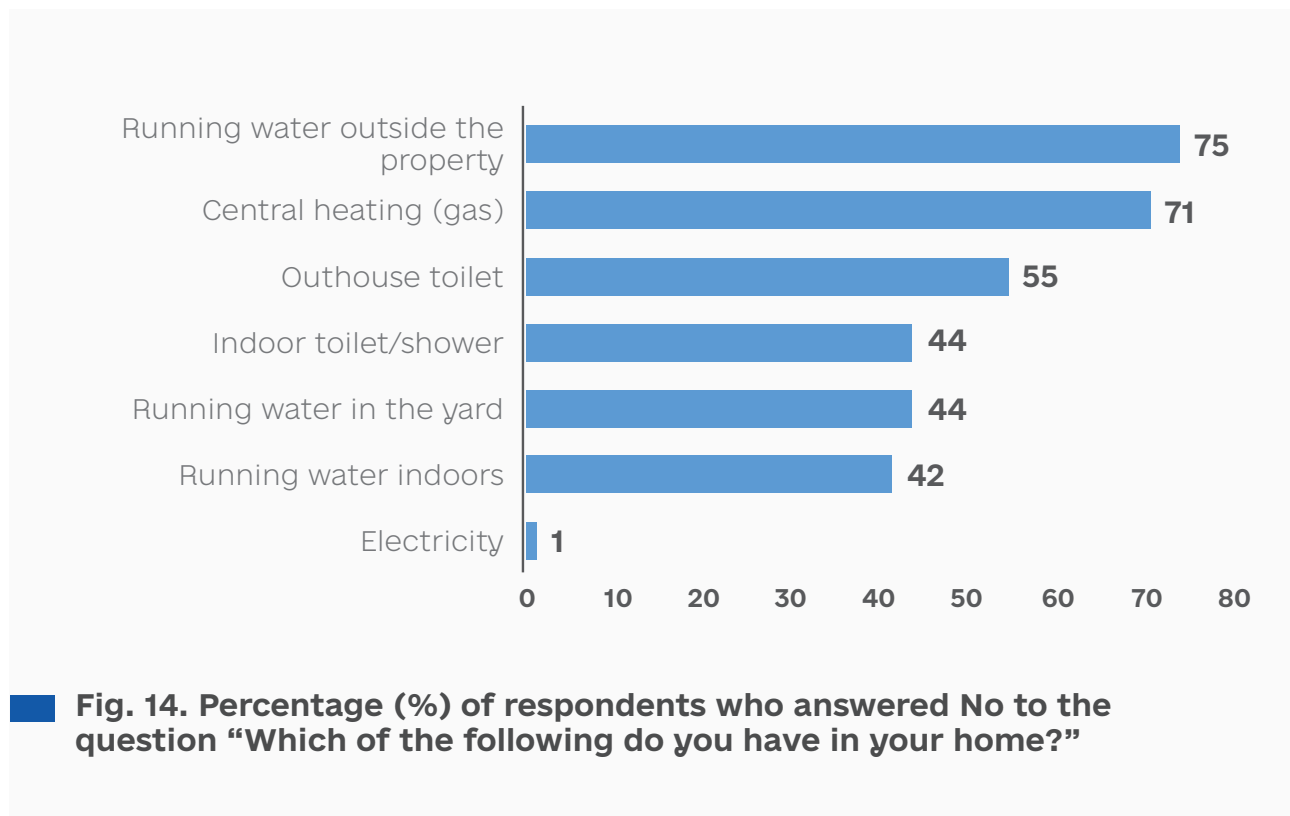
- 38% of respondents or members of their families need help with applying for social benefits, whilst 61% do not require this kind of assistance.

Financial support (WASH)

- 39% of respondents assessed their family's financial situation, stating that they had enough money for food but found it difficult to buy clothes and shoes. Another quarter (24%) of those surveyed said they were "barely making ends meet" and sometimes could not afford food. For the remaining 27% of respondents, they generally have enough to live on, but not enough for major purchases (furniture, a fridge, etc.). The remaining respondents do not face financial difficulties (10%) (see Fig. 13).



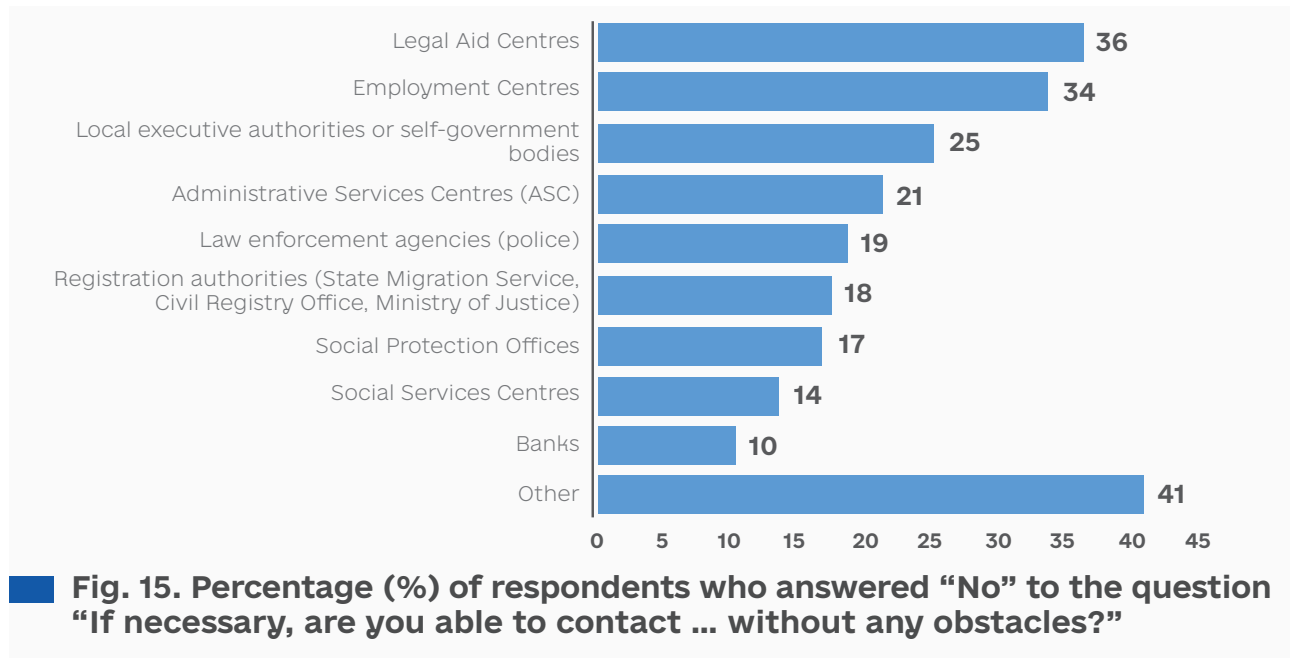
- 81% of respondents live in their own house or flat; a further 7% rent a house or flat; another 6% rent a room or part of a house or flat; 4% live with family/friends, etc.; and the remaining 1% live in shared accommodation. Almost all respondents (99%) live in a house.
- Half of the respondents (49%) live in their own homes without formal title deeds; 36% live in their own homes with formal title deeds; 13% live in rented accommodation under a written or verbal agreement; the remaining 3% live in temporary accommodation for internally displaced persons.
- In terms of financial, technical and sanitary conditions, respondents most frequently cited the lack of running water outside the property (75%), central heating (gas) (71%), an outhouse toilet (55%), an outhouse toilet/shower (44%), running water in the yard (44%) and running water indoors (42%) (see Fig. 14).



- 25% of respondents are in arrears on their utility bills. The median amount of debt is UAH 4500.
- 84% reported not receiving a subsidy for their utility bills, compared with 16% who did.

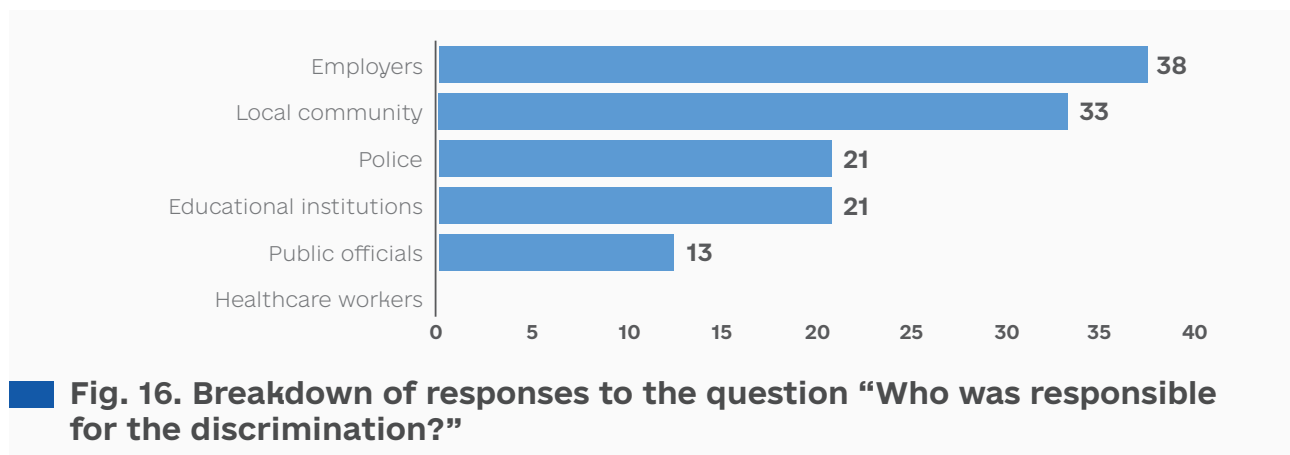
Accessibility of state and local authorities

- Respondents had varying views on how freely they could contact various local and state authorities. Most frequently, respondents indicated that they were unable to access Legal Aid Centres (36%), Employment Centres (34%), executive authorities or local self-government bodies (25%), Administrative Services Centres (21%) and law enforcement agencies (police) (19%) (see Fig. 15).



Violence and discrimination

- The majority of respondents or their family members (94%) had not been victims of any form of violence in the last two years. However, 4% answered affirmatively.
- When asked about instances of discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin over the past six months, 71% reported not experiencing any discrimination, whilst 16% said that they had. A further 13% found it difficult to say or declined to answer.
- Among those who had experienced discrimination, 38% cited discrimination by employers; 33% by the local community; 21% by the police; 21% by educational institutions; and 13% by public officials (see Fig. 16).



3.2 Mukachevo community of the Zakarpattia Region



Socio-demographic profile

- A total of 102 households were surveyed in the community, comprising 262 Roma adults and 413 children.
- As regards marital status, the majority of respondents (58%) are in a relationship and live with their partners. 25% are married, and 8% are in a relationship but do not live together. 16% of respondents are not in a relationship, whilst 5% are divorced or widowed.
- The gender breakdown of adult household members: 36% men and 64% women.
- 43% have no formal education, 36% have partially completed secondary education, and only 1% have an undergraduate degree.
- 77% of respondents are not employed or registered with the Employment Centre. Only 4% of respondents are officially employed, 2% are self-employed, and 23% are in seasonal employment or work off the books.

Registration of social status

- In the Mukachevo community, 100% of respondents stated that they needed **help with paperwork**, indicating a high level of need for social and administrative support among the community's Roma population.
- With regard to applying for social status (see Fig. 17), a significant proportion of respondents require assistance in applying for statuses such as low-income household (86%), family with many children (52%), person with a disability (23%), and single parent (56%). At the same time, 99% do not require assistance in applying for internally displaced person (IDP) status, and 97% stated that they did not have children affected by the war.

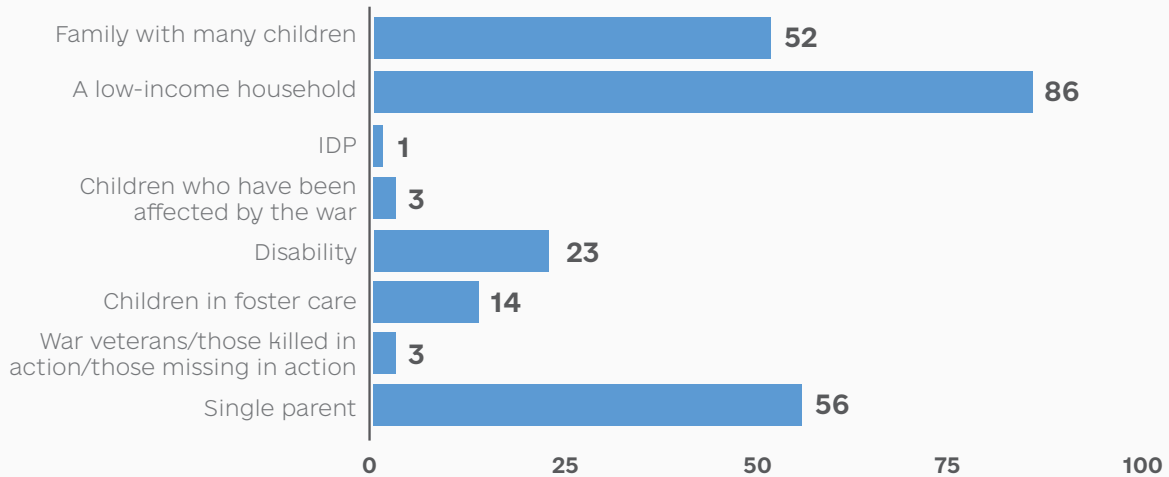


Fig. 17. Percentage (%) of affirmative responses to the question “Do you need to apply for any of the social statuses listed below?”

Access to healthcare

- In the Mukachevo community, 5% of respondents stated that healthcare services were fully accessible to their families (see Fig. 18), whilst 45% indicated that the services were generally accessible, although problems with access did occasionally arise.
- 33% of respondents consider healthcare services to be largely inaccessible, whilst 17% stated that they have no access to healthcare services at all.

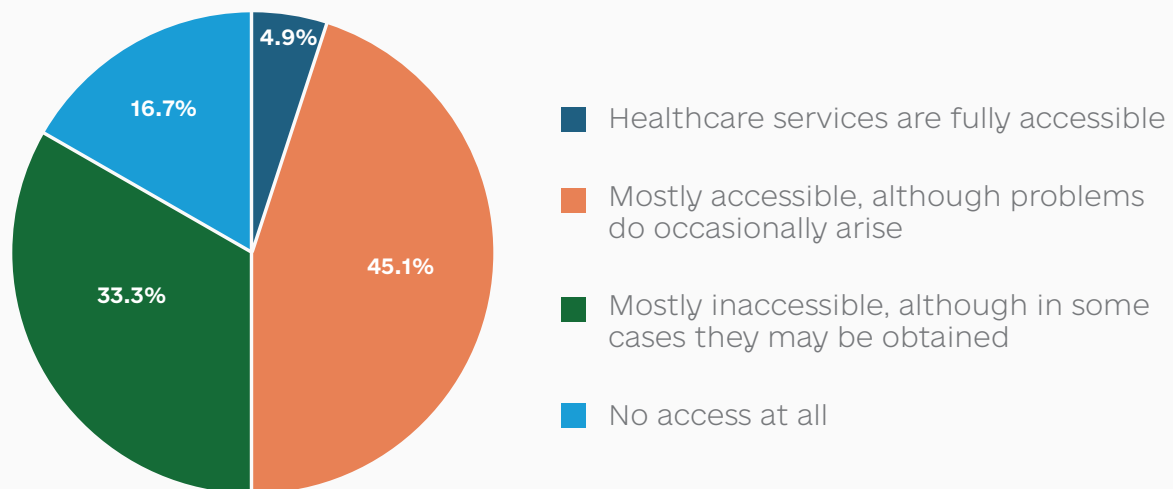


Fig. 18. Percentage (%) of affirmative responses to the question “Do you need to apply for any of the social statuses listed below?”

- Regarding visits to a family doctor in the last six months, 47% of respondents had seen a doctor.
- 88% of respondents need help in registering with a family doctor, whilst 10% do not need this kind of help, and 2% find it difficult to answer this question.

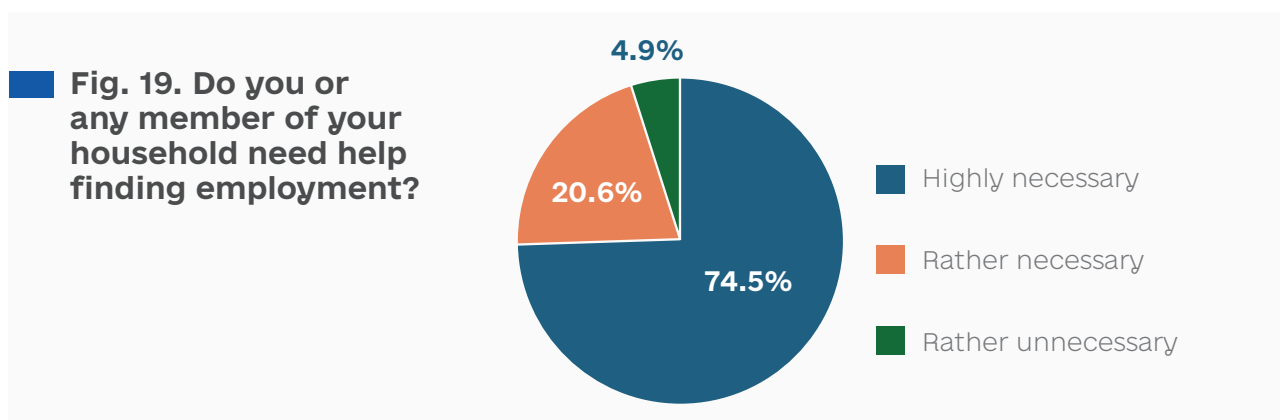
- Based on experiences of consulting a family doctor, only 8% (of those who sought medical help) believe that the consultation fully resolved their issues, whilst 85% stated that the issue was only partially resolved. 6% said that the consultation had not resolved their issues.
- As regards specialist medical services, 42% of respondents require them, 47% do not require specialist medical care, and 11% were unable to answer this question.
- In addition, 35% of respondents indicated a need to have their disability recognised, and 100% of these require assistance in obtaining this social status.

Access to education

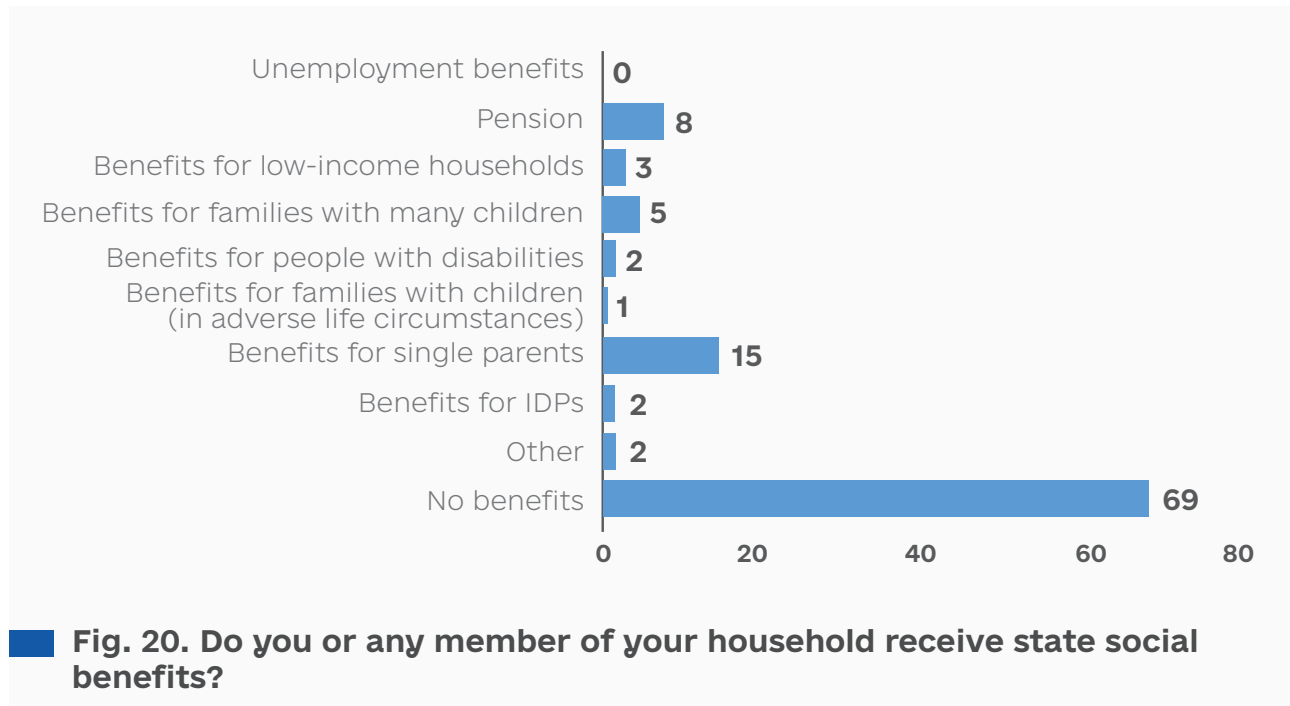
- As for children's education, 50% of children attend school, whilst 36% attend Sunday schools run by churches. Face-to-face learning is the most common format, although some study independently or with the help of tutors.
- In the community, 83% of respondents need assistance organising their children's education, whilst 17% do not.
- Of those who indicated a need for assistance, 94% stated that they required financial or other material support to purchase clothing and footwear. Other key needs include internet access (32%), access to gadgets (15%), tutoring services (12%) and sanitation facilities for children (44%).
- In addition, 29% of respondents need help in catching up on missed schooling, whilst 9% require the establishment of inclusive classes and Romani language groups.
- As regards vocational education, 39% of respondents believe that their children or grandchildren should have access to or the opportunity to obtain this kind of education.
- Furthermore, 92% of respondents reported not speaking Romani, 6% understand and speak it fluently, and 1% understand it but hardly speak it.

