

# LITHUANIA

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC INSIGHTS SURVEY 2024



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**Cover photo:** An artwork of a woman in Ukrainian clothing, created by the organisation Artscape, adorns a building in Vilnius, Lithuania, in 2024.  
UNHCR/Gregory Matthew Cameron

The full anonymised dataset of this survey is available on the [UNHCR Microdata Library](#).

*The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations or UNHCR. Any errors are the author's own.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, more than 6.2 million people from Ukraine have been recorded across Europe.<sup>1</sup> By November 2024, 91,195 refugees from Ukraine had been cumulatively registered for temporary protection (TP) or similar protection schemes in Lithuania. To date, 47,395 refugees remain registered with active TP status, constituting almost 2% of the host country population.<sup>2</sup>

Lithuania has been part of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the Ukraine situation since January 2023. In line with the RRP for the Ukraine situation, UNHCR, together with UN agencies and other partners, is assisting the government of Lithuania in responding to the needs of refugees.<sup>3</sup>

## OBJECTIVES

UNHCR commissioned this Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) to obtain up to date information on the displacement patterns, needs, intentions and coping mechanisms of refugees from Ukraine. The SEIS is an essential interagency tool for planning and prioritization, decision-making and needs-based programme design.

The main purpose of the SEIS is to support the RRP coordination and to facilitate planning among key humanitarian actors by providing updated information on multi-sectoral needs and priorities of refugees from Ukraine. Results of the SEIS will be used by all stakeholders under the RRP to understand the evolving situation, unpack risks and vulnerabilities, and advocate for funding from donors.

This report covers the following topics:

- Demographics;
- Protection;
- Education;
- Social Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods;
- Health;
- Accommodation.

## METHODOLOGY

The SEIS is a collaborative process which identifies the most pressing needs of refugees across various sectors. Comprehensive and accurate data is gathered to guide the planning, implementation, and evaluation of programmes and interventions aimed at addressing those needs. The SEIS aligns with the Multi-Sector Needs Assessments conducted in 2023 to produce comparative results over time:

- The needs of refugees in Lithuania, focusing on the in-country refugee population;
- The level of socio-economic integration and access to national systems;
- Service gaps and refugees' priorities for the coming year;
- Identify changing trends in refugees needs.

The SEIS, which regards protection, health, including mental health, basic needs and food security, as well as livelihood and integration, was conducted among refugees from Ukraine and third-country nationals fleeing the war in Ukraine who are in Lithuania and have or have applied for temporary protection status. The survey was implemented through face-to-face interviews with a digital questionnaire. The information thus obtained is self-reported. Furthermore, the data collection

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<sup>1</sup> As of 18 November 2024, according to UNHCR's data portal <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Other reports and policy documents are available at <https://www.unhcr.org/neu/lt>.

had a municipal quota, proportional to the number of refugees from Ukraine living in each municipality (according to data from Lithuanian authorities). As this process did not include a true randomization procedure, the information presented here is indicative, not statistically representative.

The survey questionnaire pertains to both the individual and the household (HH) needs of refugees from Ukraine.

<p><b>POPULATION</b></p> <p>Refugees from Ukraine living in Lithuania</p>
<p><b>DESIGN</b></p> <p>Household interviews</p>
<p><b>DATA COLLECTION</b></p> <p>From 10 May to 28 June 2024 by enumerators from Lithuanian Red Cross and International Organization for Migration in Lithuania</p>
<p><b>SAMPLE SIZE</b></p> <p>638 HHs representatives; covering 1,445 HH members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 13% living in collective sites (incl. workers hostels)</li> <li>– 87% living outside of collective sites</li> </ul>
<p><b>GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE</b></p> <p>Interviews were conducted in 9 out of the 10 counties. The highest number of interviews were conducted in Vilnius County (43%), where most refugees live. The second one is Kaunas County with 22% of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania living in this county. The third one with 17% is Klaipeda County.</p>

**SAMPLING AND REPRESENTATIVENESS:**

Purposively selected (geographical coverage, different accommodation types), but not statistically representative. The findings and results are indicative.

**LIMITATIONS**

- Data collection during summer / school holidays most likely affected the sample;
- Lack of comprehensive data on population locations, and difficulties interviewing outside of collective sites and distribution points;
- Sensitivity around protection and income questions, therefore, large non-response rate and less reliable data;
- Respondent bias: certain indicators may be under-reported or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The majority of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania are satisfied with their living conditions and have their basic needs covered. Nonetheless, there are some groups of refugees with specific needs who require targeted assistance, services and support. According to the criteria used they can be estimated to account for 15-20% of the entire population of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania.

**Demographics.** Of the 1,445 household members covered by the survey, 61% are female, and 39% are male. One in three are children. Nearly two thirds of the refugees from Ukraine have been displaced for more than two years (63%), with half arriving by the first two months after the invasion’s onset. A little bit less than half of families have children (45%), 5% include breastfeeding or pregnant women, 39% include members with chronic health issues, and

11% have one or more members with a disability. A little over one fourth of families (26%) consist of single women with children (with no men over the age of 18 in the household). Older people (60+) are 14% of refugees from Ukraine, while 57% are people in active age (18-59).

**Legal and Civil Status.** At the time the survey was conducted, nearly four in five households (79%) report that they have been granted temporary protection in Lithuania. In contrast 6% declare they have applied for temporary protection and waiting for decision, 6% have temporary/short-term residence permit or visa while 3% of households have a permanent / long-term residence permit or visa. One third of respondents reported the need to replace their identity documents since their departure from Ukraine. However, 42% believe they cannot replace or renew their documents mainly due to long waiting time and lack of such services in Lithuania. The majority of respondents (84%) were able to register changes in their family composition or civil status via Lithuania civil authorities.

**Child protection.** One in three household members is a child, most aged 5-17. Emotional (including psychosocial) support and attention given by parents to their child/children seems to be among the main challenges in addition to economic and financial needs and risk of poverty. Psychological and physical violence in the community, worsened mental health and psychosocial condition and increased vulnerability to violence online were reported as the main serious risks faced by boys and girls.

**Safety and security.** 54% interviewed people think that there is no safety and security concerns for men and 44% – for women. Men are specifically concerned about legal risks (deportation, confiscation of IDs), while women

noted harassment and domestic violence as possible security threats. For children, psychological violence is the main issue, hinting at bullying as a source of concern.

**Education.** In the 2023/2024 school year, 83% of refugee children aged 7-18 years were reported by their parents as enrolled in Lithuanian schools. The level of enrolment differs across age groups. It is 76% for children in the age group 3-7-year-old, increases to 85% among 7 to 12-year-old and goes down to 70% for the age group 13-18. For those who are of tertiary education age (18-24) the enrolment rate is 37%. The main reason for not being enrolled in the education system in Lithuania is the fact that some children (mainly above 12 year of age) are still enrolled in a school in Ukraine and are attending this school remotely/online while staying abroad.

**Local language level.** Around a quarter of refugees from Ukraine consider that they have a generally good knowledge of Lithuanian(national language). Nearly two out of five have attended language courses to learn the local language, and the majority of them are satisfied with the quality of education. Two out of five are likely to attend Lithuanian language courses in the next six months. That could help labour market inclusion, interactions with institutions and everyday activities and services that refugees use.

**Employment.** Among working-age refugees, 53% were employed and 10% unemployed at the time of the survey. Regular employment was more common than part-time or self-employment, and most had formal contracts. Language barriers, low pay, lack of employment opportunities suitable for their skills or experience and unsuitable job schedules hindered employment. Underemployment

is prevalent, with refugees often in jobs that do not match their skills. Additionally, 11% of youth (15-24) were NEET (not in education, employment, or training), with rates increasing with age, lower at 16 and higher at 24.