Social assistance

- 75% of respondents stated that they had an urgent need for assistance with finding employment (see Fig. 19).
- 5% said they did not need help finding employment.



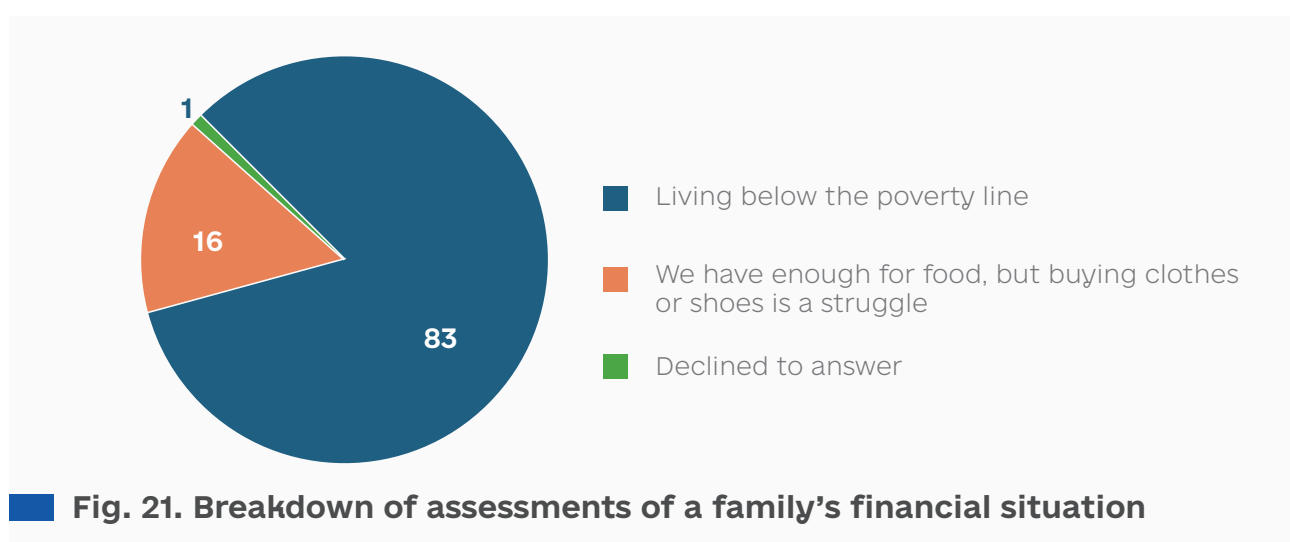
- As regards social benefits, 69% of respondents do not receive any (see Fig. 20). However, among those who do, the most common are payments to single parents (15%), pensions (8%) and benefits for low-income households (3%).



- Furthermore, 52% of respondents indicated a need for assistance with applying for social benefits, whilst 46% did not require this type of assistance.

Financial support (WASH)

- The financial situation of most respondents is precarious: 83% stated that they “barely make ends meet” and sometimes cannot afford food (see Fig. 21).
- Meanwhile, 16% find it difficult to buy clothes and shoes, although they have enough to eat.
- 1% declined to answer the question about their family’s financial situation.



- In the community, the majority of respondents (81%) live in their own house or flat. 10% said they were staying with friends or family, and 4% were renting accommodation.
- As regards the type of housing, 90% of respondents live in their own homes without formal title deeds, whilst only 2% hold title deeds.
- The vast majority of respondents live in houses (100%), with 99% lacking central heating (see Fig. 22). 86% of respondents do not have running water indoors, 84% do not have running water in their yard, and 35% stated that they did not have running water outside their property.
- As regards sanitary conditions, 95% of respondents do not have an indoor toilet/shower, and 56% reported not having an outhouse toilet. In addition, 39% of respondents have no electricity.
- As regards outstanding utility bills, 28% of respondents are in debt, with a median debt of UAH 25,000.
- 54% have no outstanding debts, whilst 18% either declined to answer or were unable to answer this question.
- At the same time, 99% of respondents do not receive subsidies to help pay for their utility bills, and none of those surveyed reported receiving such a subsidy.

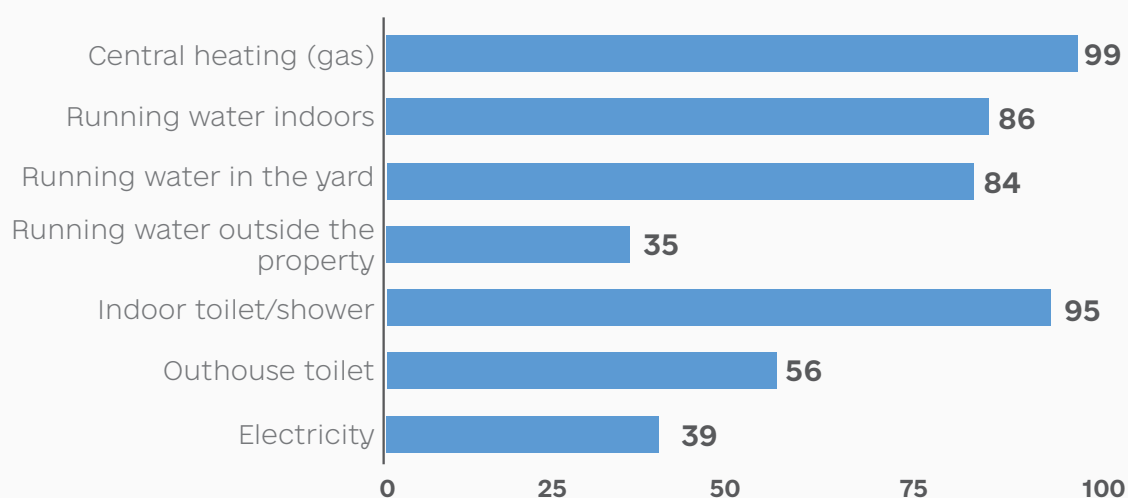


Fig. 22. Percentage (%) of respondents who answered No to the question “Which of the following do you have in your home?”

Accessibility of state and local authorities

- Access to various public authorities and services varies within the Mukachevo community. Only 1% of respondents stated that they were able to freely contact executive authorities or local self-government bodies, whilst 99% stated that they did not have any such access. Social Protection Offices are only accessible to 5% of respondents, whilst 95% are unable to contact them.
- Access to Social Services Centres or social services is minimal, with only 1% of respondents able to use their services. A similar pattern is observed regarding access to law enforcement agencies (police): only 3% of respondents have such access, whilst 97% do not.
- As regards banking institutions, only 47% of respondents said they could access them, whilst 53% stated they could not. Administrative Services Centres (ASC) are accessible to 15% of respondents, whilst 85% do not have access to them.
- As for other institutions, such as employment centres, accessibility is very low: only 2% of respondents can access them. Legal Aid Centres are available to 4% of respondents, whilst 96% are unable to access these services. Only 3% of respondents have access to registration authorities (State Migration Service, Civil Registry Office, Ministry of Justice).

Violence and discrimination

- 5% of respondents stated that they or members of their families had been victims of violence in the last two years, 58% had not experienced violence, and 37% were unable to answer or declined to answer this question.
- With regard to discrimination on ethnic grounds, 96% of respondents or their families had experienced this type of discrimination in the last six months, whilst 3% stated that they had not.
- The main groups who discriminated against respondents were public officials (93%), police officers (68%), employers (66%) and healthcare workers (61%).
- In addition, 47% of respondents cited local communities as a source of discrimination, whilst 24% cited educational institutions.

3.3 Berehove community of the Zakarpattia Region



Socio-demographic profile

- 99 households were surveyed in the Berehove community, comprising 266 Roma adults and 305 children.
- Regarding marital status, 66% of respondents stated that they were cohabiting, 15% were married, 7% were divorced or widowed, and 4% were in a relationship but not living together.
- The gender breakdown of adult household members: 47% men and 53% women.
- Only 1% of those surveyed are officially employed, whilst 39% are engaged in seasonal work.
- The level of education in the community is low: 63% of respondents have no education or have only completed primary education.

Registration of social status

- In the Berehove community, 63% of respondents reported needing help with paperwork. Moreover, 100% of respondents stated that they or other household members needed assistance in applying for social benefits.
- The main needs within the community include obtaining the following categories of status: (see Fig. 23) 24% of respondents require registration as a low-income household, 2% as a family with many children, 7% as a single parent, 5% as a person with a disability, 2% as a war veteran/killed in action/missing in action, 2% as children affected by the war, and 3% as an internally displaced person (IDP).

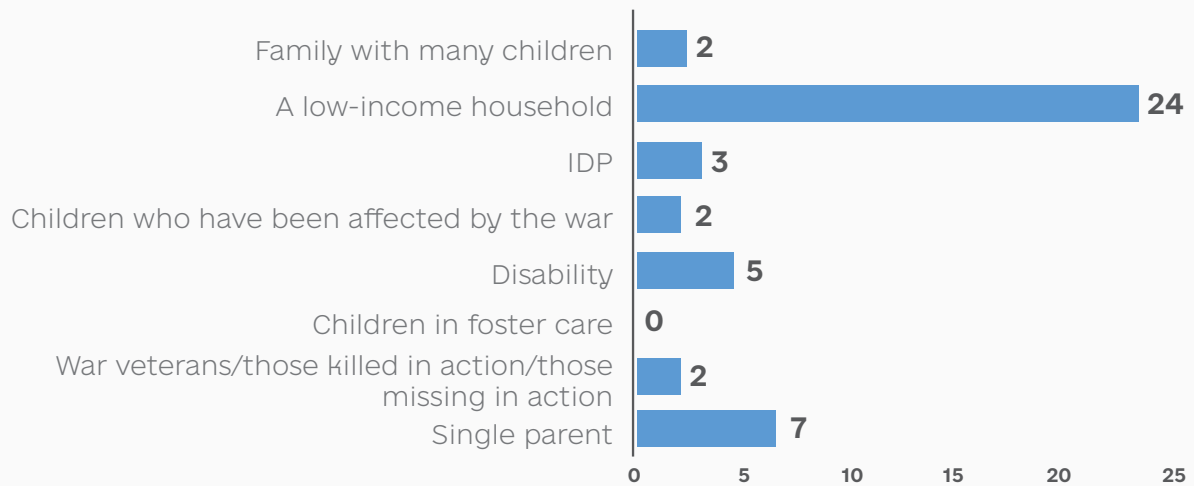


Fig. 23. Percentage (%) of affirmative responses to the question “Do you need to apply for any of the social statuses listed below?”

Access to healthcare

- 52% of respondents stated that healthcare services were fully accessible to their families (see Fig. 24), whilst 40% said they were generally accessible, though problems occasionally arose. 6% of respondents indicated that healthcare services are generally unavailable, but sometimes accessible, whilst 2% stated that they have no access to healthcare services at all.

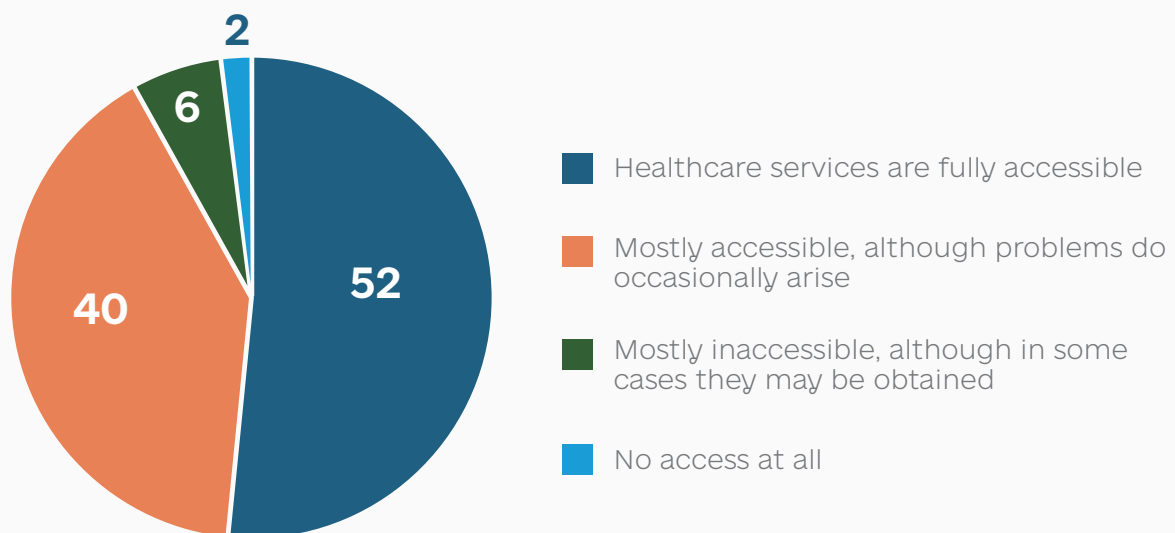


Fig. 24. Breakdown of assessments of the accessibility of healthcare services for Roma families

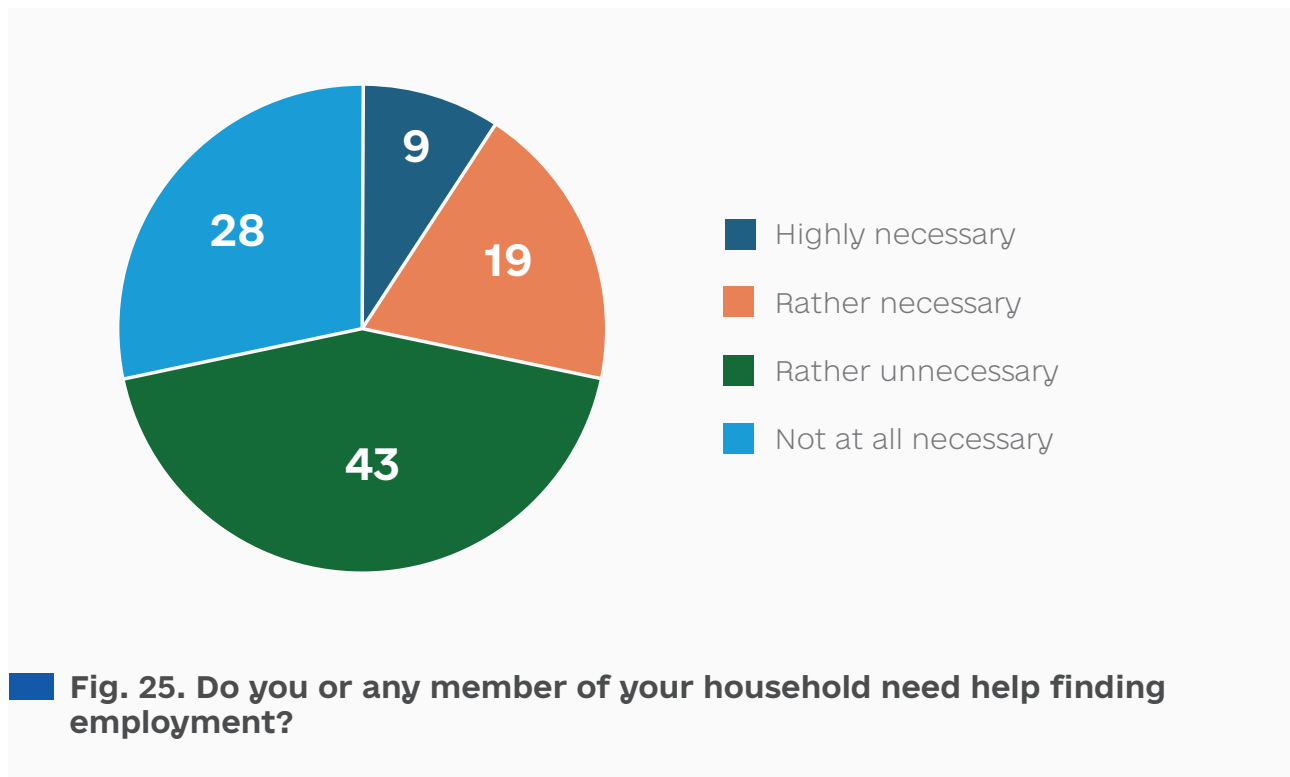
- 86% of respondents had consulted a family doctor in the last six months, 10% had not, and 4% were unable to give a clear answer.
- 82% of respondents said that they or members of their families needed help in registering with a family doctor, whilst 18% said they did not need this kind of assistance.
- Furthermore, 61% of respondents reported that consulting a family doctor had completely resolved their issues, 38% said that in some cases the issues had been resolved but not in others, and only 1% stated that the consultation had not resolved their issues.
- 29% of respondents require specialist medical care, 60% do not, and 11% were unable to determine whether they needed it.
- Additionally, 15% of respondents indicated a need to apply for disability benefits.

Access to education

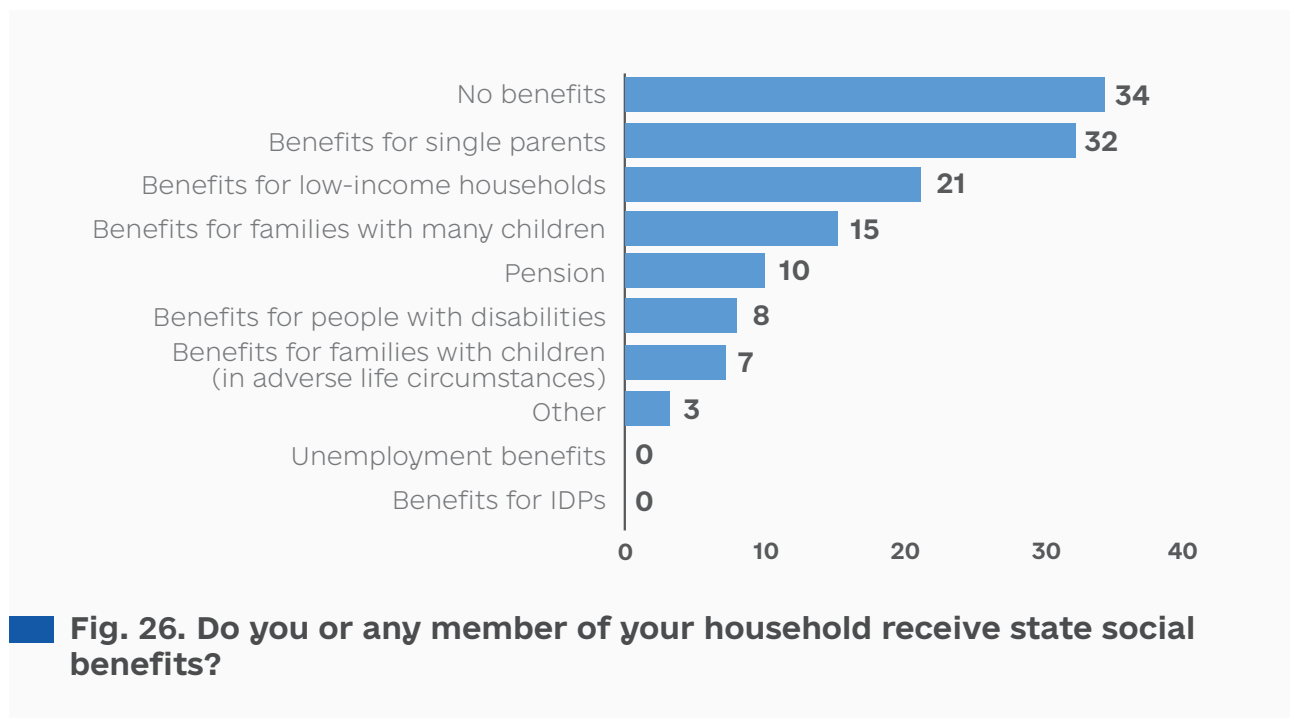
- A quarter of respondents (25%) stated that their family needs help organising their children's education, whilst 75% do not require this kind of assistance.
- Among those in need of assistance, the vast majority of respondents cite a critical need for financial or other material support to purchase clothing and footwear (100%). **Other identified needs include:**
 - Setting up sanitation facilities for children: 52% of respondents.
 - Catching up on missed schooling: 48%.
 - Setting up Roma language groups: 40%.
 - Internet access, provision of gadgets, tutoring services and the establishment of inclusive classes: 32% of respondents cited each of these needs as essential for ensuring equal access to education.
- 80% of respondents stated that their children or grandchildren would have access to **vocational education (vocational school, college)**. Only 1% of respondents said this was impossible, and 19% were unable to give a clear answer.

Social assistance

- 9% of respondents stated that they or their household members had an urgent need for assistance with finding employment, whilst 19% indicated that the need was present but not as acute. 43% of respondents indicated that they tended not to need such assistance, whilst 28% stated that they had no need at all for help with finding employment (see Fig. 25).