**Income and Economic Capacity.** Refugee household income primarily comes from employment, with remittances, social protection benefits, and humanitarian aid supplementing it. The average monthly income is however lower than the poverty line for Lithuania. Around 70% of families of refugees are below the poverty line.<sup>4</sup> Low-income levels severely impact refugee households' ability to meet daily needs, with 22% reporting they can now afford fewer goods and services than when they first arrived. For more than a half of families (53%) the income is not enough to cover their needs: for 14% there is not enough income for food, for 39% there is enough income for basic food, but not enough for regular utility bills, medicine, and the purchase of new clothes.

**Coping strategies.** Almost a half of refugee families has adopted one or more negative food coping strategies such as relying on less preferred foods or borrowing food or money regularly, while nearly a third use coping strategies to meet basic needs, including spending savings and reducing essential expenditure.

**Priority Needs.** The key priority needs for refugee households from Ukraine in Lithuania are the need to secure employment/livelihoods support (29%), access to healthcare services (22%), language courses (21%) and accommodation (20%). However, newly arrived refugees are in much stronger need of the

availability of employment opportunities and livelihoods support (35%), accommodation (33%), healthcare services (26%) and food (22%). Among families who are already settled, priority needs are mainly related to the provision of employment/livelihoods support (28%), access to healthcare services (22%) and the opportunity to improve language skills through language courses (22%). Specific needs stand out among vulnerable groups of refugees from Ukraine. Among households with a family member with a disability or chronic illness, access to healthcare services, medicines and employment/livelihoods support stand out as priority needs. For households with children under the age of 18, priority is given to employment opportunities and livelihoods support, language courses and healthcare services. Households with at least one family member of working age who is unemployed are most likely to need access to the labour market and employment opportunities, as well as accommodation. Households with at least one family member over the age of 65 most often need healthcare services, and also employment/livelihoods support.

**Health.** Almost one in five refugees with health needs struggles to access medical care (17%), citing lack of health insurance in Lithuania, medical staff did not want / refused to provide care, financial barriers of different type (could not afford fees, could not afford transport), long waiting times.

**Mental Health and Psychosocial Support.** Mental health concerns for refugees remain a pressing issue. Women were the most vulnerable to mental health issues being twice as likely to have felt so upset, anxious, worried,

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<sup>4</sup> In 2023, the absolute poverty threshold in Lithuania is 354 EUR per month for an individual and 743 EUR for a family with two children under the age of 14. Source: [https://www.eapn.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/eapn-LT-EN\\_Poverty-Watch-6030.pdf](https://www.eapn.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/eapn-LT-EN_Poverty-Watch-6030.pdf), page 11

agitated, angry, or depressed that it affected their daily functioning in the past two weeks at the time of the study than men (women 32% vs. men 18%). Among older people (60 and over) 31% of men and women felt emotional discomfort that interfered with their daily activities in the last four weeks.

**Accommodation.** Most households secured private accommodation arrangements, while others rely on temporary options such as hotels or shared spaces. According to the type of accommodation, about 63% of refugee households from Ukraine residing in Lithuania declare that they live in an individual apartment or house, about 15% share an apartment or house with others, and about 13% are settled in a collective site (accommodation centre, transit centre, etc.). Almost a third (27%) depend on external financial support to cover rent and utilities entirely, leaving them vulnerable to changes in assistance schemes. Additionally, almost one in five face challenges paying rent on time.

**Social Cohesion.** The data points to a generally positive environment for Ukrainian refugees in Lithuania. Respondents generally reported positive relations between refugees and the host communities in the location where they live, with 72% rating them as very good (22%) or good (50%). Refugees in rural areas report better relations and communication with the local population compared to those in urban settings (41% describing them as very good). Refugees aged 39 and above feel more connected, and women generally describe relations as good, while men often view them as neutral. Hostile behaviour, including verbal aggression and discrimination, is more prevalent in urban areas, with women experiencing more hostility than men. Despite these challenges, 73% of adult refugees have

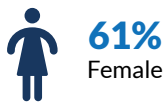
at least one local friend, indicating a level of successful integration, especially among those in urban areas.

**Intentions.** In the next 12 months, 67% of refugees plan to stay in Lithuania, with few intending to return to Ukraine or relocate. No more than 5% believe that in the coming 12 months they will have the opportunity to move back to their habitual place of residence in their home country. This hope is shared more often by women and by people aged 60+, and significantly less often by men and by the youngest (18–29-year-olds). This can be related to the fact that the largest share of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania are from the eastern part of Ukraine - Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk and Kherson, which are, or are close to, non-government-controlled areas of Ukraine. Over third (35%) of households have had at least one family member visit Ukraine since 2022, often for short trips, maintaining ties for personal, family, property, or healthcare reasons. Those are mainly young people, mainly women.

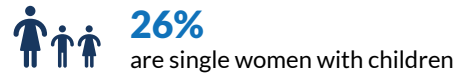
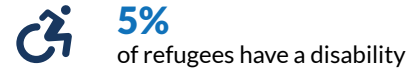


# RESULTS AT A GLANCE

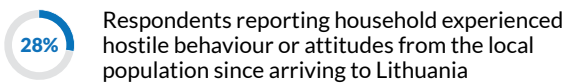
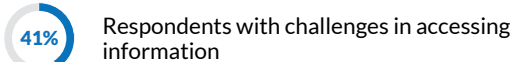
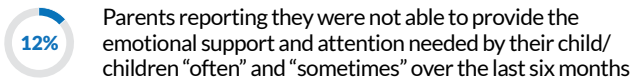
## DEMOGRAPHICS



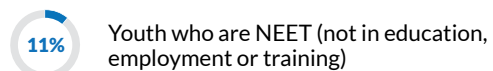
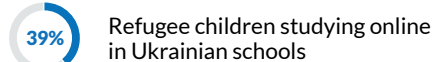
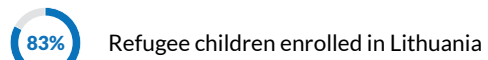
Age breakdown



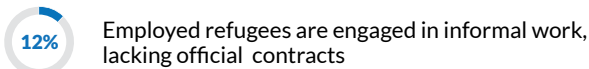
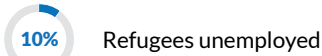
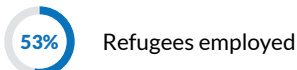
## PROTECTION



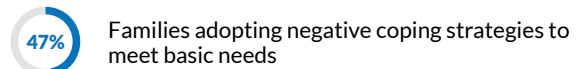
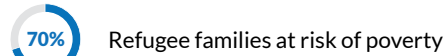
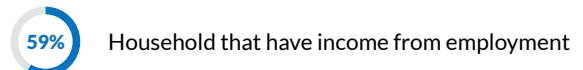
## EDUCATION



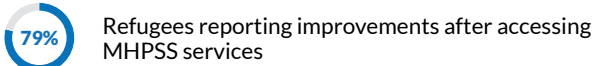
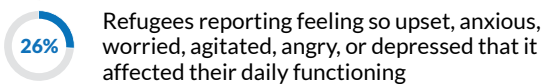
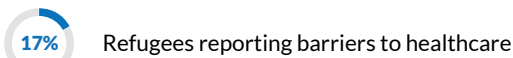
## EMPLOYMENT



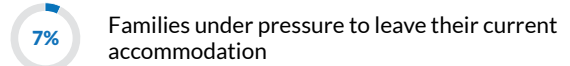
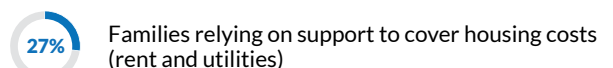
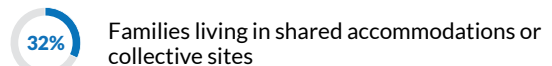
## ECONOMIC INCLUSION



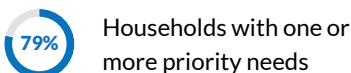
## HEALTH



## ACCOMODATION



## PRIORITY NEEDS



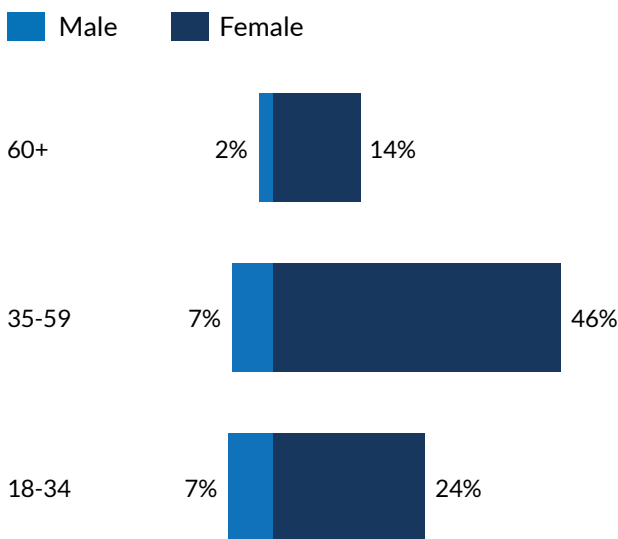
# DEMOGRAPHICS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS

### Respondents' profiles

The respondents of the survey usually are those who currently play the role of head of households and thus the majority are women and are concentrated in the younger and middle-aged groups.

Graph 1: Respondents by Gender & Age  
N=638



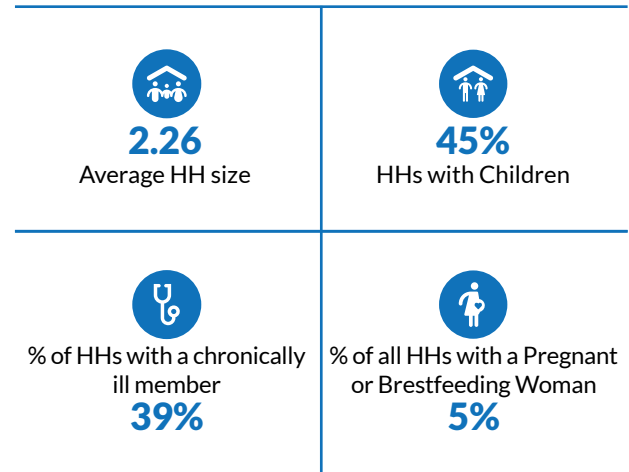
All respondents say they have Ukrainian citizenship. In terms of self-identification of ethnicity, almost all of them identify themselves as Ukrainians (98%), and a small minority specify that their ethnic background is Roma (2.4%), Moldovan (0.6%), Russian (0.6%), Romanian (0.3%), Bessarabian Bulgarian (0.2%), and Hungarian (0.2%).

### Household and Population Characteristics.

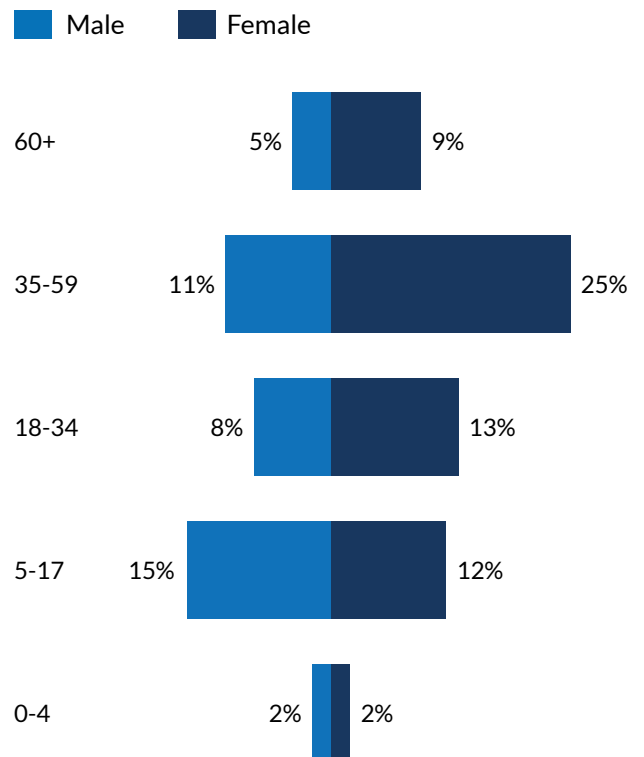
Approximately 61% of household members are

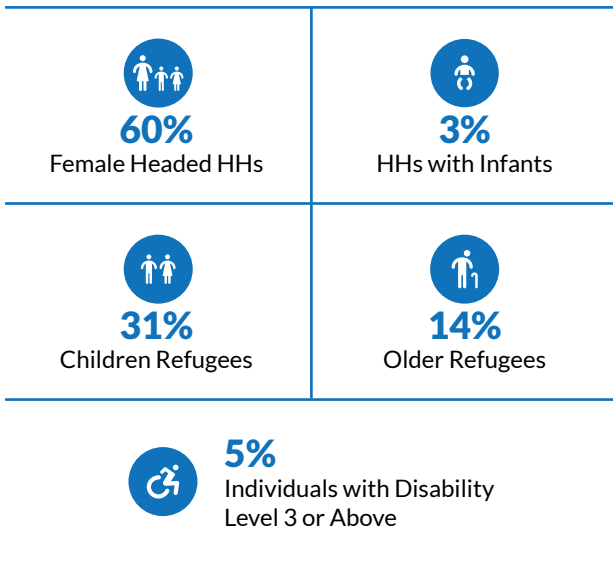
women (n=887) and 39% are men (n=557). The biggest demographic group is women, from 35 to 59 years old.

Household and population characteristics are as follows:



Graph 2: Household members by Age Group and Gender





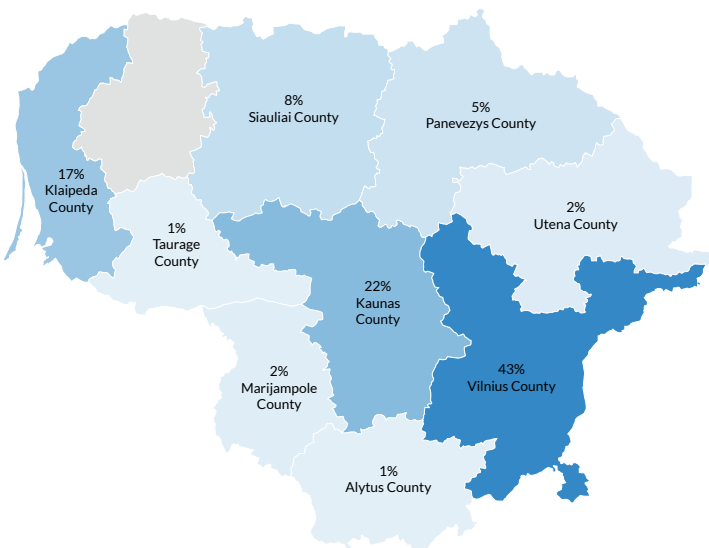
HH sample: 638, covering information for 1,145 individuals.

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

### Area of Residence

The majority of respondents were interviewed in the same county where they are residing. The proportions are as follows:

Graph 3: % HHs by county of residence  
N=638

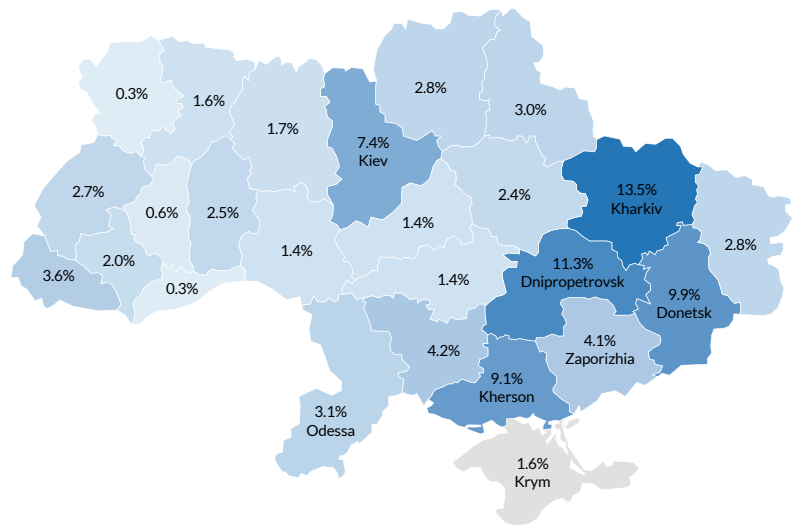


Interviews were conducted in 9 out of the 10 counties. The highest number of interviews were conducted in Vilnius County (43%), where most refugees live. The second one is Kaunas County with 22% of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania living in this county. The third one with 17% is Klaipeda County.