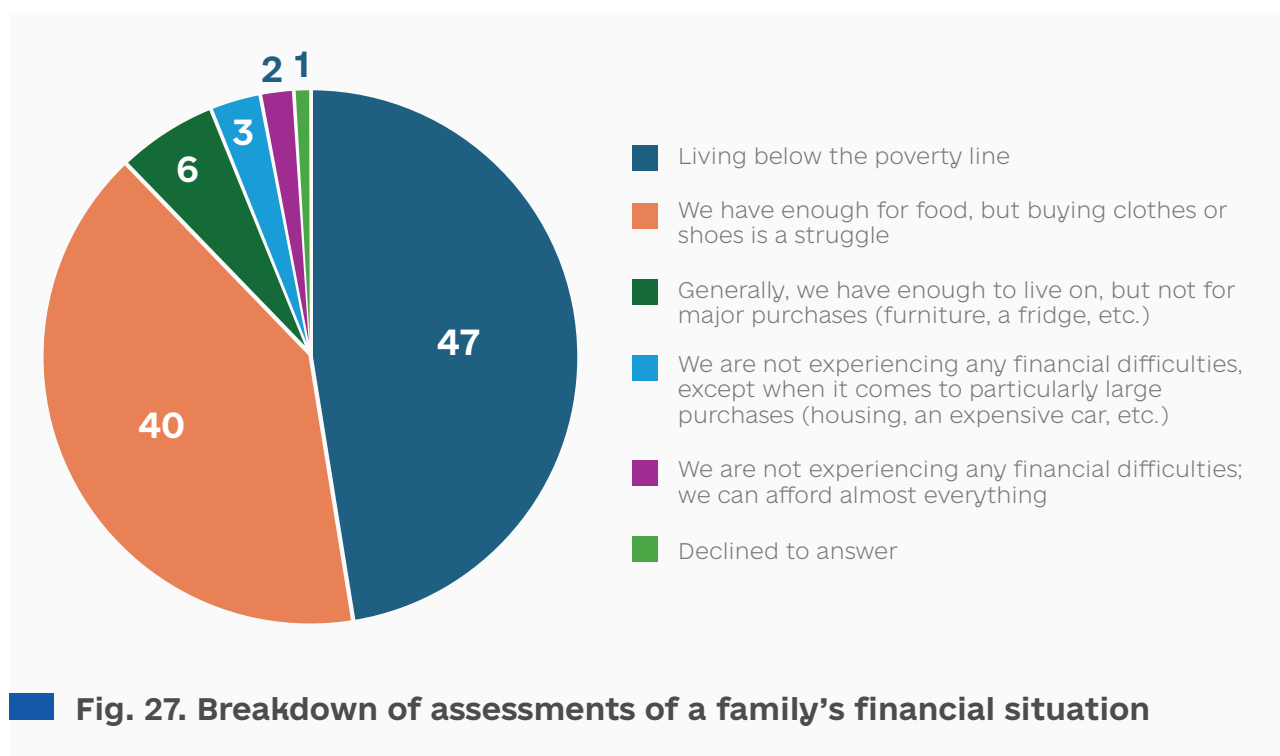


- 34% of respondents reported not receiving any social benefits. Among those receiving benefits, the largest group – 32% – are single parents, 21% are low-income households, and 15% are families with many children. In addition, 10% receive a pension, 8% receive disability benefits, and 7% receive benefits for families with children (in adverse life circumstances) (see Fig. 26).
- 3% of respondents receive other types of benefits, but none of those surveyed stated that they receive unemployment benefits or payments for internally displaced persons.

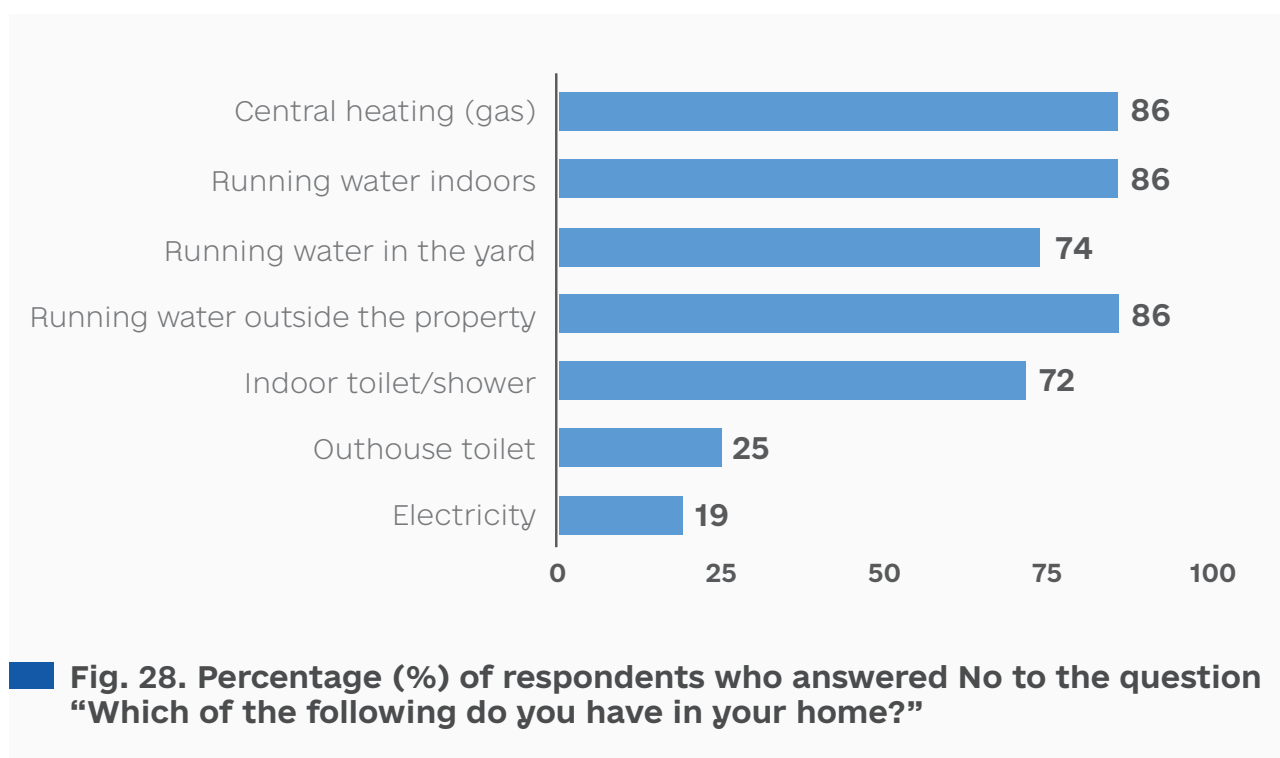


Financial support (WASH)

- 47% of respondents described their family's financial situation as one where they "barely make ends meet" and sometimes cannot afford enough food (see Fig. 27). 40% of respondents indicated that they had enough money for food, but found it difficult to buy clothes or shoes
- 6% of respondents said they had enough to live on, but not enough for major purchases such as furniture or a fridge.
- Only 3% of respondents said they had no financial difficulties, apart from major purchases such as a house or an expensive car. This suggests that these families are in a stable financial position, but the restrictions apply only to major expenses.
- Only 2% of respondents reported having no financial difficulties and being able to afford almost anything they wanted.



- 100% of respondents in the Berehove community live in a house: 74% of respondents live in their own home, 2% rent, and 24% live with friends or family. However, 33% hold official title deeds to their homes, whilst 67% live in their own homes without formal title deeds.
- 86% of respondents reported that their homes lacked central heating (see Fig. 28) as well as running water. Only 14% reported having these utilities. 74% of respondents do not have running water in their yard, and 86% do not have running water outside their property.
- As regards sanitary conditions, 72% of respondents stated that their homes do not have a toilet or shower. In addition, 19% of respondents reported that their homes had no electricity.



- 15% of respondents are in arrears on their utility bills. However, only 1% receive a subsidy to help pay for their utility bills, whilst 76% do not receive this type of assistance, and 23% are unsure whether they receive it.

Accessibility of state and local authorities

- Virtually all respondents in the Berehove community (97–99%) stated that they can contact key public authorities, such as executive bodies, social welfare services, social services centres, law enforcement agencies, the Administrative Services Centre, Employment Centres, Legal Aid Centres and registration authorities, without any obstacles.

Violence and discrimination

- 2% of respondents or members of their families have been victims of violence in the last two years, whilst 77% have not experienced violence, and 21% declined to answer.
- Regarding cases of discrimination on ethnic grounds, 2% of respondents or their relatives had experienced similar incidents in the last six months. 78% of respondents had not experienced discrimination, whilst 20% were unable to give a clear answer.
- Among those who had experienced discrimination, 50% stated that the discrimination had come from public authorities, whilst the other 50% cited other sources of discrimination without specifying particular institutions or organisations.

3.4 Kholmok community of the Zakarpattia Region



Socio-demographic profile

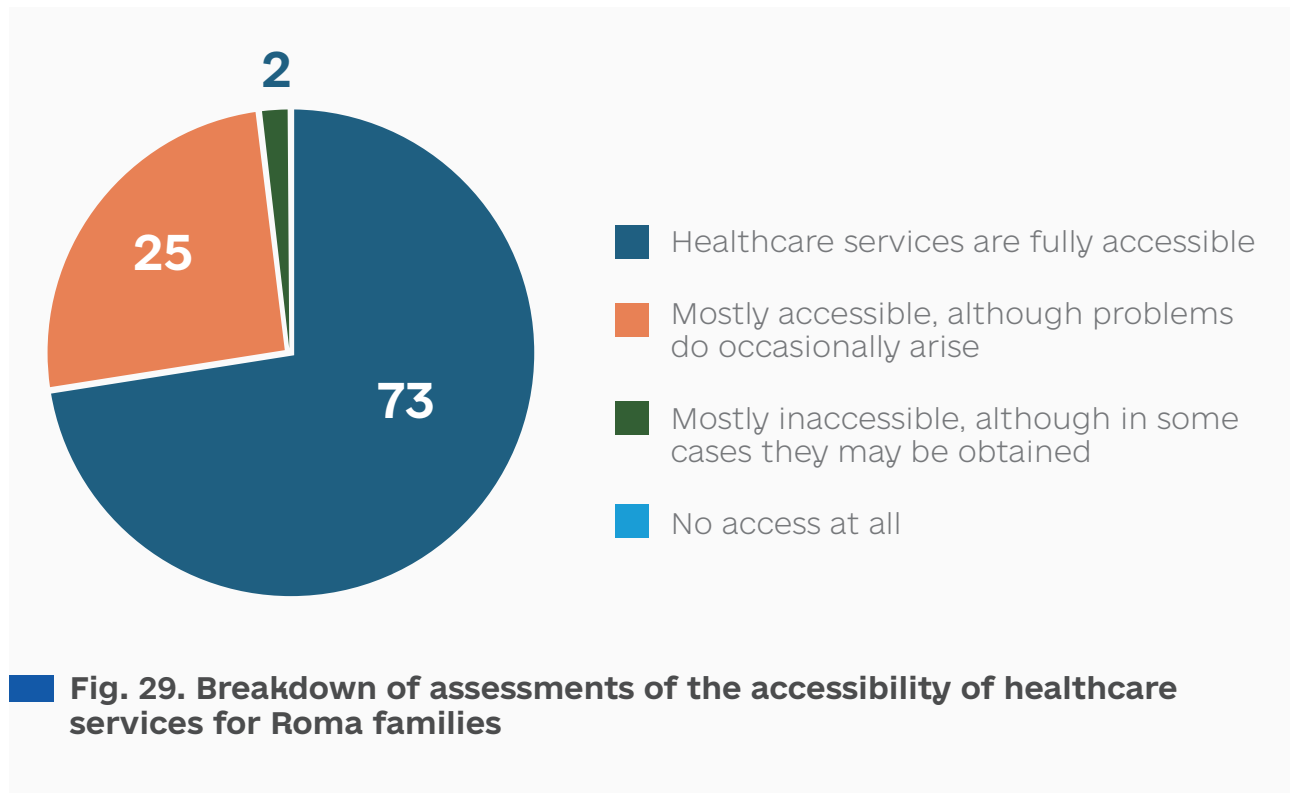
- A total of 61 households were surveyed in the community, comprising 140 Roma adults and 181 children.
- 61% are married, 33% are cohabiting, 6% are not living together but are in a relationship.
- The gender breakdown of adult household members: 51% men and 49% women.
- 24% of the adults surveyed have completed primary education (4 years), 54% have partially completed secondary education, 10% have completed general secondary education, 1% have completed vocational education, 1% have an undergraduate degree, 1% have a graduate degree, and 11% have no formal education.
- 49% of respondents are in seasonal employment; 6% are employed off the books; 6% are self-employed off the books; 5% are officially employed; 4% are self-employed (individual entrepreneurs). 30% of respondents are not employed or registered with the Employment Centre.

Registration of social status

- 100% of respondents found it difficult to say or declined to answer the question regarding whether they needed help with paperwork, whilst 63% indicated that they or other members of their household did not need help with applying for social security benefits; 38% found it difficult to say or declined to answer.
- Most respondents indicated a need for assistance in applying for social status categories such as low-income household (31%) and single parent (15%).

Access to healthcare

- The majority of respondents (73%) stated that healthcare services were fully accessible. A further 25% said they were generally accessible (although problems do sometimes arise), whilst 2% stated that healthcare services were generally inaccessible (although they can access them in some cases) (see Fig. 29).



- 99% of those surveyed are registered with a family doctor.
- In addition, the majority of respondents (86%) had consulted their family doctor when necessary over the past six months.
- 61% said that consulting their family doctor had completely resolved their issues; the remaining 27% stated that in some cases their issue had been resolved, but in others it had not. Furthermore, 11% stated that the consultation had not resolved their issues.
- 100% of respondents said that no one in their household needed help signing a declaration with a family doctor.
- 100% of respondents have registered their child with a doctor or paediatrician.
- Almost half of those surveyed (47%) stated that they or another member of their household required specialist medical services, whilst none of the respondents indicated a need for support in applying for disability status.

Access to education

- 85% of respondents stated that their child attended school. In contrast, 15% of those surveyed stated that their children did not attend a secondary school.
- 86% of respondents stated that their children are attending school in person; 2% reported distance learning; 14% indicated homeschooling.
- When asked about the accessibility of distance learning, 100% said that, whilst they generally lacked the means, some options were available.
- When asked about their children's attendance at early childhood development or after-school educational facilities, 72% of respondents stated that their children attend Sunday schools at churches; 7% said they attend dance or other choreography classes; and 1% said they are involved in sports clubs. Almost a third (28%) stated that their children did not attend any early childhood development or after-school educational facilities.
- 100% of those surveyed indicated that they did not need help organising their children's education.
- When asked what would happen if their children or grandchildren wanted to pursue vocational education (at a technical school or college), 90% of respondents said that their children or grandchildren would have access to or the opportunity to obtain this type of education; 2% answered no, while the remaining 8% found it difficult to say or declined to answer.

Social assistance

- 76% of respondents indicated that they need help finding employment, of whom 43% are in urgent need of assistance, whilst 33% are somewhat in need (see Fig. 30). The remaining 24% reported having no particular need.

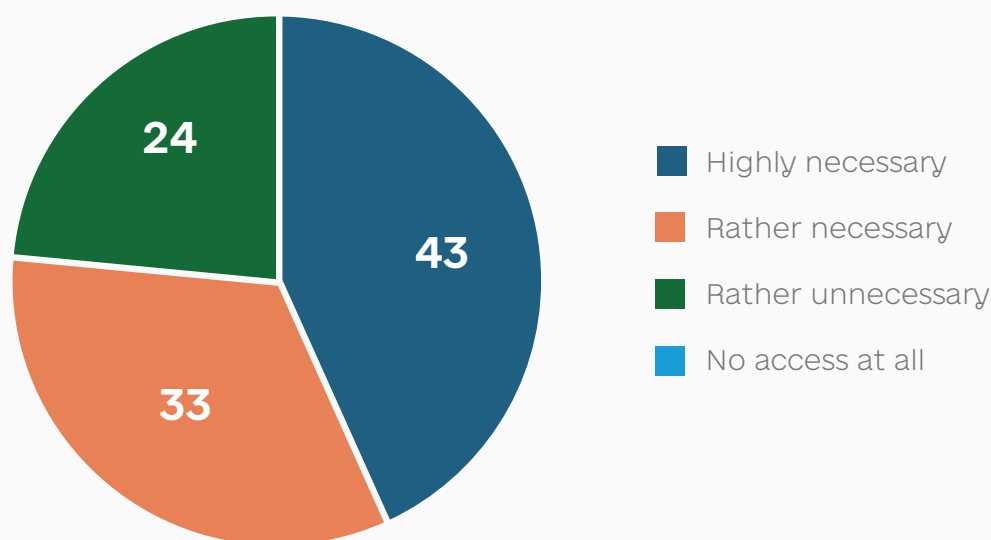


Fig. 30. Do you or any member of your household need help finding employment?

- Most respondents indicated that they receive the following state social benefits: benefits for families with many children (31%), pensions (22%), benefits for low-income households (14%), benefits for people with disabilities (8%). A further 39% stated that they do not receive any benefits (see Fig. 31).

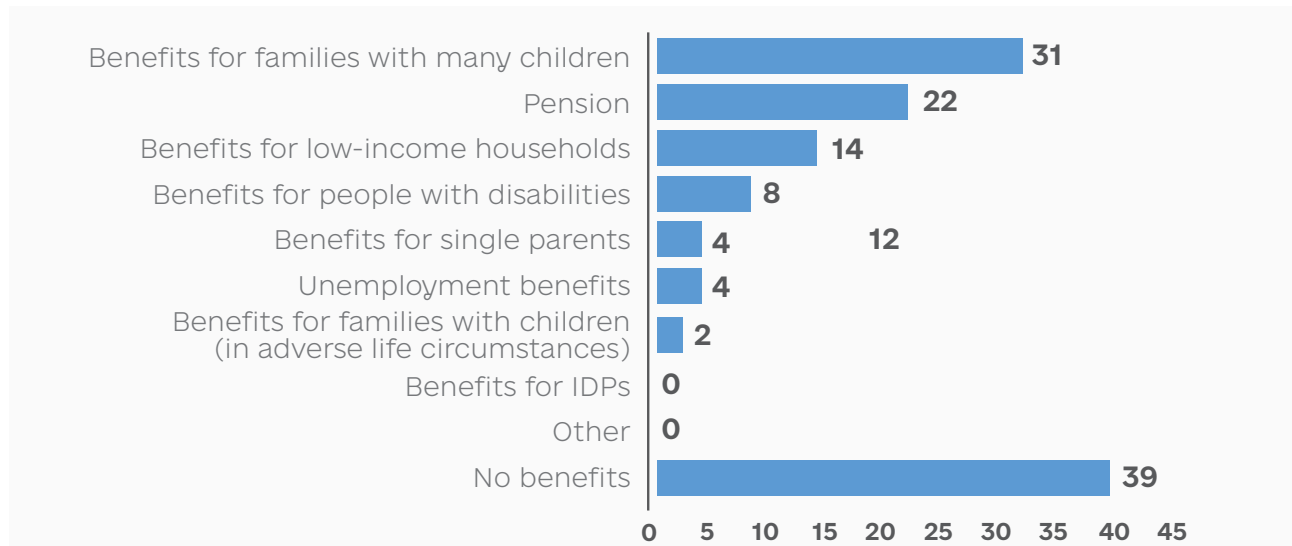


Fig. 31. Do you or any member of your household receive state social benefits?

- 65% of respondents or members of their families needed no help with applying for social benefits, whilst 35% found it difficult to say or declined to answer.

Financial support (WASH)

- A third of respondents (33%) assessed their family’s financial situation, stating that their resources were generally sufficient to cover living expenses but not for major purchases (furniture, a fridge, etc.). A further 29% indicated that they had enough money for food, but found it difficult to buy clothes and shoes. 12% of respondents said they were “barely making ends meet” and sometimes could not afford food. The remaining respondents do not face financial difficulties (18%) (see Fig. 32).