### Origin of refugees by region in Ukraine

Each shaded region represents the specific region from which these households have been displaced. The majority of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania come from Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk.

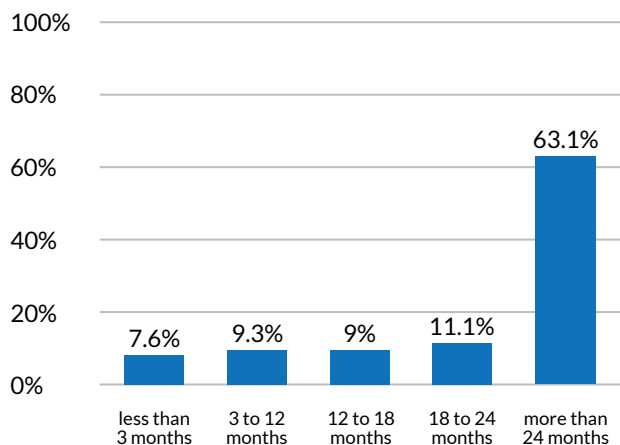
Graph 4: Refugees from Ukraine by their place of origin in Ukraine (by Oblast)  
N=638



According to the data, the highest percentage of the individuals arrived in Lithuania in March 2022. The data also shows a significant decrease in the new arrivals in the following months and years.

Graph 5: **Share of arrivals (among those who stayed in Lithuania):**

N=638



## PROTECTION

### LEGAL AND CIVIL STATUS, AND DOCUMENTATION

Regarding the current legal status, about 79% of the refugees from Ukraine have been granted temporary protection in Lithuania (n=638)

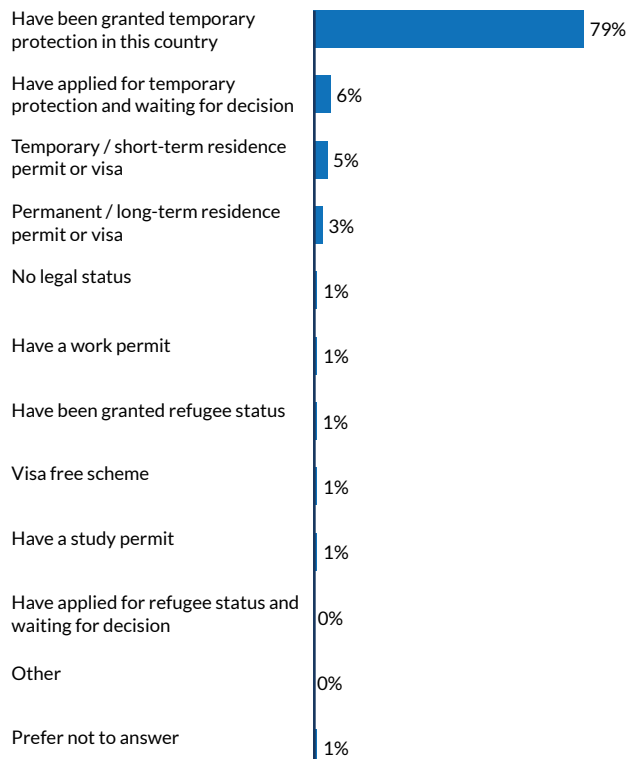
The majority of respondents state that their current legal status in Lithuania is temporary protection (79%). The remaining 21% have applied and are waiting for a decision or have various other statuses as presented in the chart below.

On the question “Why have you not applied for temporary protection or asylum in this country?”, the data shows different opinions.

The higher share, about 37%, consists of those who have applied for or have been issued a different type of residency. Approximately 12% say they have had temporary protection and have transited to other legal status. One in ten admit they have not decided whether to apply for it.

Graph 6: **What is your current legal status in the country?**

N=638



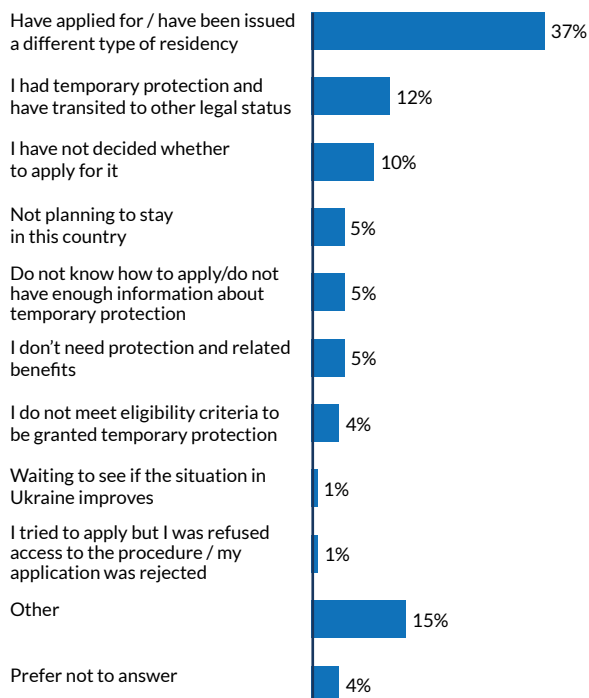
Approximately 5% do not intend to stay in Lithuania and another 5% believe that they do not need protection and related benefits. It is noted that 4% have not applied for temporary protection or asylum because they do not meet the eligibility criteria. Additionally, 5% admit that they do not know how to apply and do not have enough information about temporary protection.

Three out of four (76%) say they have not encountered any difficulties during the application/extension process, n=638.

The majority of refugees from Ukraine have not encountered any issues while applying for or extending their temporary protection or asylum status.

### Graph 7: Why haven't you applied for temporary protection or asylum in this country?

N=113



However, the data shows that 22% or one in five refugees from Ukraine have faced difficulties. These challenges are mainly experienced by new arrivals who struggle with online enrolment and lack of language interpretation services. Older people more often than others (73%) report difficulties with online enrolment. This group also more frequently includes refugees coming from households with people with disabilities, households without income and without an employed person.

Among the main difficulties that respondents have faced during the application process, the following are highlighted:

- Difficulties with online enrolment (46%);
- Lack of language interpretation services (16%);
- Lack of information about the application process (12%);

- Long waiting times to receive decision on application (11%);
- Difficulties in accessing the procedure as they had registered for temporary protection in another country (6%), etc.

### Graph 8: Have you or any members of your household needed to replace any of the following identity documents (or have any of these documents expired) since your departure from Ukraine:

N=638



Since departure from their home country, approximately 27% of refugees from Ukraine had to replace their International Biometric Passport, 5% - their Internal Passport, and almost 2% - their ID cards.