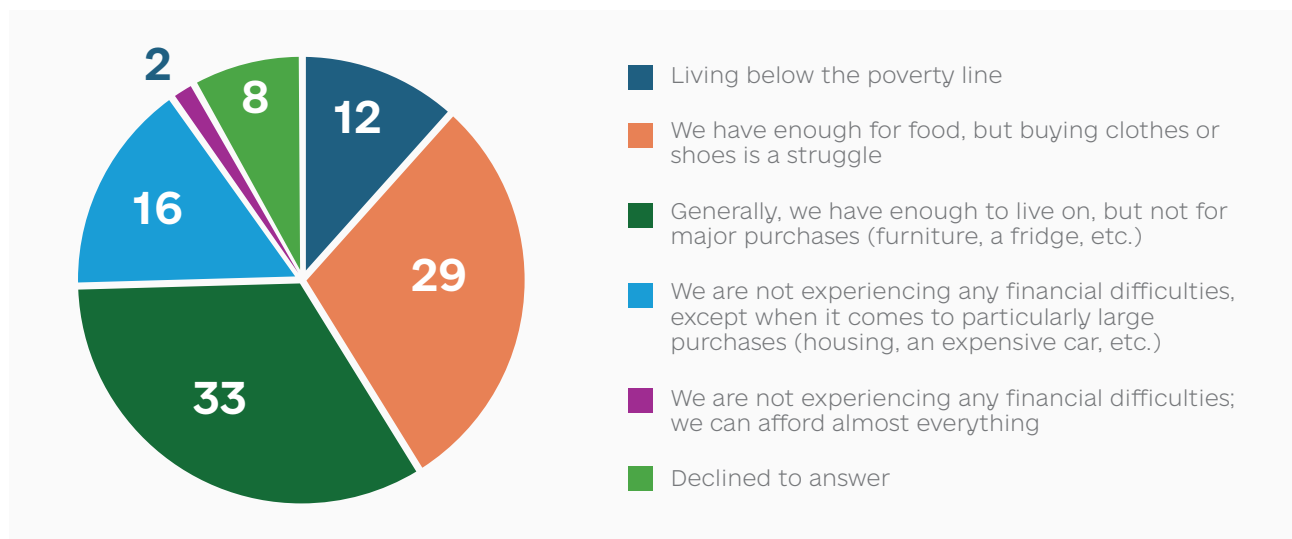
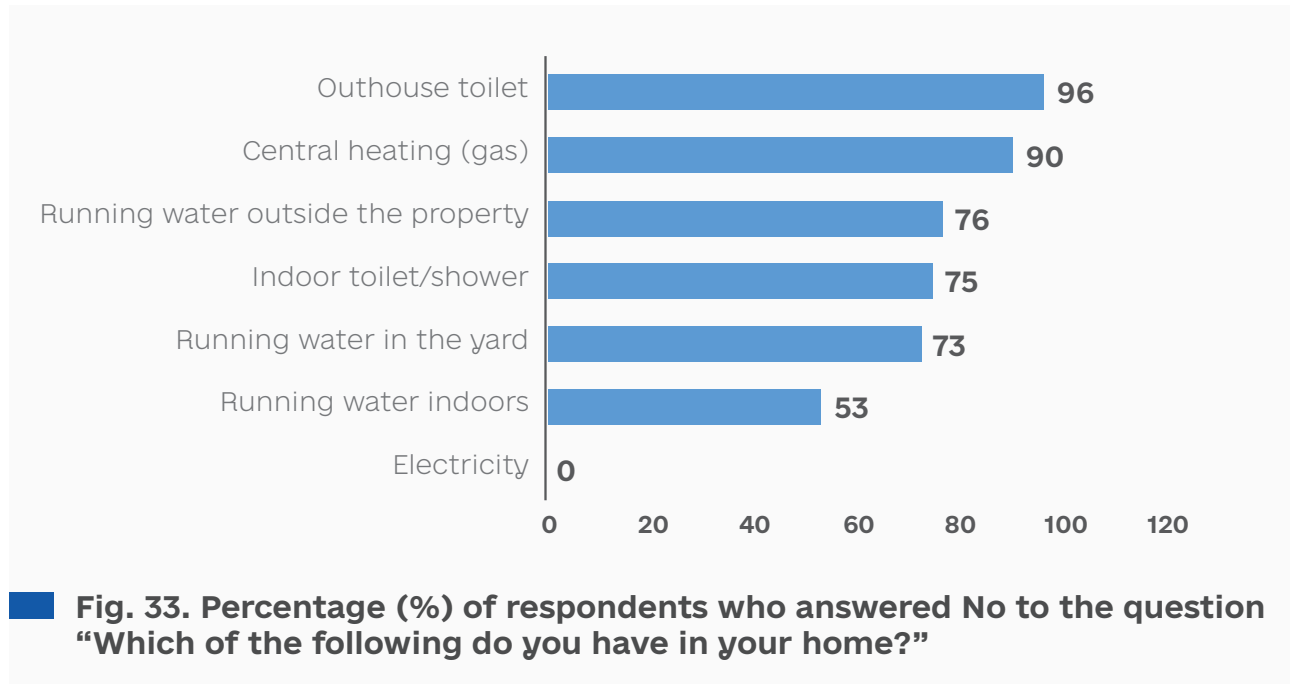


Fig. 32. Breakdown of assessments of a family’s financial situation

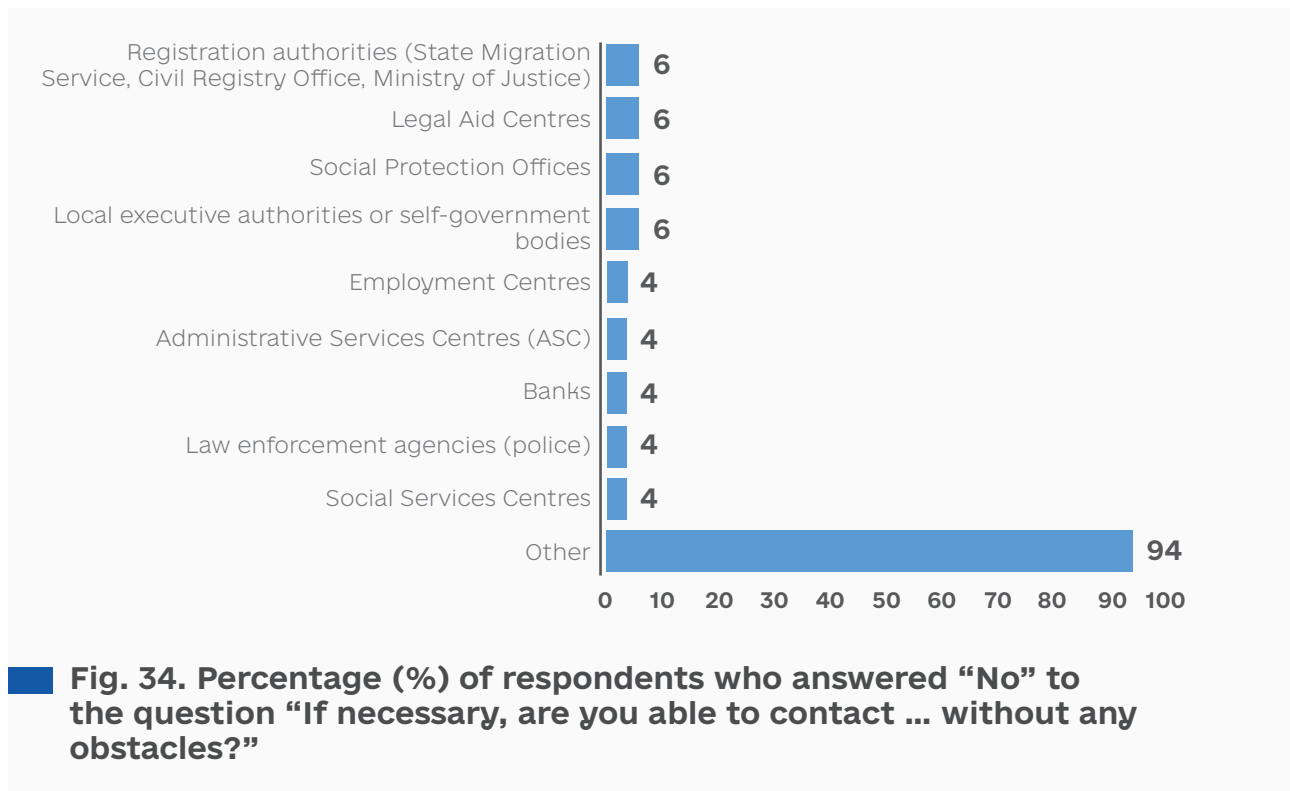
- 98% of respondents live in their own house or flat; the remaining 2% rent one.
- More than half of the respondents (59%) live in their own homes with formalised title deeds; the remaining 39% do not have formalised title deeds; a further 2% live in rented accommodation under a verbal or written agreement. The majority (96%) of respondents live in a house, with a further 4% living in a flat.
- In terms of material, technical and sanitary facilities, respondents most frequently cited the lack of an outhouse toilet (96%), central heating (gas) (90%), running water outside the property (76%), a toilet/shower indoors (75%), running water in the yard (73%), and running water indoors (53%) (see Fig. 33).



- 20% of respondents are in arrears on their utility bills. The median amount of debt is UAH 1900.
- 92% reported not receiving a subsidy for their utility bills, compared with 6% who did.

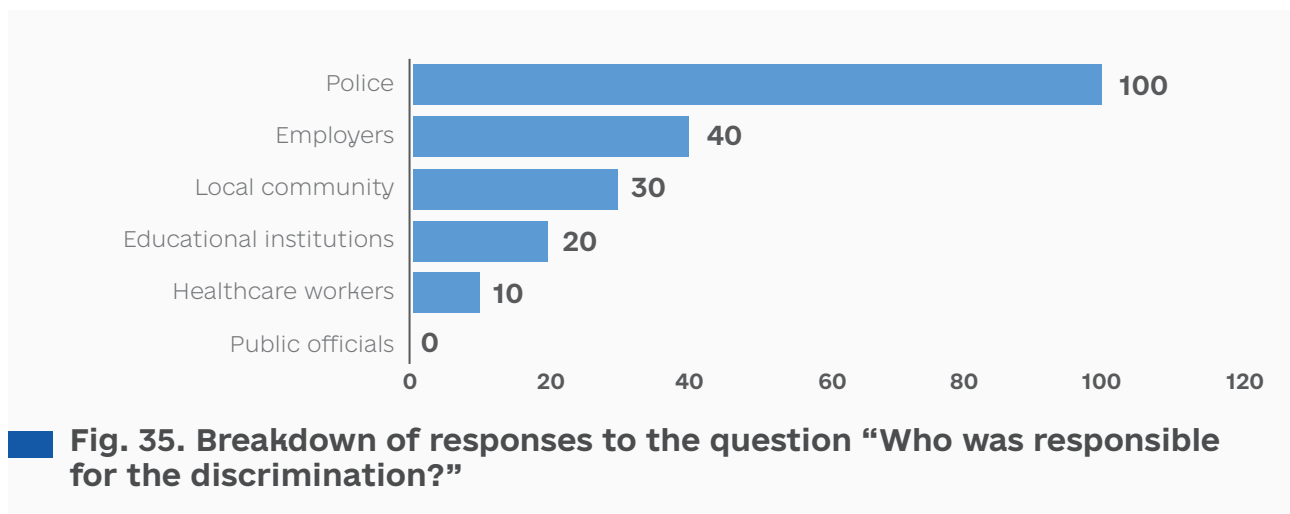
Accessibility of state and local authorities

- Respondents had varying views on how freely they could contact various local and state authorities. Most frequently, respondents indicated that they were unable to freely access registration authorities (State Migration Service, Civil Registry Office, Ministry of Justice), Legal Aid Centres, Social Protection Offices, executive authorities or local self-government bodies (6% each) (see Fig. 34). 94% chose “Other”.



Violence and discrimination

- The majority of respondents or their family members (76%) had not been victims of any form of violence in the last two years. A further 24% found it difficult to say or declined to answer.
- When asked about instances of discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin over the past six months, 20% reported that they had experienced discrimination, whilst 37% said that they had not. A further 43% found it difficult to say or declined to answer.
- Among those who had experienced discrimination, 100% cited discrimination by the police; 40% by employers; 30% by the local community; 20% by educational institutions; and 10% by healthcare staff (see Fig. 35).



3.5 Svaliava community of the Zakarpattia Region



Socio-demographic profile

- In total, 42 households were surveyed in the community, comprising 50 Roma adults and 99 children.
- 69% of those surveyed are not in a relationship, 25% are married, and 17% are divorced or widowed.
- The gender breakdown of adult household members: 20% men and 80% women.
- 24% of the adults surveyed have completed primary education (4 years), 48% have partially completed secondary education, and 26% have completed secondary education.
- 2% of respondents are self-employed (individual entrepreneurs), whilst a further 2% are employed off the books. In addition, 12% of respondents are in seasonal employment, whilst the remaining 84% are neither employed nor registered with the Employment Centre.

Registration of social status

- In the survey results, 7% of respondents stated that they needed help with paperwork, whilst 86% said they did not. 7% of respondents were unable to decide or declined to answer this question.
- As regards the need to apply for social status, none of the respondents required assistance in applying for the status of a family with many children, a low-income household, an internally displaced person, or the status of children affected by the war. **Only 3% of respondents indicated a need to apply for disability status (see Fig. 36).**

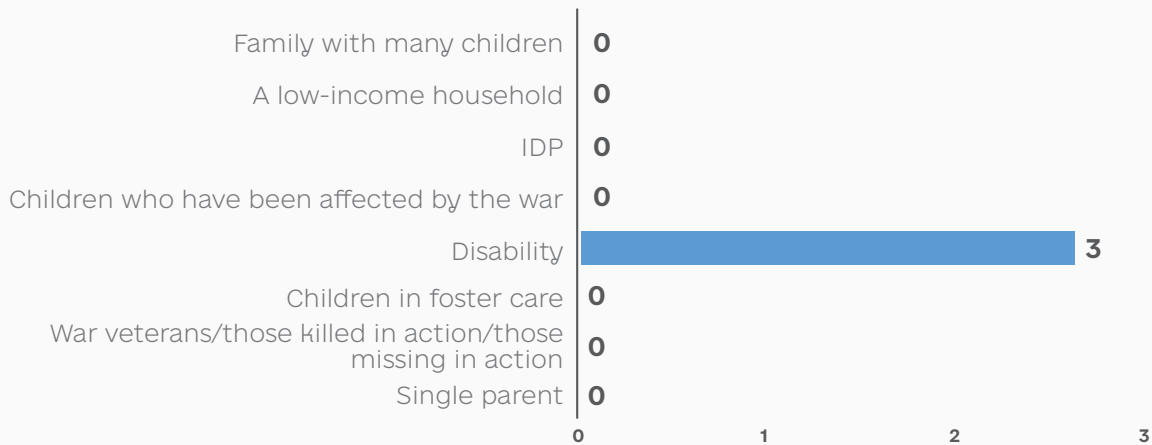


Fig. 36. Percentage (%) of affirmative responses to the question “Do you need to apply for any of the social statuses listed below?”

Access to healthcare

- According to the survey, 67% of respondents stated that healthcare services are fully accessible to their families (see Fig. 37), whilst 33% noted that although access to healthcare services was generally available, problems did occasionally arise. None of the respondents reported a lack of access to healthcare services.

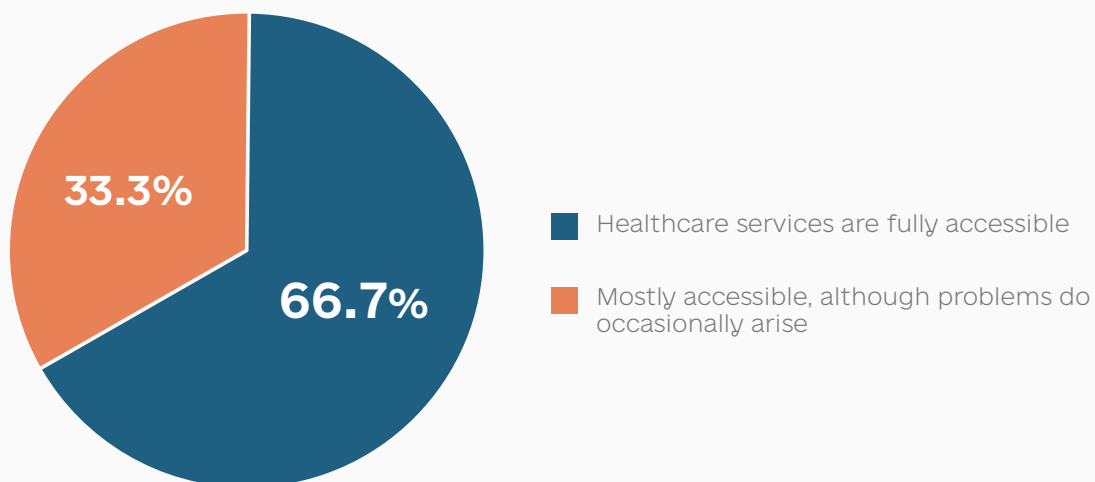


Fig. 37. Breakdown of assessments of the accessibility of healthcare services for Roma families

- Regarding visits to a family doctor, 90% of respondents reported visiting a doctor in the last six months, whilst 10% had not. Furthermore, 79% of respondents were satisfied with their experience of seeing a doctor, as their concerns were fully resolved, whilst 21% stated that their concerns were only partially resolved.

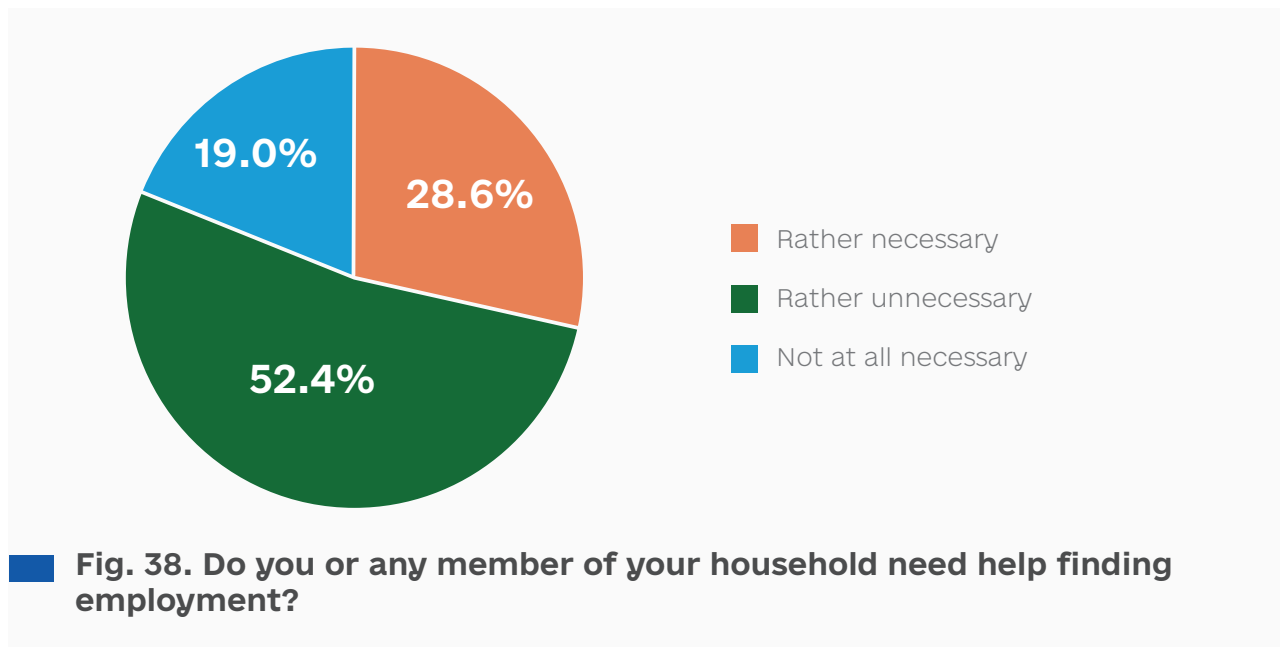
- Only 7% of respondents indicated a need for specialist medical services, whilst 90% do not require these services. 5% of respondents stated that they or a member of their household required a disability assessment, and all of them indicated they needed assistance with applying for this status.

Access to education

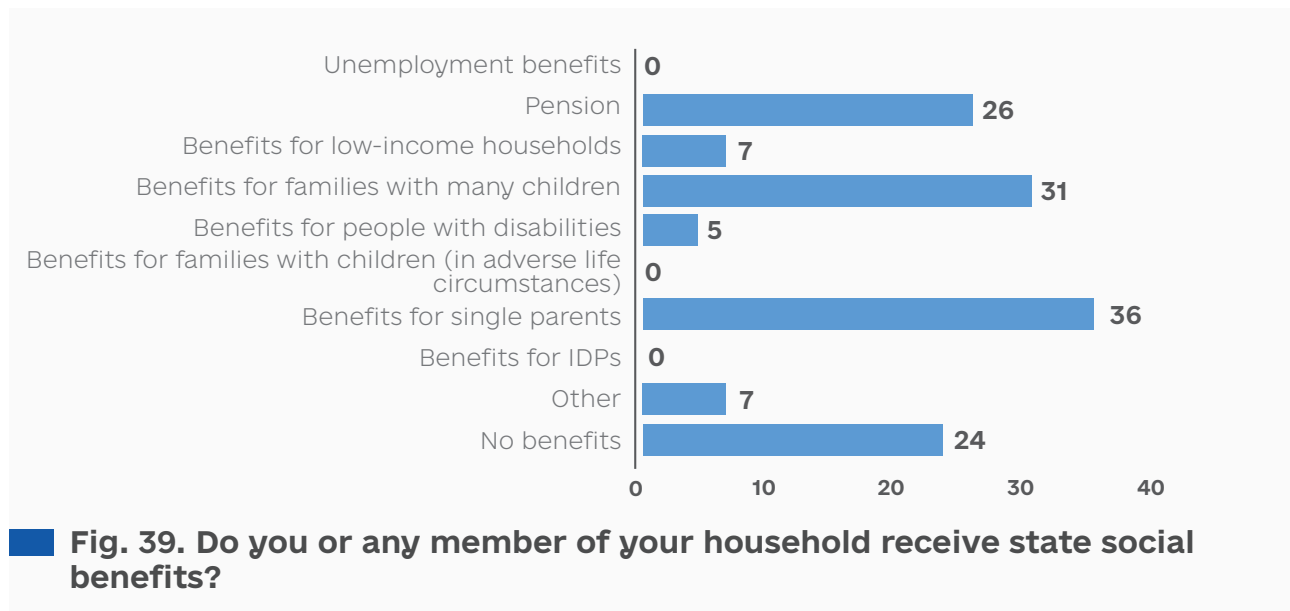
- All respondents (100%) stated that their family did not need help organising their children's education.
- As regards access to vocational education for their children or grandchildren, 93% of respondents indicated that their children or grandchildren should have access to or the opportunity to obtain this kind of education. Only 7% of respondents were unable to answer this question or declined to answer.
- 98% of respondents can understand and speak Romani fluently, while 2% understand the language but rarely speak it.

Social assistance

- 29% of respondents or members of their households stated that they needed help finding employment, a further 52% are also likely to need this kind of assistance (see Fig. 38), and 19% do not need any help finding employment at all.



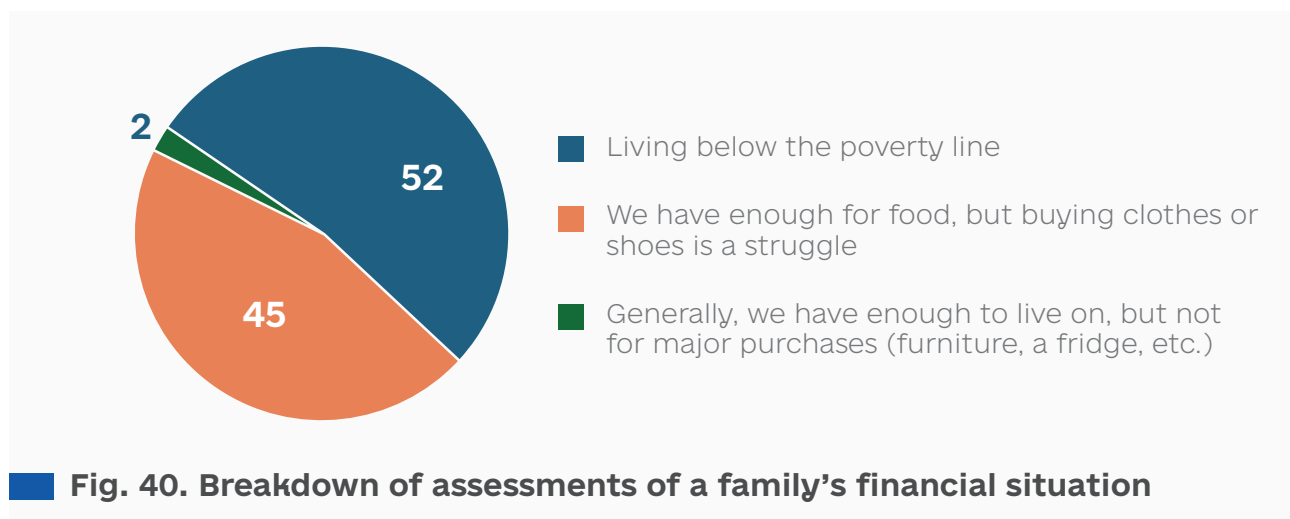
- As regards state social benefits, 26% of respondents receive a pension (see Fig. 39), 31% receive benefits for families with many children, 36% receive benefits for single parents, 7% receive benefits for low-income households, and 5% receive benefits for people with disabilities. The remaining 24% of respondents reported that they did not receive any social benefits.