**One in three are confident that they can obtain or replace/renew their identity documents in Lithuania**

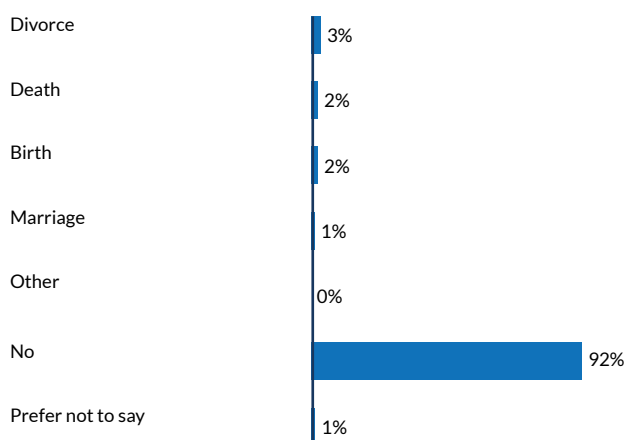
While about 34% are confident that they can obtain or replace/renew their identity documents in Lithuania, 42% believe they cannot replace or renew their documents in Lithuania, and about 22% admit they do not know.

Those who indicate that they cannot replace or renew their documents in Lithuania (42% of those who needed to replace their documents, n=268) most often indicate the following as the main obstacle:

- Processing / waiting time is too long (46%);
- The documents are not issued in the host country (34%);
- Because of restrictions in consular services related to new mobilization rules (28%);
- Cannot afford administrative or other associated costs (7%), etc.

Graph 9: **Have there been any changes in your family composition /civil status since your departure from Ukraine?**

N=638



The majority of respondents (92%) report that there have been no changes in family composition or civil status since their departure from Ukraine (e.g. birth of a child, marriage, divorce, death of a family member).

Divorce is recorded in 3% of cases, death of a household member in 2%, birth of a new-born in 2% and wedding in 0.6%.

Among those who state that there have been any

changes in their family composition/civil status since their departure from Ukraine, in 78% of cases they have not encountered any challenges in registering these event(s) with the civil authorities in Lithuania.

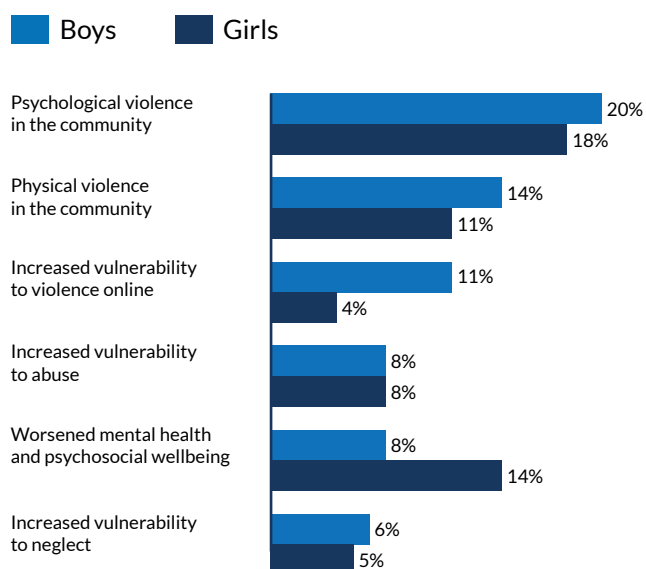
Nevertheless, about 15% state that they have faced difficulties with registration primarily due to not knowing how and where to register civil status or/and obtain documents. Young people and people with children faced more challenges in this process. This tendency is also more common among people with low income or families with unemployed members.

## CHILD PROTECTION

The most frequently mentioned risk for children (aged under 18 years old) is psychological abuse in the community. Physical violence is a concern in 2024, with 14% of representatives of HH with boys and 11% of representatives of HH with girls mentioned it as a risk.

Graph 10: **% HH reporting the six most serious risks faced by boys and girls under the age of 18**

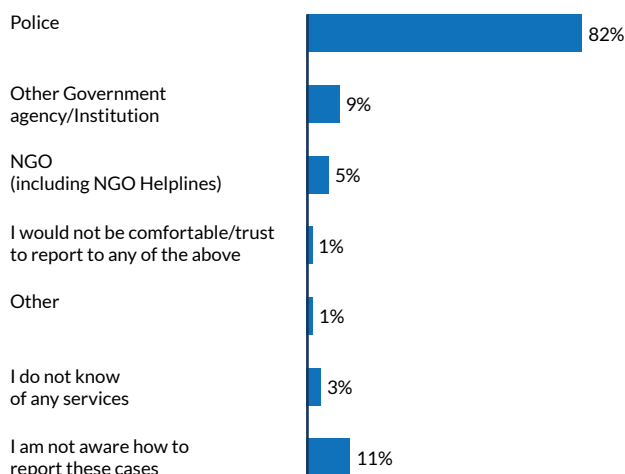
N=454, respondents in HH with boys  
N=465, respondents in HH with girls



The majority said that in case of child abuse, exploitation or neglect in their community, they would feel safe and secure contacting the police to report such problems. Nearly 82% would contact the police, about 9% would rely on other government agencies, including government helplines, and 6% would trust NGOs. However, 11% of respondents do not know how to report such cases and about 3% are not aware of the available services.

Graph 11: **Who would you feel safe and comfortable to contact to report a case of violence, exploitation, or neglect to children in your community?**

N=638



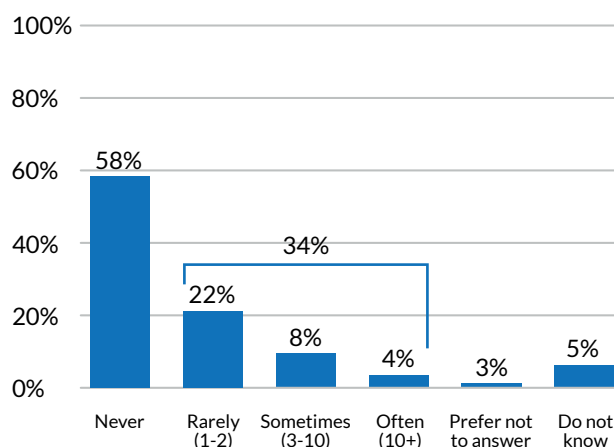
In the last six months (or since arrival if they arrived less than six months ago), most parents have had no problems regarding the need to provide the emotional (including psychosocial) support and attention their children need.

However, overall, around 12% (cumulative share of respondents who answered 'sometimes' and 'often') report that they have experienced difficulties to provide such emotional support for their children on at least three occasions, with this happening 'often' to 4% of parents.

A total of 34% of parents say that at least once they have felt unable to provide the emotional (including psychosocial) support and attention their children need. This issue is mainly reported by women. While more young women face this situation, for middle-aged women when they face it, they tend to face it more frequently.

Graph 12: **Over the last six months (or since arrival if they arrived less than six months ago), have you ever felt that you were not able to provide the emotional (including psychosocial) support and attention needed by your child/children?**

N=267



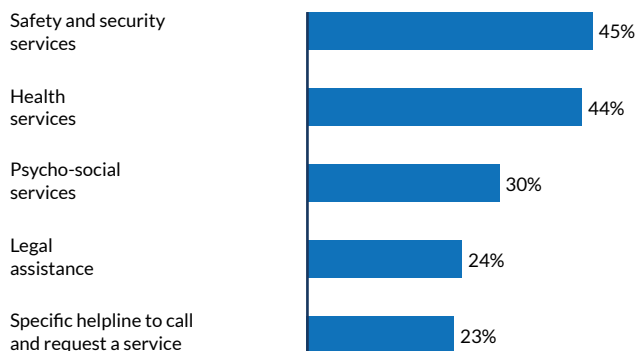
## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

The main approaches that respondents are aware of to access gender-based violence (GBV) services are through safety and security services (police, safe shelters) (45%) and Health services (44%).

The share of those who would advise a person from their community who has experienced gender-based violence to seek help from psychosocial services (30%), Legal assistance (24%), and specific helpline to call and request a service (23%) is significantly lower.

**Graph 13: Share of respondents who know how to access GBV services**

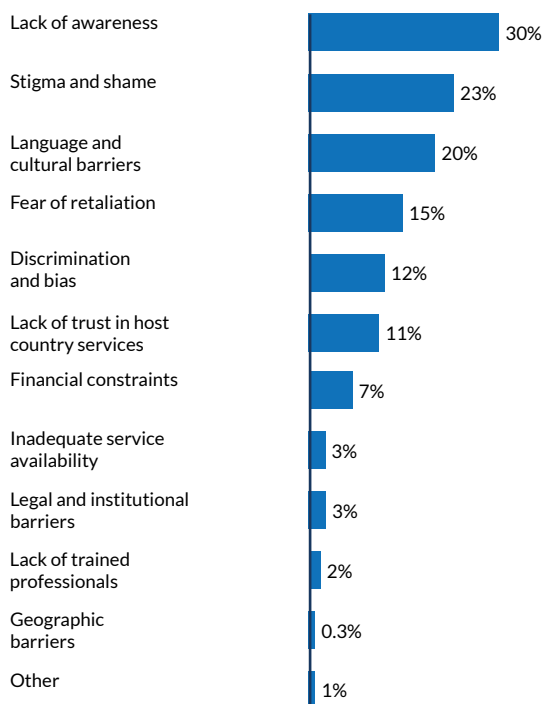
N=638



The main barriers that respondents encounter when trying to access GBV services are mainly lack of information and fear of stigma and shame. Language and cultural barriers and fear of retaliation are also mentioned often.

**Graph 14: What do you perceive to be the main barriers that survivors could face when trying to access GBV services?**

N=638

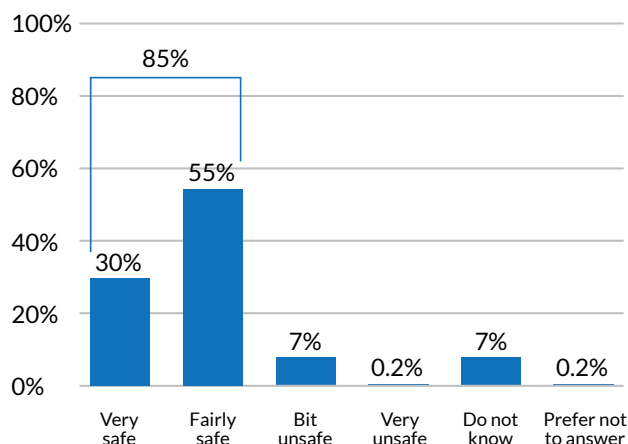


## SAFETY AND SECURITY

Overall, around 85% feel generally confident and safe in their area/neighbourhood after dark (n=544). Almost 8% feel that they generally do not consider themselves safe in their area/neighbourhood after dark, with this more commonly being mentioned by new arrivals and men. Young people and women tend to feel a bit unsafe (9% and 8% of them).

**Graph 15: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area/neighbourhood after dark?**

N=638



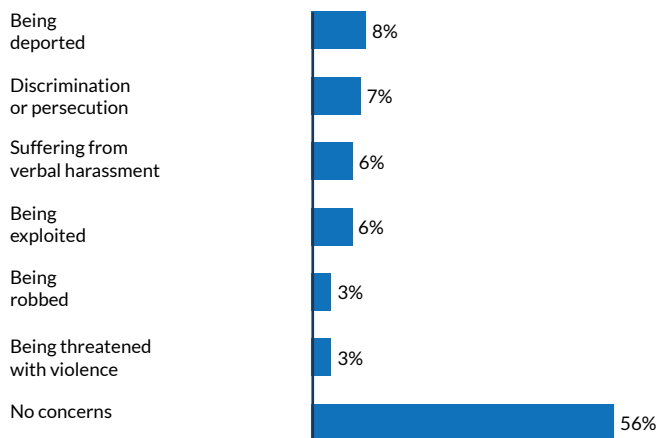
Among households with at least one woman (over 18), nearly 56% have no concerns about the safety and security of women in their area of residence.

Concerns about women's safety in refugee households from Ukraine are mostly related to the risk of women being deported (8%), discrimination or persecution (because of ethnicity, status, gender identity or sexual orientation, etc.) - (7%), verbal harassment (7%), being exploited (i.e. being engaged in harmful forms of labour, including sexual exploitation, for economic gain of the exploiter) (6%), and other concerns (see the chart below).



**Graph 16: What do you think are the top 3 main safety and security concerns for women in the area of residence, if any? (HHs with at least one woman aged 18+; Only answers with more than 2% are displayed)**

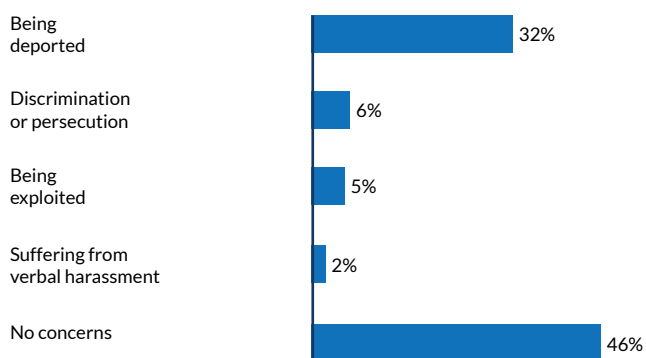
N=638



The main safety and security concern for men in the area of residence is the possibility of being deported (32%). Other concerns, although to a significantly lesser extent than the concern about being deported, include discrimination or persecution (6%), being exploited (5%) and suffering from verbal harassment (3%).

**Graph 17: What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for men in the areas of residence, if any? (HHs with at least one male aged 18+; Only answers with more than 2% are displayed)**

N=638



## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP) AND PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)

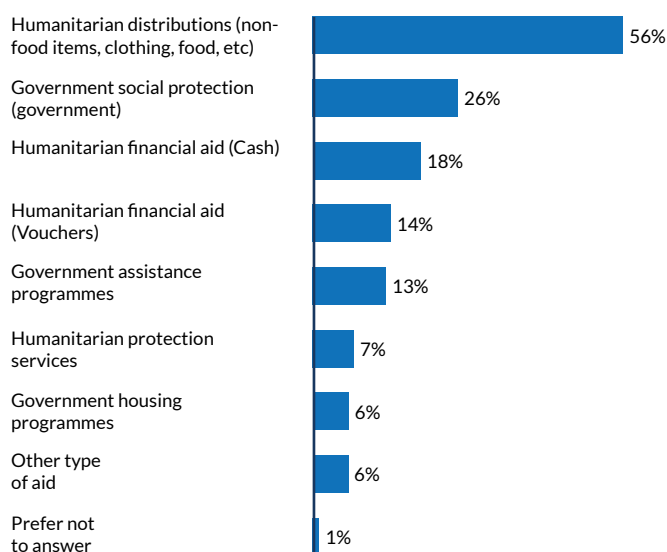
About 37% of households declare they have received aid in the last three months.

Overall, about 37% of respondents declare their households have received aid in the last three months (n=638).

In terms of the type of aid intended for refugees, the most frequently mentioned are humanitarian distributions (56%), government social protection (27%), humanitarian financial aid (cash) (18%), humanitarian financial aid (vouchers) (14%), government assistance programmes (13%), etc. Young people (18-34) more often receive financial support (cash), while other refugees - humanitarian distributions (non-food items, clothing, food etc.) and financial support in form of vouchers. Young people (18-34) more the others were covered by government assistance programmes.

**Graph 18: What type of aid did you receive?**

N=638



**68% are satisfied with aid they have received as refugees (n=158)**

Among those who report having received aid as a refugee in the last three months, two-thirds are satisfied with the service.

Approximately one in five say they are not satisfied with the aid they received.

Those who report dissatisfaction indicate that they are most often dissatisfied with humanitarian financial aid (cash) (33%), government social protection (29%), humanitarian distributions (27%), etc.