- Furthermore, none of those surveyed indicated a need for help with applying for social benefits: 81% of respondents clearly stated that they did not need such assistance, whilst a further 19% were unable to answer this question.

Financial support (WASH)

- The financial situation of the respondents is as follows (see Fig. 40):
 - 52% of households indicated that they were “barely making ends meet and sometimes could not afford food”.
 - 45% of those surveyed describe their financial situation as sufficient to cover food costs, but they find it difficult to buy clothes or shoes.
 - Another 2% said that they had enough to live on, but not enough for major purchases (such as furniture).



- 98% of respondents stated that they lived in their own home; of these, 55% hold title deeds, whilst 45% live in their own home without formal title deeds. All respondents live in a house, with no cases of living in a flat reported.

- As regards utilities, 98% of respondents do not have central heating (gas), 83% do not have running water indoors, 69% do not have running water in their yards, and 69% do not have running water outside their property. 100% of respondents do not have an indoor toilet/shower (see Fig. 41).
- In addition, 14% of respondents reported that their households had no electricity.

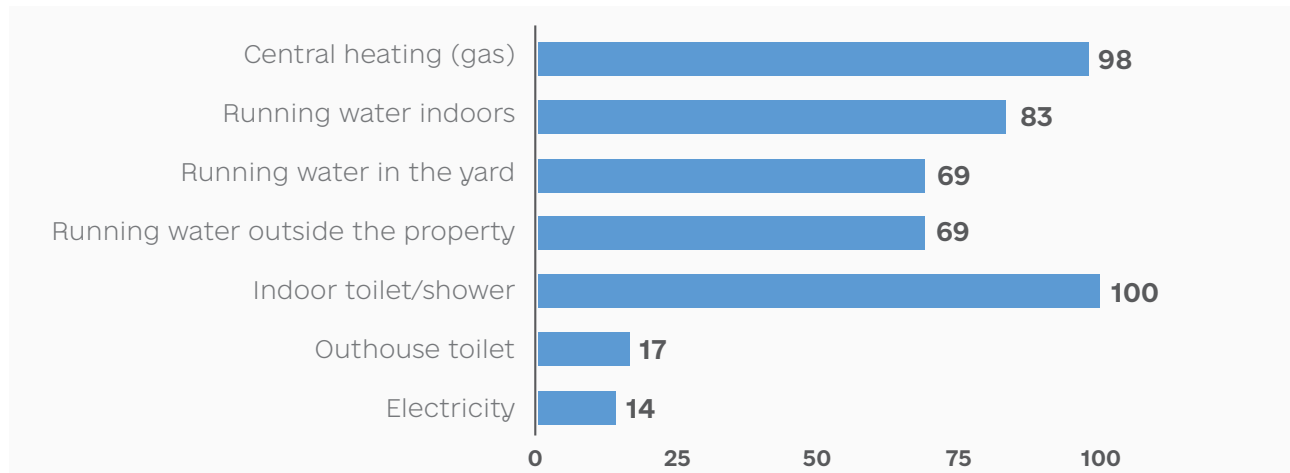


Fig. 41. Percentage (%) of respondents who answered No to the question “Which of the following do you have in your home?”

- In addition, just over 52% of respondents stated explicitly that they had no outstanding utility bills, whilst 2% stated explicitly that they did.
- The remaining respondents (approximately 45%) were unable or declined to answer questions regarding their utility bills.
- Furthermore, 95% of respondents reported not receiving subsidies to help pay for their utility bills.

Accessibility of state and local authorities

- Within the community, respondents report a high level of access to executive authorities and local self-government bodies: 100% of respondents can contact these bodies, as well as Social Protection Offices, Social Services Centres, law enforcement agencies, banking institutions, Administrative Services Centres (ASC) and Employment Centres.
- 98% of respondents can use the services of Legal Aid Centres, and all those surveyed (100%) have access to registration authorities.

Violence and discrimination

- With regard to incidents of violence or discrimination, 98% of respondents reported not experiencing any form of violence in the last two years.
- Furthermore, 98% have not experienced discrimination on ethnic grounds in the last six months.

3.6 Perechyn community of the Zakarpattia Region



Socio-demographic profile

- A total of 35 households were surveyed in the community, comprising 99 Roma adults and 85 children.
- 57% are married, 26% are cohabiting, 6% are single, 3% are not living together but are in a relationship.
- The gender breakdown of adult household members: 44% men and 56% women.
- 11% of the adults surveyed have completed primary education (4 years), 57% have partially completed secondary education, 8% have completed general secondary education, 12% have completed vocational education, 1% have a graduate degree, and 11% have no formal education.
- 19% are employed off the books; 14% of respondents work on a seasonal basis; 7% are officially employed; 2% work off the books as self-employed; 1% are self-employed (individual entrepreneurs). 57% of respondents are not employed or registered with the Employment Centre.

Registration of social status

- 63% of respondents stated that they needed help with paperwork, whilst 100% indicated that they or other members of their household needed help with applying for social benefits.
- Respondents most often (see Fig. 42) indicated a need for assistance in applying for social status categories such as low-income household (17%), family with many children (10%), single parent (5%), person with a disability (4%) and children in foster care (3%).

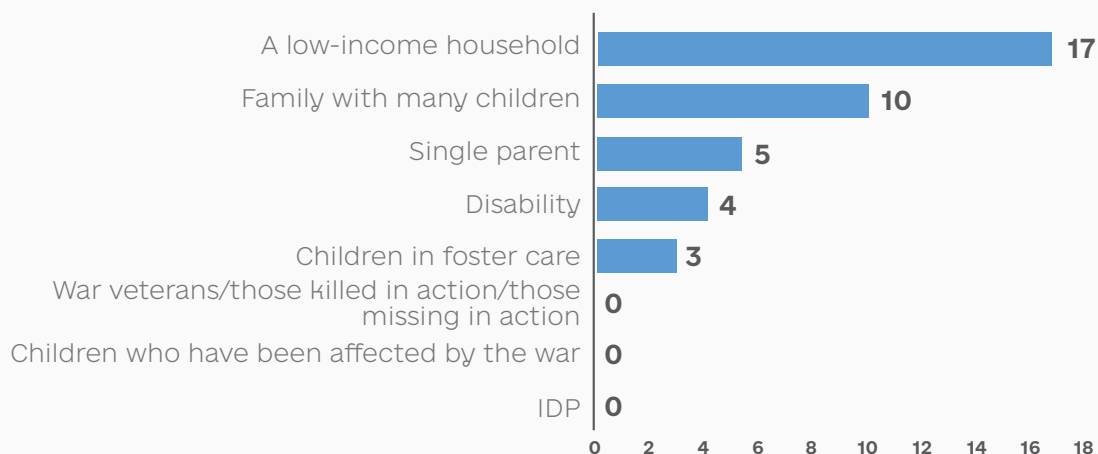


Fig. 42. Percentage (%) of affirmative responses to the question “Do you need to apply for any of the social statuses listed below?”

Access to healthcare

- The majority of respondents (91%) stated that healthcare services were fully accessible. A further 3% said they were generally accessible (although problems do sometimes arise), whilst 6% stated that healthcare services were completely inaccessible (see Fig. 43).

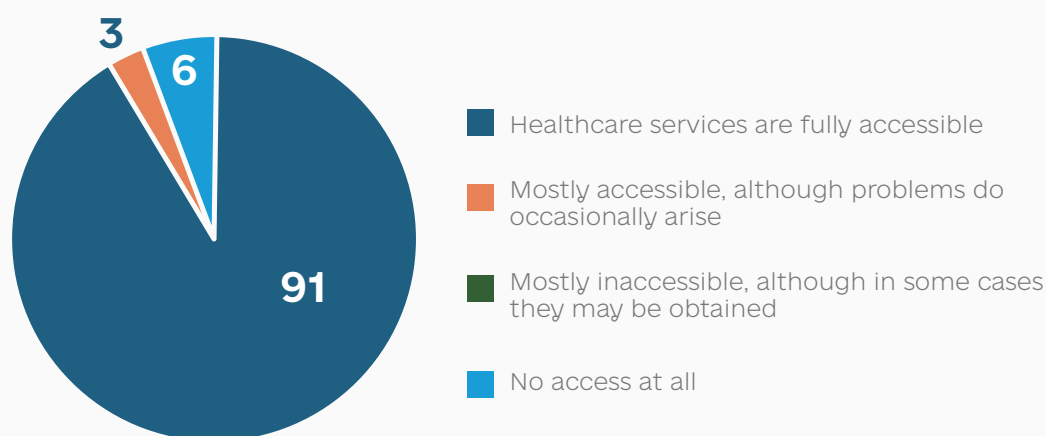


Fig. 43. Breakdown of assessments of the accessibility of healthcare services for Roma families

- 92% of those surveyed are registered with a family doctor, while 8% are not.
- In addition, the majority of respondents (89%) had consulted their family doctor when necessary over the past six months.
- 81% said that consulting their family doctor had completely resolved their issues; 16% stated that in some cases their issue had been resolved, but in others it had not; a further 3% reported that the consultation had not resolved their issues.
- 100% of respondents said that someone in their household needed help signing a declaration with a family doctor.

- 88% of respondents reported that their child was registered with a doctor/ paediatrician, compared with 12% who stated that their child was not registered.
- A quarter of respondents (26%) indicated that they or another member of their household required specialist medical services, whilst 11% required a disability assessment, of whom 100% needed assistance in applying for disability-related social benefits.

Access to education

- 75% of respondents stated that their children attended school. In contrast, a quarter of those surveyed reported that their children did not attend a secondary school.
- 100% of respondents stated that their children attend school in person.
- When asked about their children's attendance at early childhood development or after-school educational facilities, 31% of respondents stated that their children attend Sunday schools at churches; 2% said they are involved in singing or choir activities; and 1% reported they attend a centre or group designed to help children catch up on missed schooling. Overall, the majority (68%) stated that their children did not attend any early childhood development or after-school educational facilities.
- The majority of respondents (86%) stated that they did not need help organising their children's education, whilst 14% said they did.
- Of those respondents who need help organising their children's education, 100% said they needed help obtaining electronic devices; 80% needed help with internet access; and 20% needed financial or other material support to buy clothes and shoes.
- When asked what would happen if their children or grandchildren wanted to pursue vocational education (at a technical school or college), 100% of respondents said that their children or grandchildren would have access to or the opportunity to obtain this type of education.

Social assistance

- 29% of respondents indicated that they need help finding employment, of whom 26% need some help, whilst 3% need a high level of assistance (see Fig. 44). The majority of respondents (72%) stated that they did not need assistance, of whom 49% said they did not need it at all, and 23% said they probably did not need it.

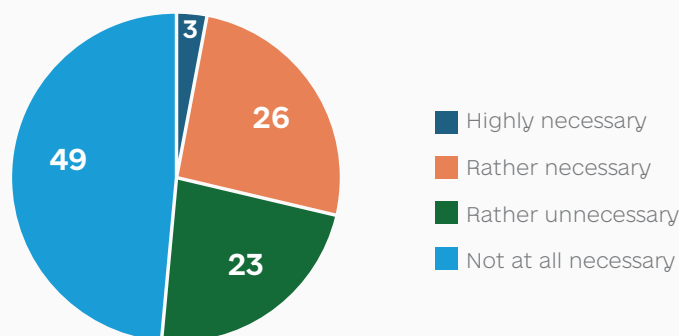
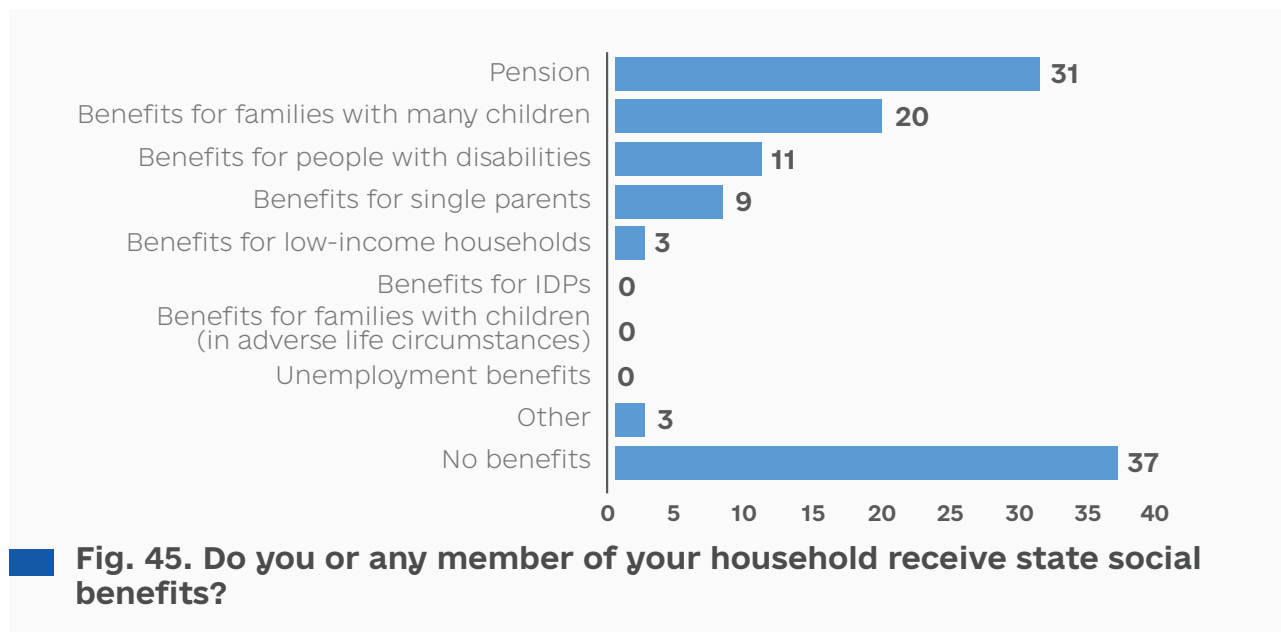


Fig. 44. Do you or any member of your household need help finding employment?

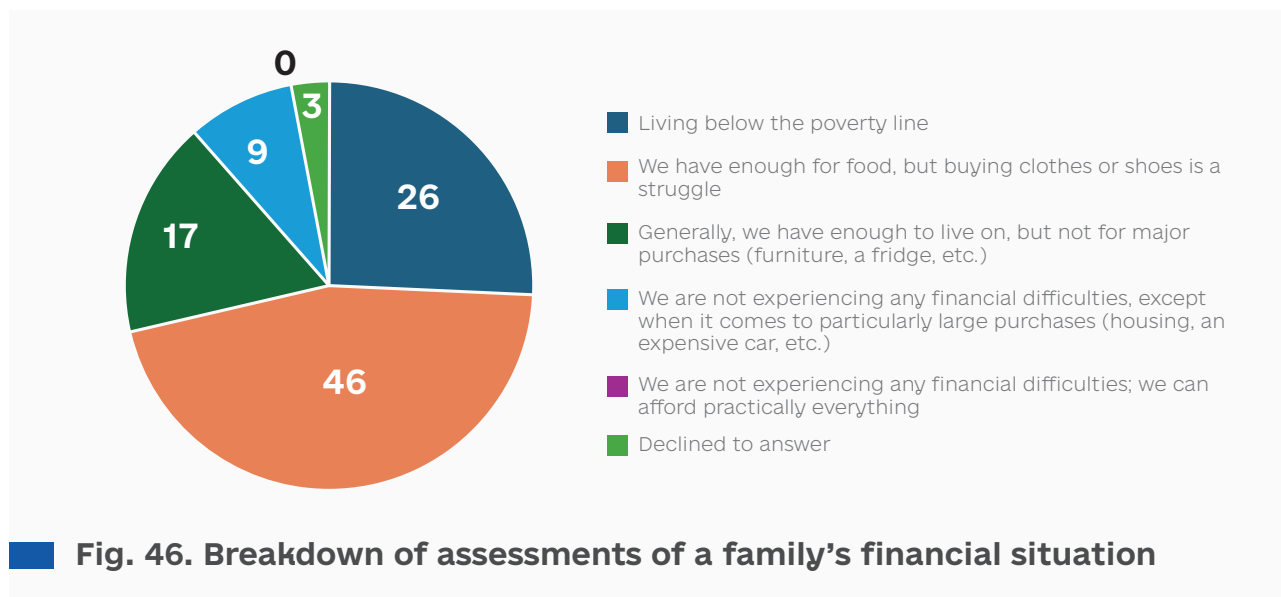
- Most respondents indicated that they receive the following state social benefits: pensions (31%), benefits for families with many children (20%), benefits for people with disabilities (11%), benefits for single parents (9%), benefits for low-income households (3%). A further 37% stated that they do not receive any benefits (see Fig. 45).



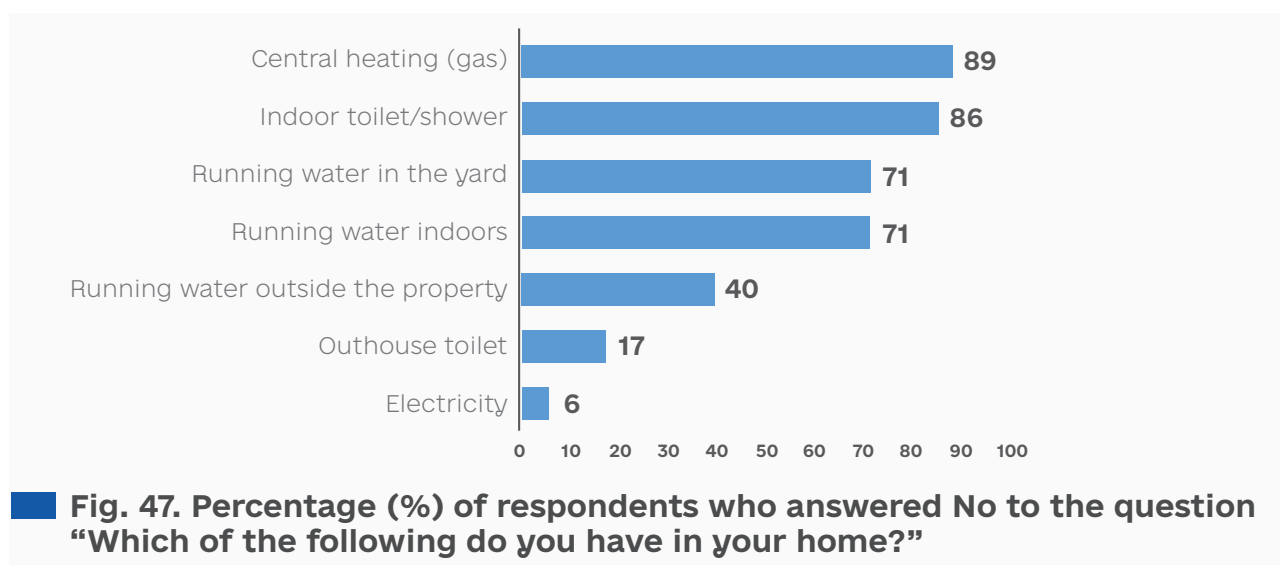
- A quarter of those surveyed (26%) or members of their families need help with applying for social benefits, whilst 74% do not require this kind of assistance.

Financial support (WASH)

- Around half of the respondents (46%) assessed their family’s financial situation, stating that they had enough money for food but found it difficult to buy clothes and shoes. Another quarter (26%) of those surveyed said they were “barely making ends meet and sometimes could not afford food”. For 17% of respondents, they generally have enough to live on, but not enough for major purchases (furniture, a fridge, etc.). The remaining respondents do not face financial difficulties (12%) (see Fig. 46).



- 100% of respondents live in their own house; of these, 57% hold title deeds, whilst 43% live in their own home without formal title deeds.
- In terms of material, technical and sanitary conditions, respondents most frequently cited the lack of central heating (gas) (89%), an indoor toilet/shower (86%), running water in the yard (71%), running water indoors (71%), and running water outside the property (40%) (see Fig. 47).



- 100% of respondents are not in arrears on their utility bills. 94% reported not receiving a subsidy for their utility bills, and 6% do not receive a subsidy.

Accessibility of state and local authorities

- 100% of respondents indicated that they were able to freely access
 - Local executive authorities or self-government bodies
 - Social Protection Offices
 - Social Services Centres
 - Law enforcement agencies (police)
 - Banks
 - Administrative Services Centres (ASC)
 - Employment Centres
 - Legal Aid Centres
 - 97% – Registration authorities (State Migration Service, Civil Registry Office, Ministry of Justice)

Violence and discrimination

- The majority of respondents or their family members (91%) had not been victims of any form of violence in the last two years. However, 9% answered affirmatively.
- A similar breakdown applies to cases of discrimination on ethnic grounds over the last six months: 94% have not experienced discrimination, while 6% have.
- Among those who had experienced discrimination, 50% reported discrimination by healthcare staff. A further 50% selected “Other”.