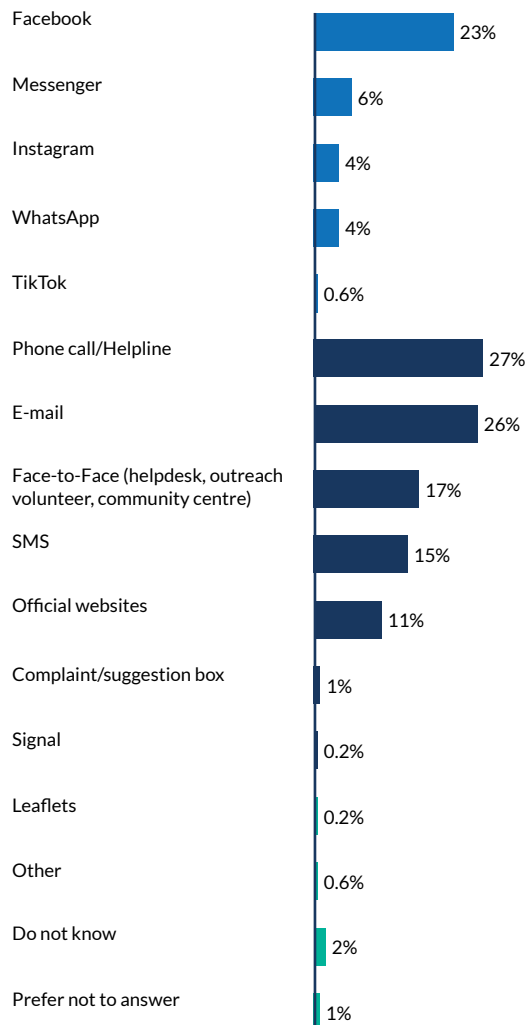
Among those who are not satisfied with the aid received (n=38), most often indicate that their disappointment is due to the fact that:

- Assistance received was insufficient / not enough / not frequent enough (59%);
- Assistance / Services received are of poor quality (27%);
- Assistance delivered is not what the household needed the most (12%)
- Did not receive the aid on time / delays in delivery of aid (10%).

The most preferred ways of providing feedback to aid providers on the quality, quantity and appropriateness of aid are through the following communication channels:

**Graph 19: The most preferred ways of providing feedback to aid providers on the quality, quantity and appropriateness of aid are through the following communication channels:**

N=638



Young people (18-29) are significantly more likely to prefer Telegram and via email. People aged 30-49 most often use Telegram and Viber for this purpose. Compared to the average, among refugees from Ukraine aged 50+ there is a significantly higher proportion of those who prefer phone call / helpline, Telegram, email communication and SMS.

Women significantly more often prefer Telegram, email, phone call / helpline, Viber and Facebook, while men – Telegram, phone call, Viber and face-to-face communication – helpdesk, outreach volunteer, community centres. New arrivals more often than the other groups prefer to communicate face-to-face or

to receive information through phone calls or emails.

Phone calls and face-to-face are the more preferred ways of providing feedback to aid providers about the quality, quantity and appropriateness of aid in rural areas, while emails and other digital technologies are preferred in urban areas.

Graph 20: **What are the preferred means of providing feedback to aid providers about the quality, quantity and appropriateness of aid? Cross-tabulation per age group and gender**  
N=638

	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
<b>Telegram</b>	40%	35%	41%	56%	46%	41%	27%	18%
<b>Phone call</b>	27%	27%	27%	19%	23%	26%	37%	43%
<b>Email</b>	26%	18%	28%	31%	25%	33%	25%	12%
<b>Viber</b>	24%	21%	24%	21%	29%	22%	19%	21%
<b>Facebook</b>	23%	18%	24%	24%	28%	22%	17%	16%
<b>Face-to-Face</b>	17%	21%	16%	10%	15%	19%	19%	28%
<b>SMS</b>	15%	11%	16%	11%	11%	14%	24%	23%
<b>Official website</b>	11%	16%	10%	18%	9%	13%	12%	5%
<b>Messenger</b>	6%	4%	7%	7%	7%	9%	5%	3%
<b>Instagram</b>	4%	3%	4%	9%	6%	1%	–	1%
<b>WhatsApp</b>	4%	3%	4%	1%	7%	4%	2%	4%

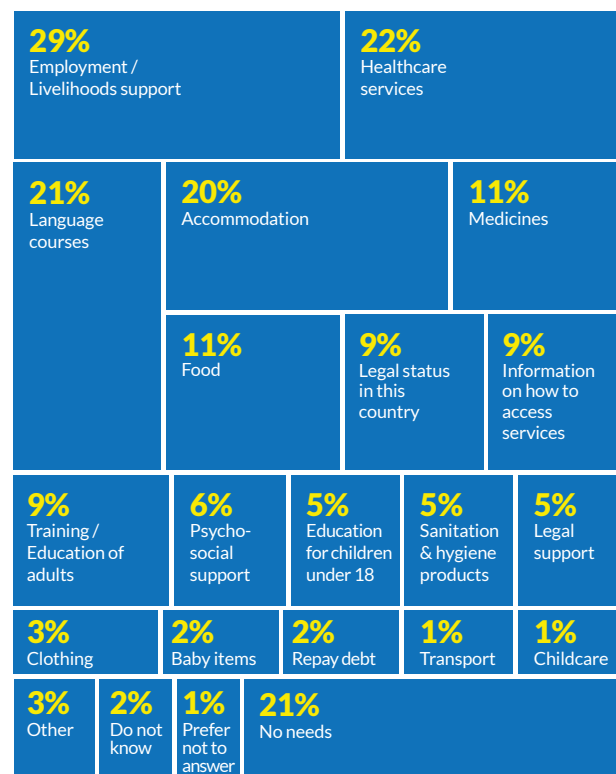
## PRIORITY NEEDS

The highest priority needs of households are employment / livelihoods support (29%), healthcare services (22%) and language courses (21%);

The new arrivals need more support with registration, legal assistance, documentation, information on how to access services, language courses, legal status in the country,

food, healthcare services, accommodation, employment and livelihoods support.

Graph 21: **What are currently the main three priority needs of your household?**  
N=638



There are slight differences between HH with children and HH without children: for the former education is two time more often an issue, while it is almost not mentioned among HH without children. Baby items / feeding support for children younger than two years is also mentioned mainly in the HH with children. Medicine, accommodation and legal status are more often mentioned in the HH without children.

Among Ukrainian refugees interviewed in Lithuania, the priority needs vary by county due to demographic differences. In Vilnius County, where the majority of

new arrivals are concentrated, the primary needs are employment/livelihoods support, accommodation, and healthcare services. In Kaunas County, the needs are split between employment/livelihoods support, healthcare services, and accommodation, reflecting the higher proportion of young (18-34) and older people (above 60 years old). In Klaipeda County, the focus is on language courses, employment/livelihood support and healthcare services driven by a higher number of middle-aged and older refugees.

Graph 22: **What are currently the main three priority needs of your household? Cross-tabulation per Interview location.**

N=505

	Total	Vilnius County	Kaunas County	Klaipeda County
Employment / Livelihoods support	29%	27%	28%	33%
Healthcare services	22%	20%	22%	27%
Language courses	21%	14%	12%	48%
Accommodation	20%	26%	20%	12%
Medicines	11%	7%	15%	8%
Food	11%	12%	12%	7%
Legal status in this country	9%	13%	11%	1%
Information on how to access services	9%	10%	10%	9%
Trainings/Education of adults	9%	7%	11%	8%
Psychosocial support	6%	4%	2%	9%
Education for children under 18	5%	4%	3%	8%

In Siauliai County the main priority needs are employment and livelihoods support, healthcare services and medicines. The refugees from Ukraine interviewed in Panevezys County highlighted healthcare services, employment

and livelihoods support and medicines, while in Utena County – language courses, healthcare services and need for employment and livelihood support.<sup>5</sup>

### AAP – Satisfaction with Aid Workers Behaviour

9 out of 10 households declare they are satisfied with aid workers' behaviour

In general, positive evaluations prevail regarding the behaviour of aid workers in the areas refugee households from Ukraine inhabit. The data shows that the level of satisfaction is significantly high with 92%, about 7 percentage points higher than the level recorded in 2023. Approximately 8% state that they are not satisfied with the way aid workers behave, and the reasons given are as follows (n=49):