3.7 Vynohradiv community of the Zakarpattia Region

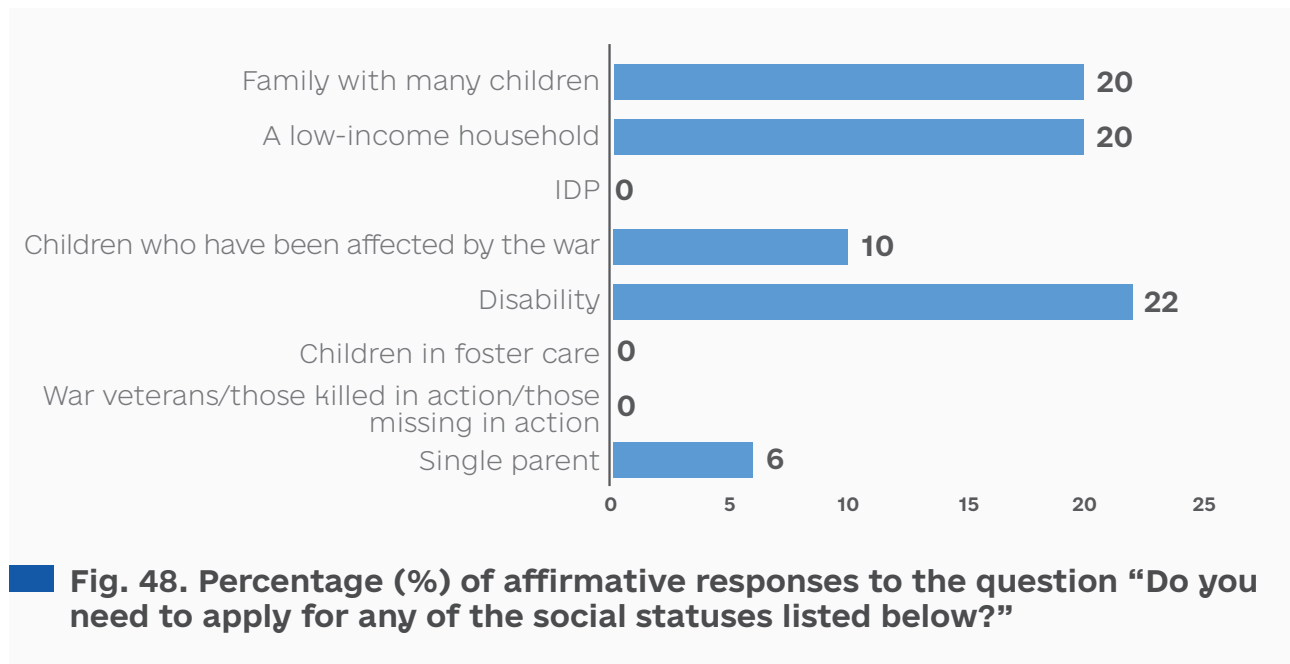


Socio-demographic profile

- 20 households were surveyed in the community, comprising 55 Roma adults and 65 children.
- 29% of respondents said they were married, 37% were cohabitating, 4% were in a relationship but not living together, and 12% were single. 17% of respondents are divorced or widowed.
- The gender breakdown of adult household members: 58% men and 42% women.
- 23% of respondents are in seasonal employment, 9% are employed off the books, and 56% are neither employed nor registered with the Employment Centre. Only 5% are in formal employment, and 2% are self-employed.
- Most adult members of the community have partially completed secondary education (41%), have completed primary education (22%), or have no formal education at all (25%). Only 1% have a university degree.

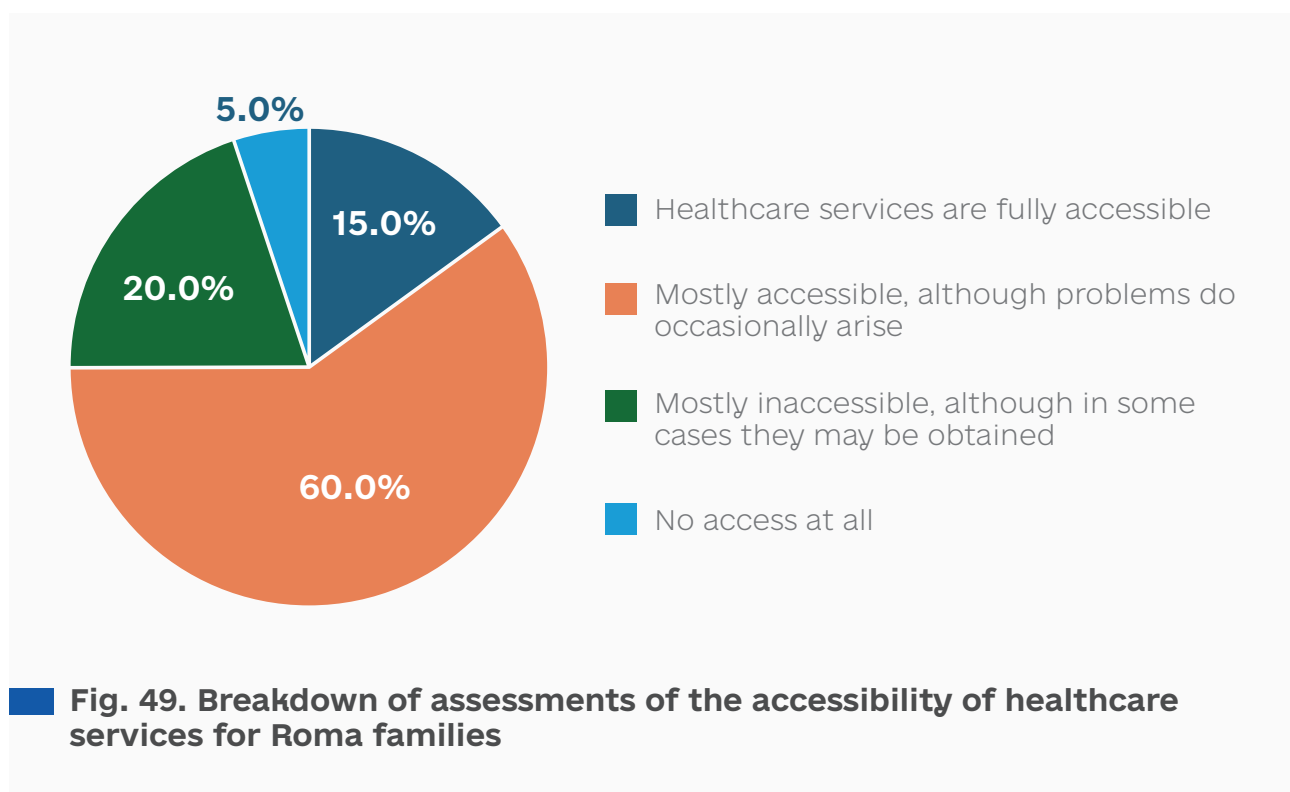
Registration of social status

- 88% of respondents reported needing **help with paperwork**, whilst 13% were unable or declined to answer.
- Among the various social statuses, 20% of respondents need to apply for the status of a family with many children (see Fig. 48), whilst a further 20% need to register as a low-income household. 10% of respondents need to apply for the status of children affected by war, whilst 22% need to apply for disability status. 6% of respondents indicated a need to register as single parents.
- With regard to applying for social benefits, 29% of respondents said they needed help with this, whilst 71% were unable or declined to answer.



Access to healthcare

- 15% of respondents rated healthcare services as fully accessible (see Fig. 49), 60% consider them to be generally accessible, albeit with occasional difficulties, 20% indicated that healthcare services are generally inaccessible, though they can sometimes access them, and 5% reported having no access to healthcare services at all.



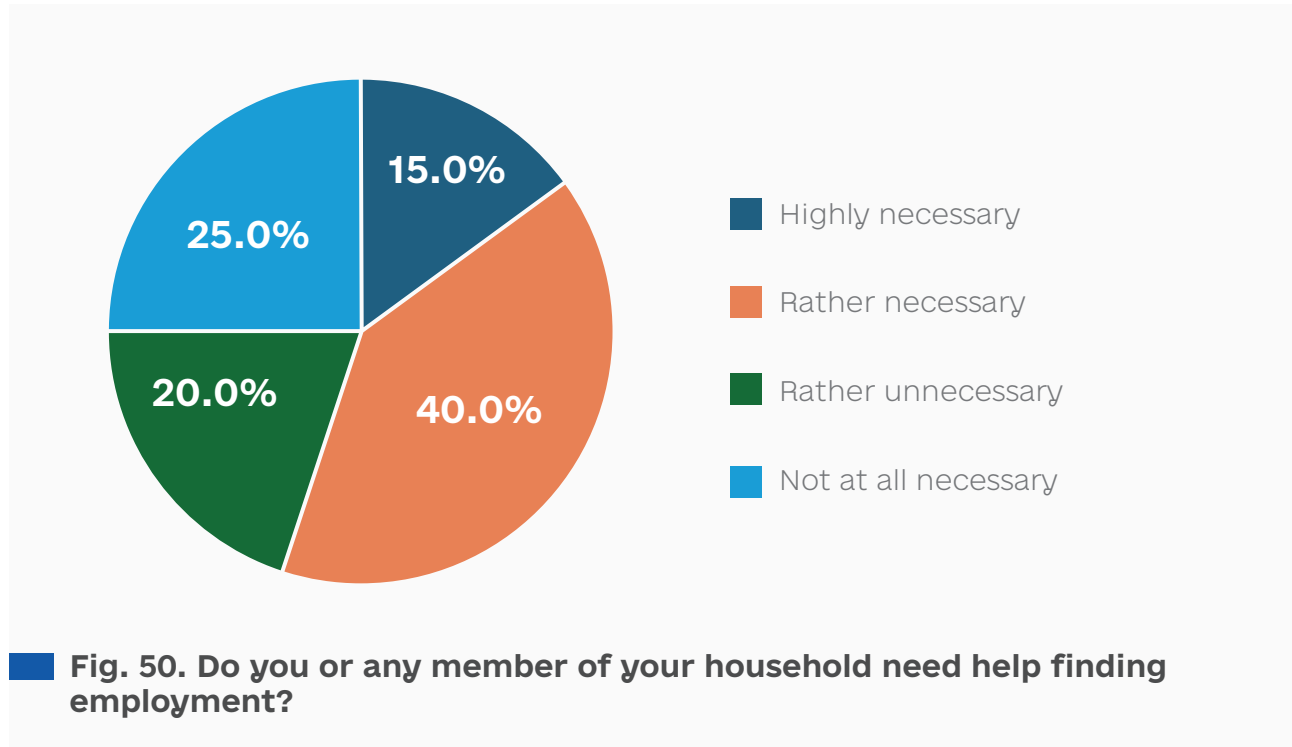
- 60% of those surveyed in the community had consulted a family doctor in the last six months, 5% had not, and the remainder (35%) were unable or declined to answer.
- Regarding the process of signing a declaration with a family doctor, 13% of respondents indicated a need for assistance with this process, whilst 88% were unable or declined to answer.
- Among those who consulted their family doctor, 50% of respondents reported that their consultation fully resolved the issue, 33% noted that the issue was resolved in some cases but not in others, and 17% of respondents stated that the consultation did not resolve their issues.
- As regards the need for specialist medical services, 35% of respondents require such care, 20% do not, and 45% were unable or declined to answer.
- In addition, 20% of respondents stated that they required assistance with applying for disability status, 40% did not, and 40% were unable or declined to answer.
- **All respondents who require a disability assessment stated that they need assistance in applying for disability-related social benefits.**

Access to education

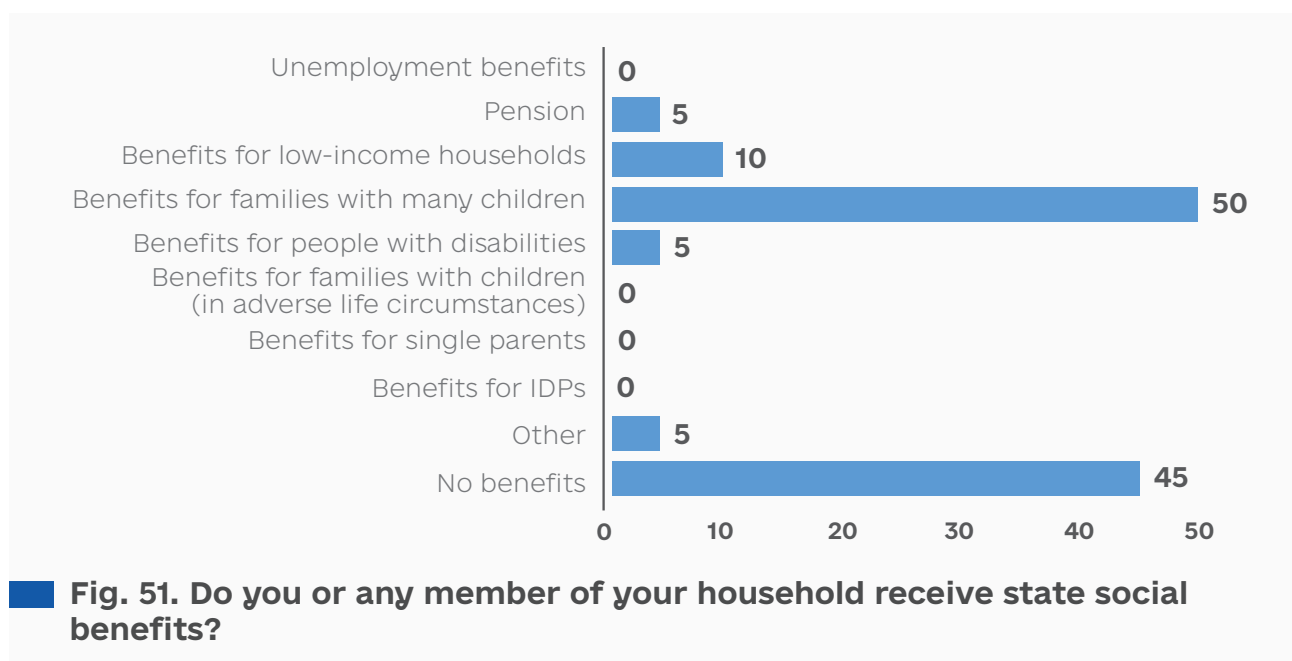
- 76% of respondents reported that their children attended school.
- Regarding attendance at early childhood development or after-school educational facilities, 41% of respondents reported that their children attend Sunday schools run by churches or other organisations. In addition, 2% of children attend sports clubs, 2% attend dance classes, and 1% participate in art classes and sing in a choir. 55% of respondents stated that their children did not attend any early childhood development or after-school educational facilities.
- 15% of respondents said that their families needed help organising their children's education, whilst 85% did not require this kind of assistance.
- Among those in need of assistance, 33% stated that they required internet access, gadgets, tutoring services, and the establishment of inclusive classes. 67% of respondents highlighted the need to set up Romani language classes.
- In addition, all those surveyed (100% of respondents) require support to catch up on missed schooling, financial or other material assistance to purchase clothing and footwear, as well as the provision of sanitary facilities for children (so that they can wash and change their clothes).
- 15% of respondents believe that their children or grandchildren should have access to vocational education (vocational school, college), whilst 85% were unable or declined to answer.

Social assistance

- According to the data received, 15% of respondents feel an urgent need for assistance with finding employment (see Fig. 50), 40% feel they need such assistance to some extent, 20% believe they do not need it to any great extent, and 25% do not need any assistance with finding employment at all.



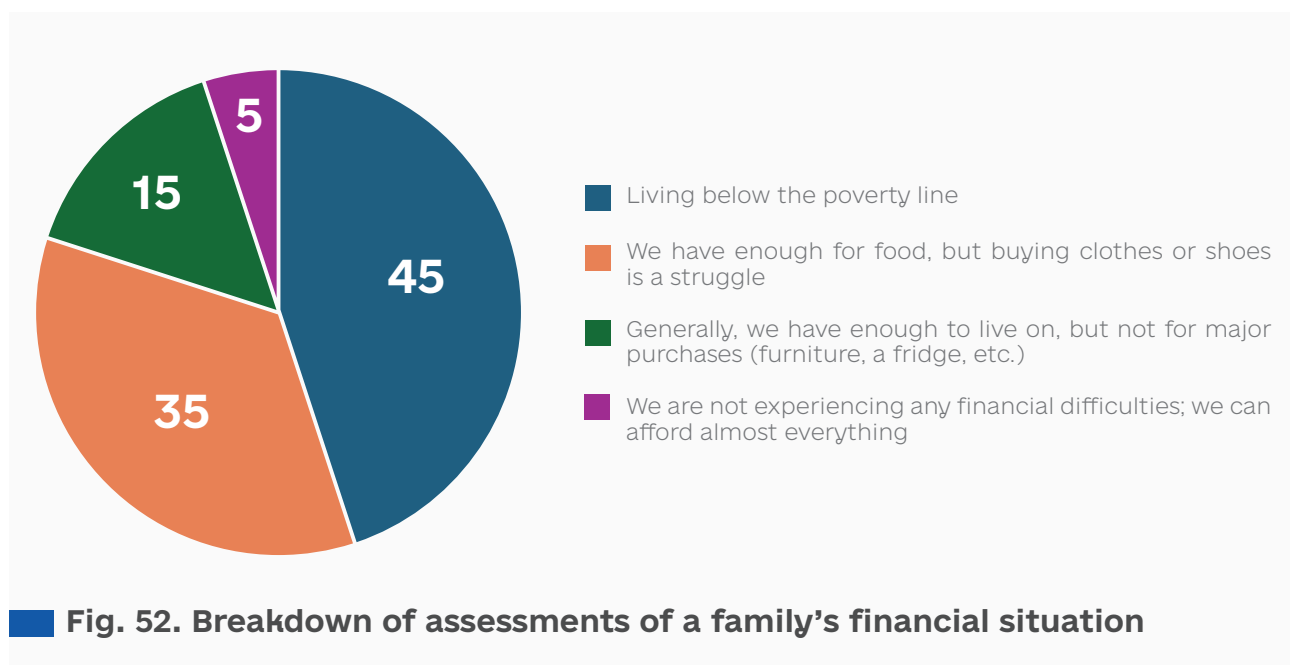
- 5% of respondents reported receiving a pension (see Fig. 51), 10% receive benefits for low-income households, 50% receive benefits for families with many children, 5% receive benefits for people with disabilities, and 5% cited other payments. 45% of respondents do not receive any social benefits.



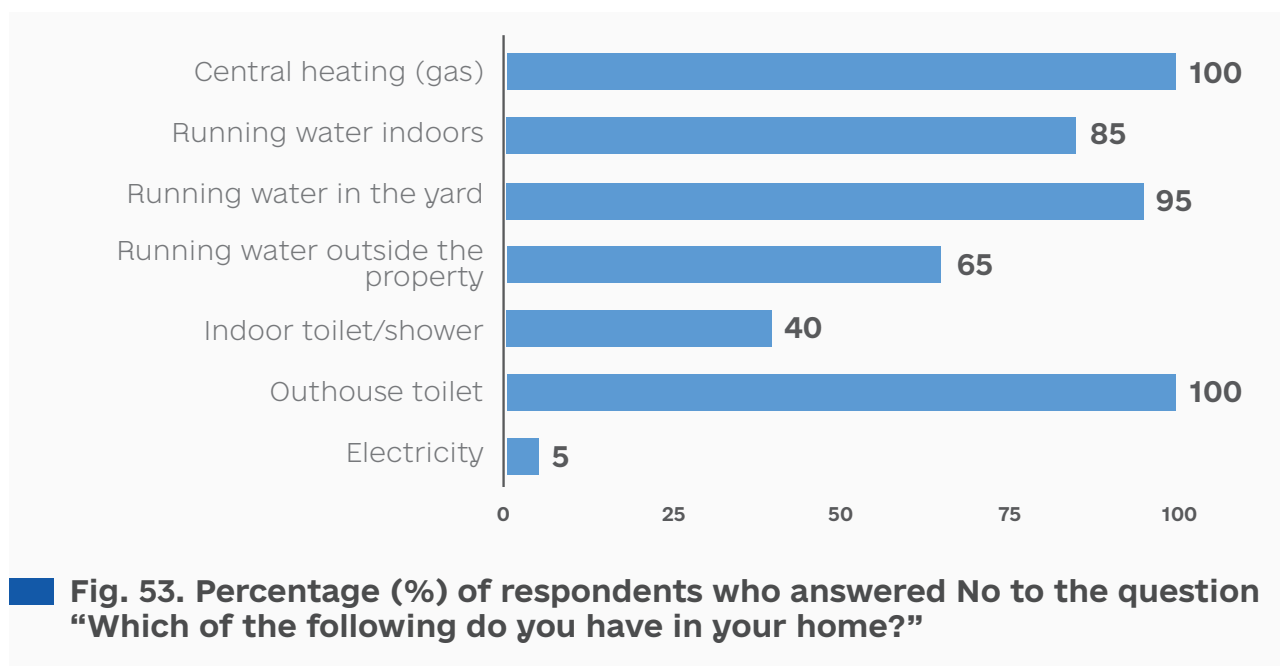
- Furthermore, 50% of respondents stated that they needed help applying for social benefits, 25% did not need this kind of assistance, and 25% were unable or declined to answer.

Financial support (WASH)

- 45% of respondents said their families were “barely making ends meet” and sometimes could not afford food (see Fig. 52).
- 35% said they had enough money for food, but found it difficult to buy clothes or shoes, whilst 15% said they had enough to live on, but not enough for major purchases (furniture, a fridge, etc.).
- 5% of respondents have no financial difficulties and can afford to buy almost anything.



- 70% of respondents reside in their own house or flat, 5% live with friends or family, and 25% live in shared accommodation.
- As regards the housing type, 15% of respondents live in their own home with title deeds, 5% in rented accommodation, and 80% in their own home without formal title deeds.
- All respondents live in a house rather than a flat.
- 100% of respondents in the community do not have central heating (gas). 85% of those surveyed do not have running water indoors (see Fig. 53), 95% do not have running water in their yard, and 65% stated that they did not have running water outside their property.
- 40% of respondents said they did not have an indoor toilet or shower.
- As regards electricity, 5% of respondents stated that they had no access to electricity, whilst 95% had electricity in their homes.



- As regards arrears on utility bills, 5% of respondents have outstanding debts, 15% stated they had no arrears, whilst 80% were unable or declined to answer.

Accessibility of state and local authorities

- The majority of respondents (75%) stated that they have access to executive authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as to Social Protection Offices.
- 80% of respondents can contact Social Services Centres, law enforcement agencies (the police), banking institutions, Administrative Services Centres (ASC), Employment Centres and Legal Aid Centres. 80% also have access to registration authorities (State Migration Service, Civil Registry Office, Ministry of Justice).
- A further 45% of respondents stated that they have access to other organisations or institutions.

Violence and discrimination

- None of the respondents gave an affirmative answer to the question of whether they or their family members had experienced violence in the last two years: 30% of respondents answered No, whilst 70% were unable or declined to answer.
- However, when it comes to discrimination on ethnic grounds, 25% of respondents or their families had experienced such discrimination, 15% had not, and 60% were unable or declined to answer.
- Discrimination was most commonly perpetrated by staff at educational institutions (40%), public authorities and healthcare workers (20% each).

3.8 Vylok community of the Zakarpattia Region



Socio-demographic profile

- 12 households were surveyed in the Vylok community, comprising 24 Roma adults and 26 children.
- As regards marital status, none of the respondents is married, but 58% stated that they were cohabiting with their partners. 8% are in a relationship but do not live together, 17% are divorced, and a further 17% are widowed.
- The gender breakdown of adult household members: 33% men and 67% women.
- 67% of respondents are in seasonal employment, 29% are neither employed nor registered with the Employment Centre, and 4% are registered with the Employment Centre but are not in employment.
- Most adult members of the community have only completed primary education (Years 1–4), whilst 63% have no formal education at all.

Registration of social status

- 67% of respondents reported needing help with paperwork.
- Among those requiring application for social benefits, 36% indicated a need to apply for low-income household status, 18% for status as a family with many children, and 18% for disability as an official social status (see Fig. 54).
- 9% of respondents indicated a need to obtain the status of war veteran/killed in action/missing in action.
- None of the respondents requires recognition as internally displaced persons (IDPs), children affected by the war, children in foster care or single parents.
- When asked about applying for social benefits for other members of their household, 86% of respondents said their families needed help, whilst 14% were unable to give a clear answer or declined to answer.

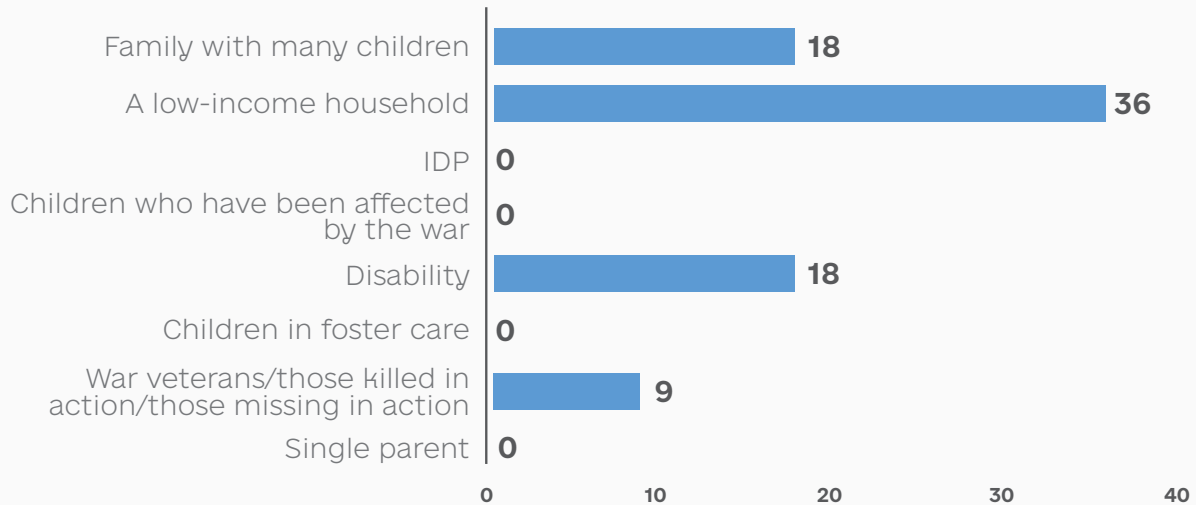


Fig. 54. Percentage (%) of affirmative responses to the question “Do you need to apply for any of the social statuses listed below?”

Access to healthcare

- 100% of respondents stated that they have absolutely no access to healthcare services in their community (see Fig. 55).

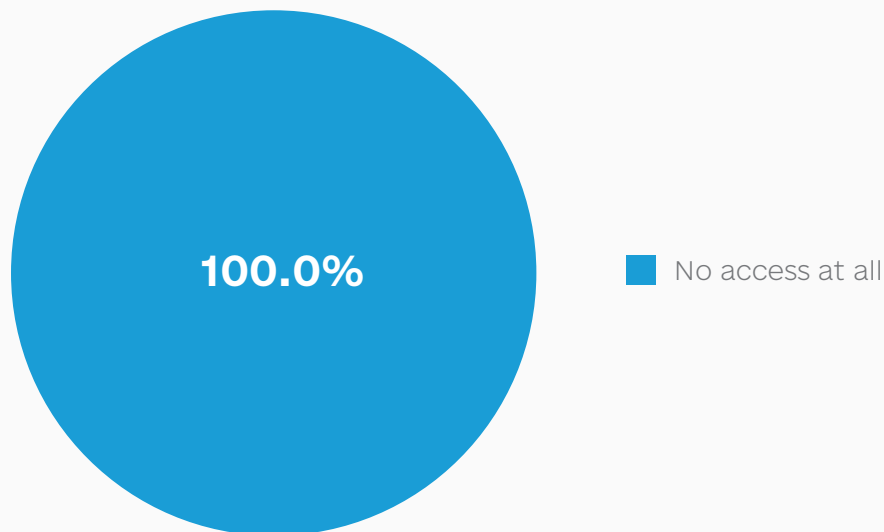


Fig. 55. Breakdown of assessments of the accessibility of healthcare services for Roma families

- Accordingly, only a small number of respondents mentioned consulting their family doctor. Specifically: only 8% of respondents had consulted a family doctor in the last six months, and their issue had been partially resolved – in some cases the issue was resolved, whilst in others it was not.

- 11% of respondents said that they or members of their families needed help in registering with a family doctor, whilst 78% were unable to say whether they needed this kind of assistance.
- In addition, 8% of respondents stated that they or members of their families needed assistance in applying for disability benefits. At the same time, none of the respondents mentioned a need for assistance in registering their disability as an official social status.

Access to education

- 8% of respondents said that their families needed help organising their children's education, whilst 92% did not require this kind of assistance.
- Among those in need of assistance, everyone (100%) highlighted the need for internet access, gadgets, tutoring services, the establishment of inclusive classes, Roma-language groups, catching up on missed schooling, financial or other material support to buy clothes and shoes, as well as providing sanitary facilities for children (to shower, change clothes, etc.).
- As regards access to vocational education, 17% of respondents indicated that their children or grandchildren would not have access to this kind of education. However, 83% of respondents were unable to give a clear answer or declined to answer.

Social assistance

- 25% of respondents stated that they had an urgent need for assistance with finding employment (see Fig. 56), 67% indicated that this kind of assistance is somewhat needed, whilst 8% said they had no need for it at all.

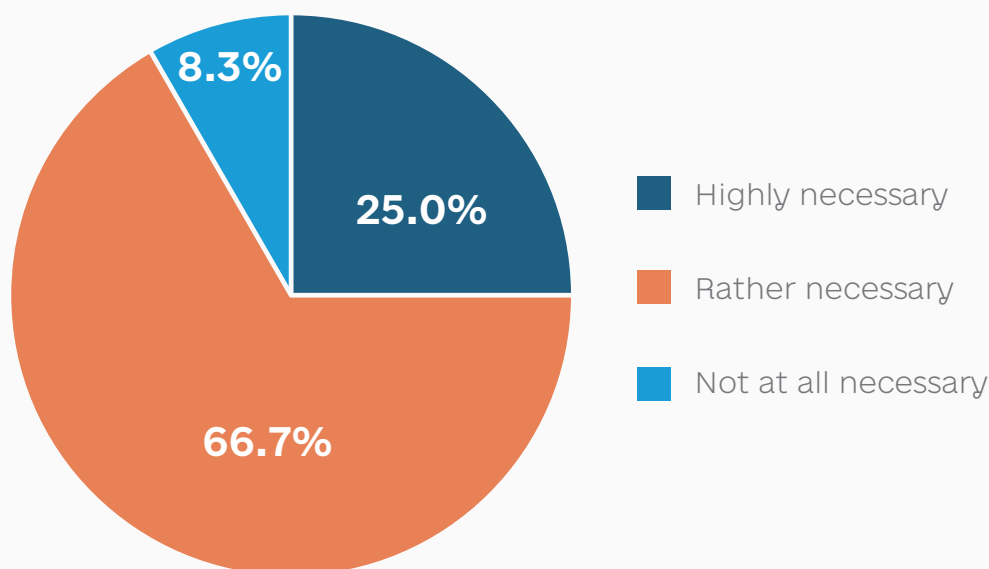
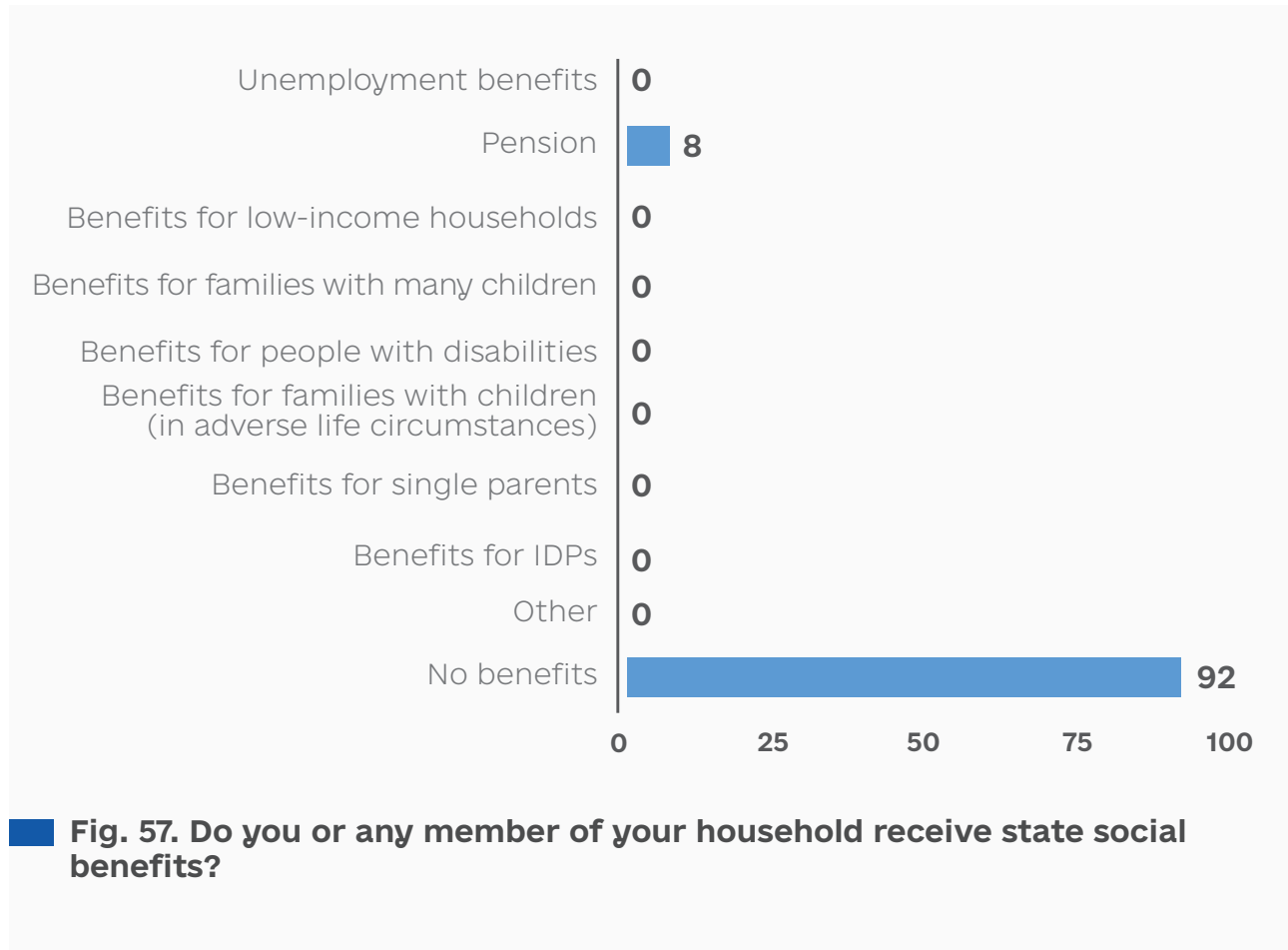


Fig. 56. Do you or any member of your household need help finding employment?

- 92% of respondents do not receive any state social benefits (see Fig. 57). **Only 8% receive a pension, but none of the respondents receives other forms of support**, such as unemployment benefits, assistance for low-income households, families with many children, people with disabilities, families with children, single parents, or benefits for internally displaced persons (IDPs).



- 67% of respondents stated that they or members of their household needed help applying for social benefits, whilst 33% were unable to give a clear answer or declined to answer.

Financial support (WASH)

- 92% of respondents describe their family's financial situation as one where they "barely make ends meet" and sometimes cannot afford enough food (see Fig. 58).
- The remaining respondents (8%) reported a slightly higher standard of living, where they can afford food but face difficulties buying clothes or shoes.

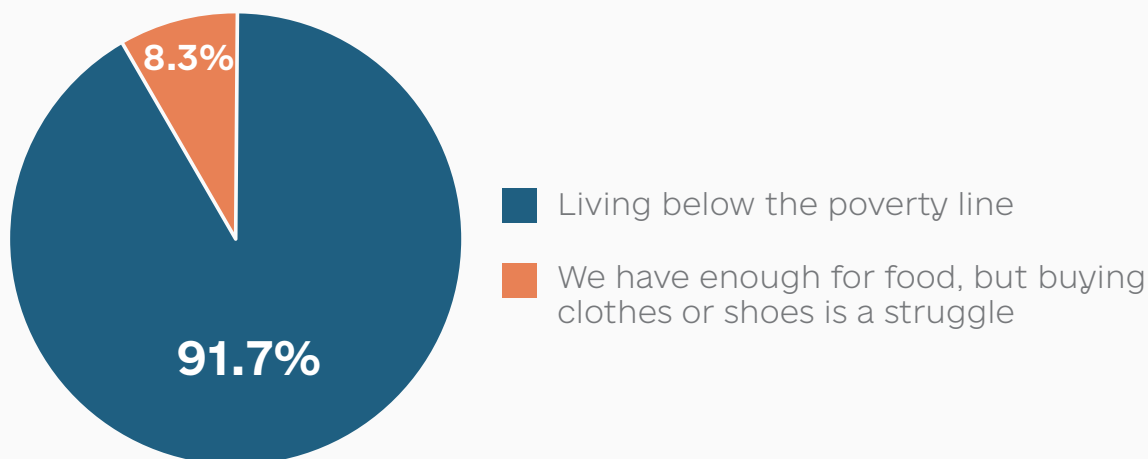


Fig. 58. Breakdown of assessments of a family's financial situation

- All respondents live in a house; there were no reports of anyone living in a flat or rented accommodation.
- Although 100% of those surveyed live in their own homes, all of them (100%) stated that they live in their own homes without the necessary legal documents.
- None of the respondents has central heating or an indoor toilet/shower (see Fig. 59).
- 92% of respondents do not have running water in their homes, and 67% do not have running water in their yards. At the same time, 58% reported having a water supply outside their property, which partly makes up for the lack of water inside the house.
- As for electricity, 58% of respondents have access to it, whilst **42% stated that their households do not have electricity.**

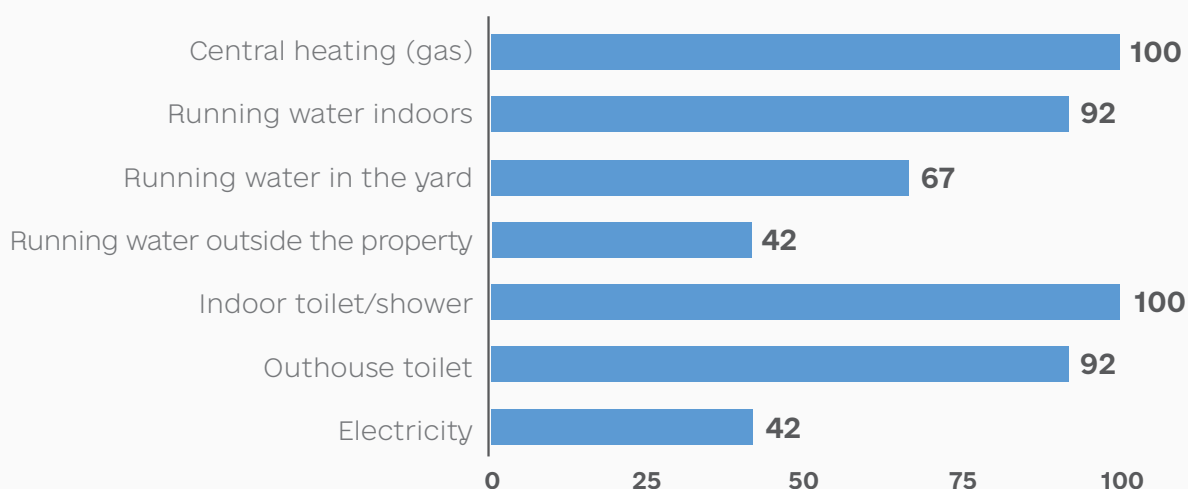


Fig. 59. Percentage (%) of respondents who answered No to the question "Which of the following do you have in your home?"

- Furthermore, 8% of respondents stated outright that they were in arrears on their utility bills. 92% of respondents were unable or declined to answer the question regarding outstanding debt.
- As regards subsidies for utility bills, 92% of respondents do not receive any such payments.

Accessibility of state and local authorities

- 8% of respondents stated that they are able to freely contact executive authorities, local self-government bodies or Social Protection Offices. The same proportion of respondents reported the ability to contact Legal Aid Centres and registration authorities (State Migration Service, Civil Registry Office, Ministry of Justice).
- Social services centres, law enforcement agencies (the police), banks, administrative services centres (ASC), and employment centres – **none of these organisations is accessible to 100% of respondents.**

Violence and discrimination

- None of the respondents explicitly reported being victims of any form of violence over the past two years. However, 92% of respondents were unable to decide or declined to answer this question.
- Only 8% of those surveyed clearly stated that they **had not** been victims of violence.
- As for cases of discrimination on ethnic grounds, none of the respondents explicitly reported experiencing it. 92% of respondents were unable or declined to answer, whilst 8% stated that they did not experience discrimination.

3.9 Turi Remety community of the Zakarpattia Region



Socio-demographic profile

- A total of 14 households were surveyed in the community, comprising 39 Roma adults and 35 children.
- 29% are married, 36% are cohabiting, and the remaining 36% are widowed.
- The gender breakdown of adult household members: 46% men and 54% women.
- 28% of the adults surveyed have completed primary education (4 years), 21% have partially completed secondary education, 10% have completed general secondary education, 13% have completed vocational education.
- 15% of those surveyed are in seasonal employment, 5% are employed off the books, and 79% are neither employed nor registered with the Employment Centre.

Registration of social status

- All respondents (100%) in the Turi Remety community stated that they did not require assistance in applying for any particular social benefits.

Access to healthcare

- The majority of respondents (93%) indicated that healthcare services were fully accessible. A further 7% stated that healthcare services were generally accessible (even though problems do occasionally arise) (see Fig. 60).

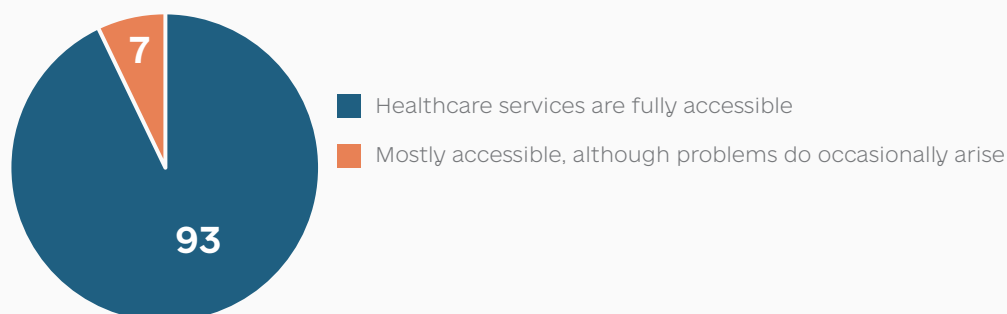


Fig. 60. Breakdown of assessments of the accessibility of healthcare services for Roma families

- 100% of those surveyed are registered with a family doctor.
- In addition, the majority of respondents (93%) had consulted their family doctor when necessary over the past six months.
- 92% said that consulting their family doctor had completely resolved their issues; 8% stated that in some cases their issue had been resolved, but in others it had not.
- 100% of respondents have registered their child with a doctor or paediatrician.
- All respondents (100%) stated that neither they nor any other members of their household required specialist medical services or a disability assessment.

Access to education

- 81% of respondents stated that their child attended school. Meanwhile, one in five (19%) of those surveyed stated that their children do not attend a secondary school.
- 100% of respondents stated that their children attend school in person.
- When asked about attendance at early childhood development or after-school educational facilities, 100% of respondents stated that their children do not attend any such establishments.
- More than half of respondents (57%) stated that they did not need help organising their children's education, whilst the remaining 43% said they did need help.
- Of those respondents who need help organising their children's education, 100% stated that they require assistance in obtaining gadgets, accessing the internet, and receiving financial or other material support to purchase clothing and footwear; a further 17% need help in catching up on lost schooling.
- When asked what would happen if their children or grandchildren wanted to pursue vocational education (at a technical school or college), 100% of respondents said that their children or grandchildren would have access to or the opportunity to obtain this type of education.

Social assistance

- 28% of respondents indicated that they are rather in need of help finding employment (see Fig. 61). The majority (72%) stated that they did not need any help, with half of them saying they had no need at all, and the other half saying they probably did not need any.

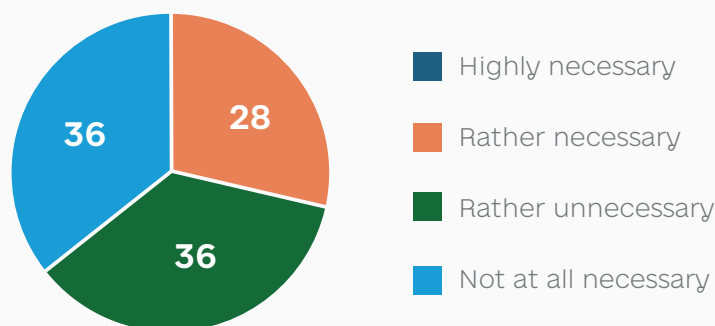
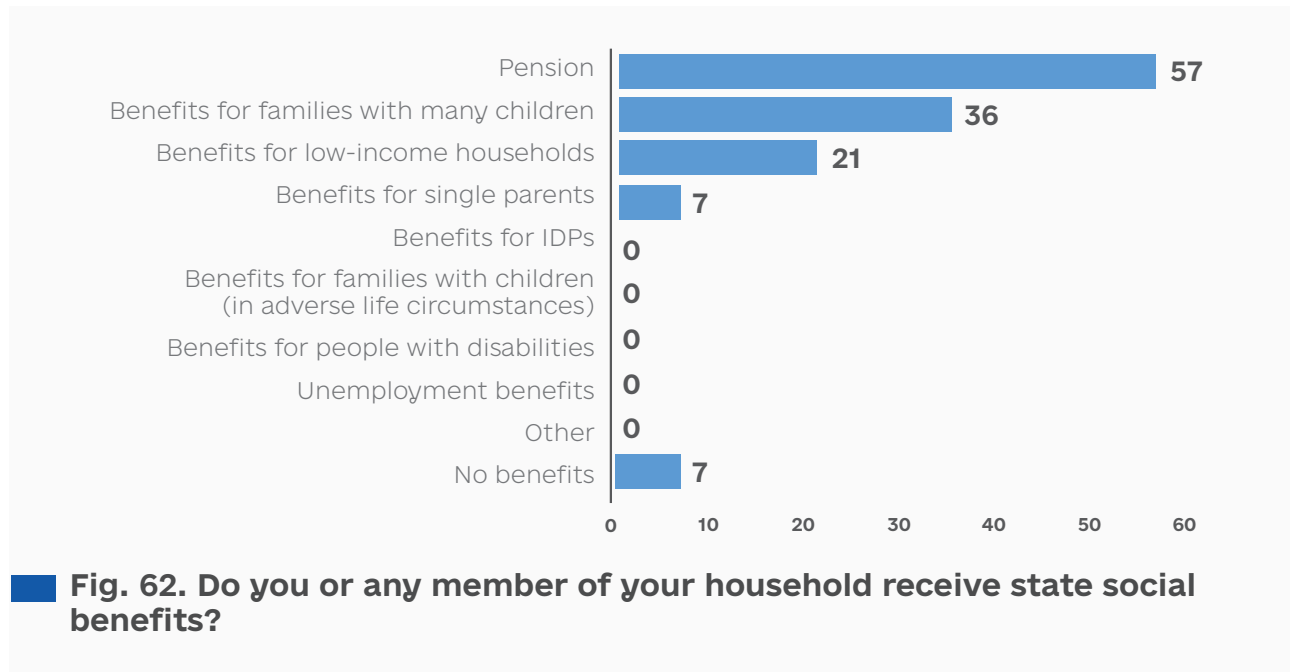


Fig. 61. Do you or any member of your household need help finding employment?

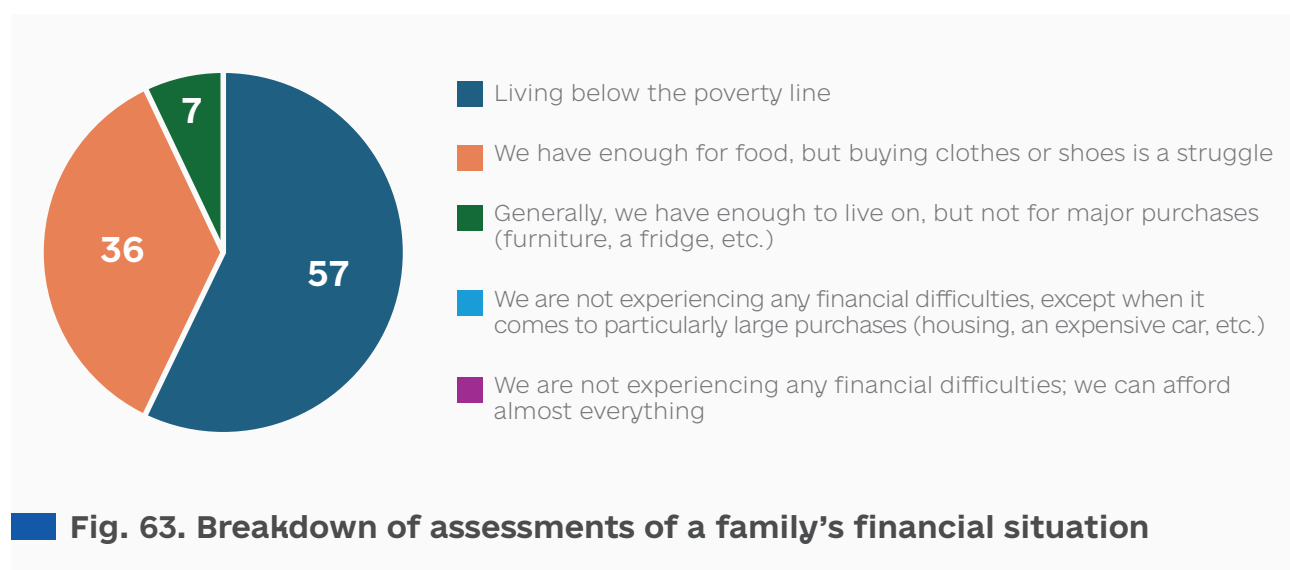
- Most respondents indicated that they receive the following state social benefits: pensions (57%), benefits for families with many children (36%), benefits for low-income households (21%), benefits for single parents (7%). A further 7% stated that they do not receive any benefits (see Fig. 62).



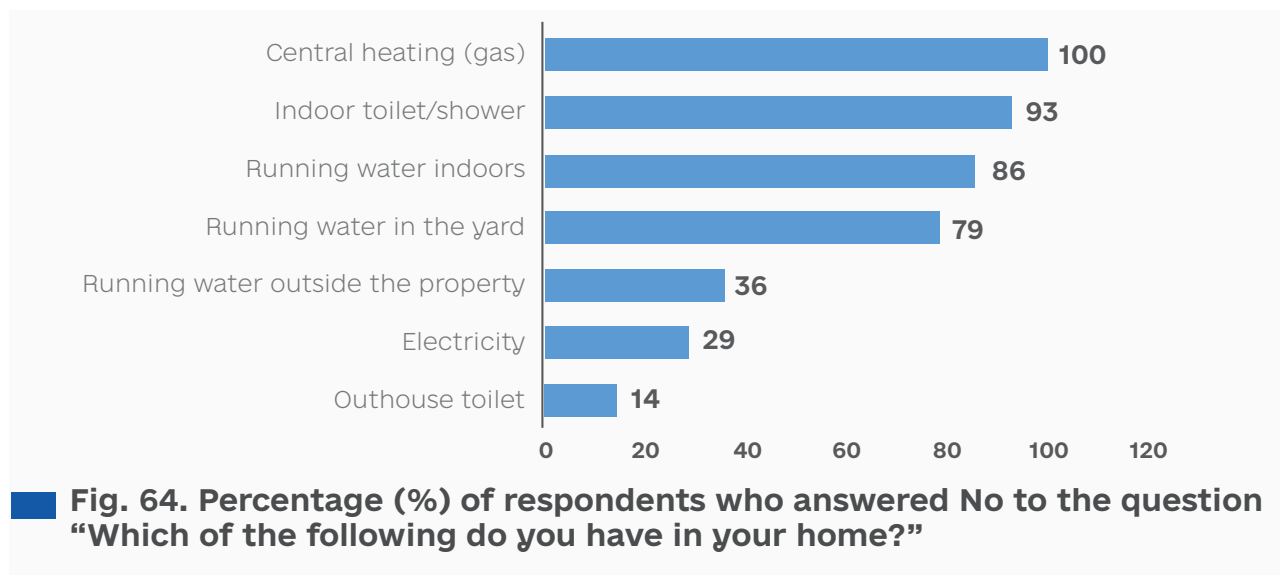
- The respondents did not indicate a need for assistance in applying for social benefits for themselves or for their families.

Financial support (WASH)

- More than half of the respondents (57%) assessed their family's financial situation, stating that their family "barely makes ends meet" and that they sometimes cannot afford enough food. A further 36% indicated that they had enough money for food, but found it difficult to buy clothes and shoes. Another 7% of respondents reported that they generally had enough to live on, but not enough for major purchases (furniture, a fridge, etc.) (see Fig. 63).



- 100% of respondents live in their own house; of these, 50% hold title deeds, whilst the other 50% live in their own home without formal title deeds.
- In terms of material, technical and sanitary conditions, respondents most frequently cited the lack of central heating (gas) (100%), an indoor toilet/shower (93%), running water indoors (86%), running water in the yard (79%), running water outside the property (36%), and electricity (29%) (see Fig. 64).



- 100% of respondents are not in arrears on their utility bills. 21% reported not receiving a subsidy for their utility bills, and 79% do not receive a subsidy.

Accessibility of state and local authorities

- 100% of respondents indicated that they were able to freely access
 - Local executive authorities or self-government bodies
 - Social Protection Offices
 - Social Services Centres
 - Law enforcement agencies (police)
 - Banks
 - Administrative Services Centres (ASC)
 - Employment Centres
 - Legal Aid Centres
 - Registration authorities (State Migration Service, Civil Registry Office, Ministry of Justice)

Violence and discrimination

- None of respondents or their family members had been victims of any form of violence in the last two years.
- When asked about instances of discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin over the past six months, 93% reported not experiencing any discrimination. In contrast, 7% said that they had.
- Among those who had experienced discrimination, 100% reported discrimination by educational institutions.

3.10 Onokivtsi community of the Zakarpattia Region



Socio-demographic profile

- A total of 1 household was surveyed in the community, comprising 4 Roma adults.
- The Roma adults surveyed are not currently in a relationship.
- Two men and two women were interviewed among the adult members of the households.
- One member of the household has partially completed secondary education, two have completed secondary education, and one has an undergraduate degree.
- 1 member of the household is employed off the books; 1 is in seasonal employment; 1 is self-employed off the books; 1 is neither employed nor registered with the Employment Centre.

Registration of social status

- All respondents (100%) in the Onokivtsi community stated that they did not require assistance in applying for any particular social benefits.

Access to healthcare

- All respondents (100%) stated that healthcare services were fully accessible.
- 100% of those surveyed are registered with a family doctor.
- In addition, all respondents (100%) had consulted their family doctor when necessary over the past six months.
- 100% reported that consulting their family doctor helped resolve their issue in some cases, but not in others.
- All respondents (100%) stated that they or another member of their household required specialist medical services and a disability assessment, and all of them needed assistance in applying for disability-related social benefits.

Access to education

- All respondents (100%) indicated that they did not need help organising their children's education.
- When asked what would happen if their children or grandchildren wanted to pursue vocational education (at a technical school or college), 100% of respondents said that their children or grandchildren would have access to or the opportunity to obtain this type of education.

Social assistance

- 100% of respondents indicated that they are rather in need of help finding employment.
- When asked about the state social benefits they currently receive, all respondents selected "Other".
- The respondents did not indicate a need for assistance in applying for social benefits for themselves or for their families.

Financial support (WASH)

- All respondents (100%) assessed their family's financial situation, stating that they had enough money for food but found it difficult to buy clothes and shoes.
- 100% of respondents live in their own home and hold title deeds.
- In terms of material, technical and sanitary conditions, respondents most frequently cited the lack of central heating (gas) (100%), running water in the yard (100%) running water outside the property (100%), outhouse toilet (100%) (see Fig. 65).

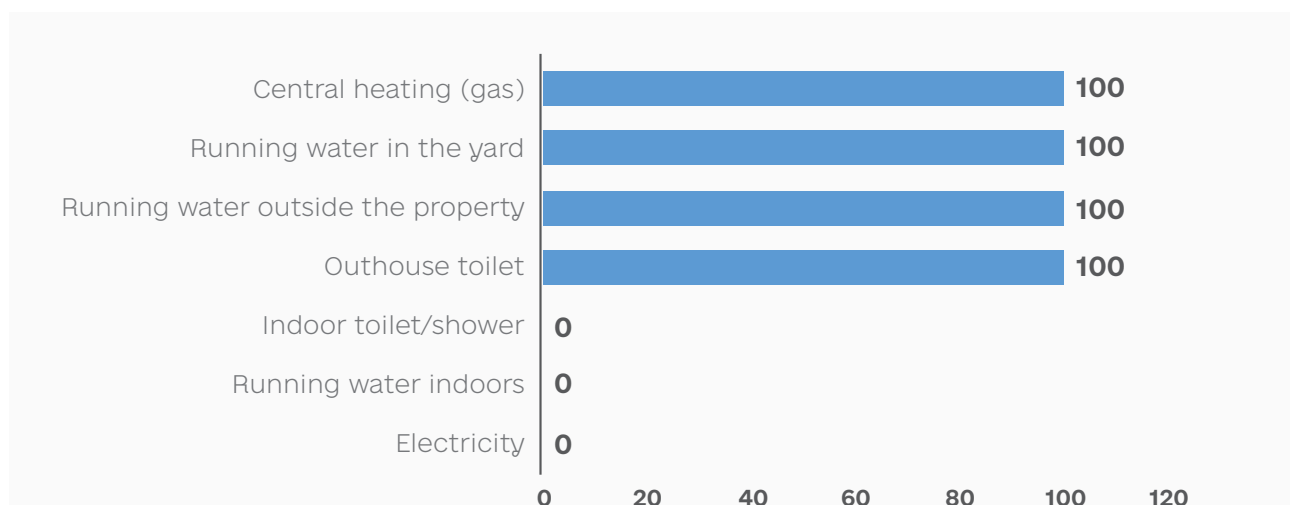


Fig. 65. Percentage (%) of respondents who answered No to the question "Which of the following do you have in your home?"

- 100% of respondents have outstanding utility bills and do not receive subsidies. The average amount owed for utility bills is UAH 4,600.

Accessibility of state and local authorities

- 100% of respondents indicated that they were able to freely access
 - Local executive authorities or self-government bodies
 - Social Protection Offices
 - Social Services Centres
 - Law enforcement agencies (police)
 - Banks
 - Administrative Services Centres (ASC)
 - Employment Centres
 - Registration authorities (State Migration Service, Civil Registry Office, Ministry of Justice)
 - Only when asked specifically about legal aid centres, 100% of respondents indicated that they were unable to access them without difficulty.

Violence and discrimination

- All respondents (100%) or their family members had been victims of some form of violence in the last two years.
- When asked about instances of discrimination on ethnic grounds over the past six months, 100% reported not experiencing any discrimination.

4. CONCLUSION



With the onset of full-scale Russian aggression in 2022, the situation of the Roma ethnic minority (community) in Ukraine has become significantly more precarious.

Multifaceted processes of social isolation, marginalisation and discrimination have intensified within Roma communities. Among other things, this has led to greater inequality in access to basic services (legal, medical, educational, social, economic, psychological, etc.). The ongoing war continues to worsen the situation of the Roma community, which is the most vulnerable group in Ukraine.

The Zakarpattia Region is home to the largest population of the Roma ethnic minority (community). According to Chiricli Roma Women Fund, an international charitable organisation, as of 31 December 2024, between 70,000 and 100,000 members of the Roma ethnic minority (community) were living in the Zakarpattia Region, including families who have become internally displaced persons from eastern Ukraine.

It should be noted that it is difficult to determine the exact size of the Roma population in the Zakarpattia Region as of 2025. Internal migration and the arrival of large numbers of internally displaced Roma families in the western regions of Ukraine have also posed a significant challenge.

This survey was conducted in Roma households in the Zakarpattia Region using face-to-face computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) during July–September 2025.

The main target audiences include the Roma community, Roma leaders, Roma activists, as well as Roma NGOs or informal groups.

The additional target audiences are all residents of the communities concerned, local authorities and local self-government bodies, local activists, specialised government agencies, experts and international organisations.

Geographically, the surveys were conducted in the following communities in the Zakarpattia Region: Uzhhorod, Mukachevo, Berehove, Kholmok, Svaliava, Perechyn, Vynohradiv, Vylok, Turi Remety and Onokivtsi.

Based on the findings of the sociological survey, the following areas of concern can be identified as requiring action by state authorities, local self-government bodies and human rights organisations, in cooperation with Roma NROs and leaders:

- 1.** Roma people need legal assistance and support to obtain various personal identification documents;

- 2.** The difficult social situation of Roma families, exacerbated by the socio-economic crisis, unemployment, illiteracy and the low level of vocational skills among the adult Roma population; the high proportion of low-income households, families with many children and single-parent families – all of which point to the low social status of Roma families;

3. A quarter of Roma adults are illiterate; a third of Roma families require various forms of support to ensure their children receive a proper education; it is also worth noting the very low attendance rates at pre-school institutions;

4. Despite the high proportion of declarations signed with family doctors and paediatricians, there is a problem regarding the quality of healthcare services and the financial capacity of Roma families to afford medical treatment;

5. More than half of the Roma respondents are unemployed and are not registered with Employment Centres; the vast majority of Roma families stated that they “live in poverty or extreme poverty”. This points to a systemic socio-economic crisis within the region’s Roma communities;

6. Two-thirds of Roma dwellings, mainly in areas of densely populated Roma communities, are unauthorised, i.e. self-built; one-third of households have no access to running water; these issues are complex and require a comprehensive solution;

7. Access to various institutions (state agencies, local self-government bodies, law enforcement agencies, financial institutions) for Roma is satisfactory; however, the procedures for the provision of services by these institutions require further monitoring and oversight;

8. Almost a third of Roma people face discrimination on the grounds of their ethnicity; the issue of anti-Roma discrimination remains a pressing concern;

9. Almost one in five Roma families has moved, mainly due to the war, either within Ukraine or abroad; this indicates an increase in the number of internally displaced families, as well as those who have been granted refugee status or are seeking asylum.

Here are the key areas for addressing the needs of Roma communities in the Zakarpattia Region, which require comprehensive attention:

- Ensuring that the relevant public authorities at local level provide the necessary support for obtaining personal identification documents;
- Improving the conditions and mechanisms for the employment of the adult Roma population by local Employment Centres and employers;
- Improving the quality of healthcare services provided by healthcare facilities;
- Resolving issues relating to land management and the legalisation of unauthorised housing in Roma settlements by local authorities;
- Improving access to administrative services;
- Creating proper conditions for the social adaptation and integration of Roma families who are internally displaced persons by the relevant executive authorities and local self-government bodies.

This Social Atlas of Roma Communities in the Zakarpattia Region represents a significant step towards strengthening mechanisms to protect the rights of members of the Roma ethnic minority (community) in the Zakarpattia Region.

The priority areas identified for the Roma communities in the Zakarpattia Region stem from a range of socio-economic problems that have accumulated over the last five years and are driven by a number of factors, including: the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020; the launch of full-scale Russian aggression against Ukraine in 2022; the accumulation of long-standing problems that have remained largely unresolved for decades (discrimination, poor housing, living and infrastructure conditions in Roma settlements, limited access to legal aid – including a lack of adequate support for vulnerable members of the Roma population – unemployment, and so on).

To ensure that the urgent needs of the Roma population in the Zakarpattia Region are effectively met, executive authorities, local self-government bodies and law enforcement agencies need to implement a range of measures, which should include, amongst other things, the following:

- Developing and implementing effective methods for implementing local action plans to deliver on the Strategy for the Promotion of the Rights and Opportunities of Persons Belonging to the Roma Ethnic Minority in Ukrainian Society until 2030;
- Establishing a body of Roma advisers within local self-government bodies;
- Establishment of permanent working groups on Roma issues within local authorities;
- Organising awareness-raising events in Roma communities on issues such as social security, human rights protection, documentation, education, employment, etc.;
- Implementing measures to address housing and infrastructure issues in Roma settlements;
- Promoting Romani history, culture and traditions through intercultural communication within local communities;
- Strengthening the role of local units of the National Police in ensuring respect for the rights and freedoms of the Roma ethnic minority (community).



Ombudsman of Ukraine