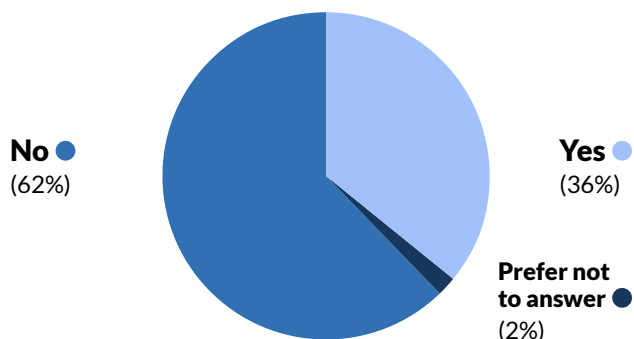
- I was not informed of my entitlements (53%);
- When we give them feedback or make complaints, nothing changes (50%);
- They show a lack of empathy and understanding for our situation (24%);
- They are disrespectful in their interactions with individual members of our community (21%);
- They show a lack of respect for local cultures (16%), etc.

Among those who say they have observed inappropriate behaviour by an aid worker (n=38), approximately 79% say they do not know where and how to report it (n=30). In a hypothetical situation, 36% of refugees from Ukraine know where and how to report it if they experience or observe inappropriate behavior from an aid worker.

<sup>5</sup> This could be explained by the fact that almost two in five households (39%) of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania report having at least one family member with a chronic illness. As priority needs, they highlight access to health services (36%) and employment opportunities (29%). In addition, nearly a third of the refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania had a health problem in the last 30 days that required medical attention (see section 8).

**Graph 23: If you experience/observe inappropriate behaviour from an aid worker; do you know how/where to report?**

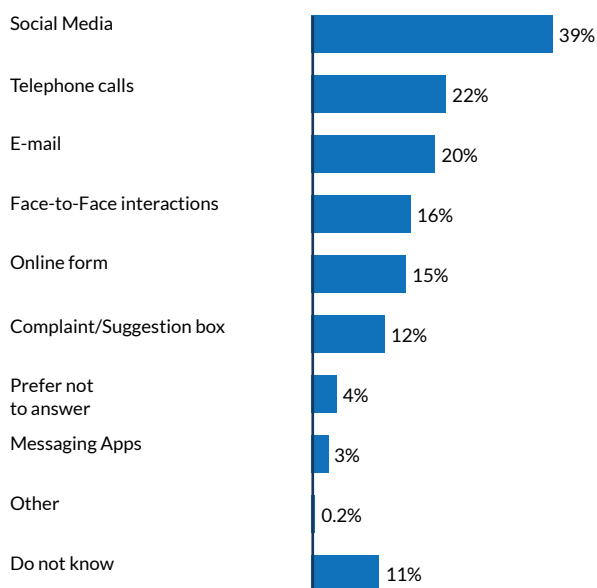
N=638



The most common preferred ways to report inappropriate behaviour from an aid worker, as well as in the presence of other sensitive cases, including requests for sexual favours in exchange for assistance, are alerts via social media, phone call or email communication.

**Graph 24: How would you prefer to provide feedback to aid organizations about the inadequate behaviour of aid workers and other sensitive issues, including request for sexual favours in exchange of assistance and abuse?**

N=638



Women more often prefer to provide feedback via social media, phone or email, and men via social media, face-to-face and online form.

Those over the age of 60 are significantly more likely to prefer to provide feedback by phone or face-to-face.

Social media is the main preferred communication channel for all age groups except the 60-plus in which it is necessary to provide feedback in such cases. Apart from social media, 50–59-year-olds rely on telephone communication, young people (18-29) would prefer email and online form, and 30–49-year-olds would prefer email.

**Graph 25: How would you prefer to provide feedback to aid organizations about the inadequate behaviour of aid workers and other sensitive issues, including request for sexual favours in exchange of assistance and abuse? Cross-tabulation per gender and age group**

N=638

	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
<b>Social media</b>	39%	41%	39%	46%	44%	41%	41%	18%
<b>Telephone calls</b>	22%	15%	23%	12%	20%	17%	34%	38%
<b>Email</b>	20%	16%	20%	28%	21%	21%	14%	10%
<b>Face-to-Face interactions</b>	16%	23%	15%	14%	11%	15%	15%	31%
<b>Online form</b>	15%	20%	14%	24%	13%	18%	17%	4%
<b>Complaint / Suggestion box</b>	12%	6%	14%	10%	10%	13%	17%	17%
<b>Messaging Apps</b>	3%	1%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%

## ECONOMIC CAPACITY

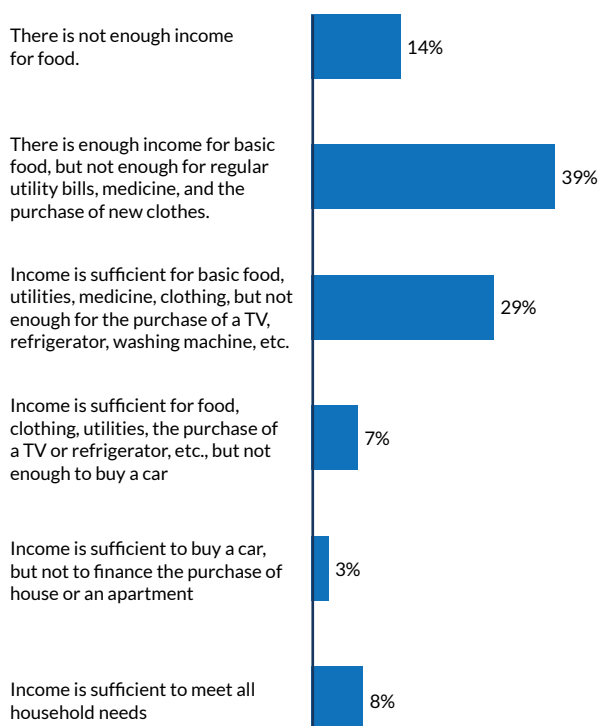
Practically every second household says that the income is not enough for basic needs. About 14% are in the most difficult situation, saying

that their income is not enough to provide food. Another 39% add that their income is enough for basic food, but not enough for regular utility bills, medicine, and the purchase of new clothes. New arrivals more often than others mention that there is not enough income for food (30%) or that there is enough income for basic food, but not enough for regular utility bills (44%).

The other vulnerable groups regarding the economic capacity are households with a person with disability, households without an employed person, households with older people and, of course, households without income.

**Graph 26: How would you assess the overall income level of your household?**

N=638



Nearly half of those who say their income is not enough for basic food or regular utility bills, medicine, etc., say they have no savings that could last them a month in an emergency.

**Graph 27: Expenditure in the last 30 days: (in EUR)**

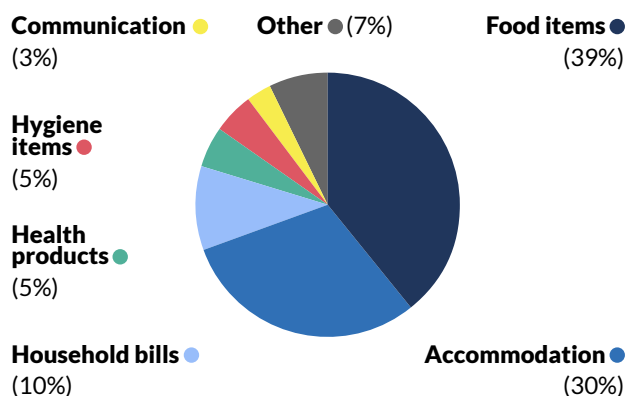
N=638

	% of total expenditure	Mean EURO
Food items	39%	373
Accommodation	30%	284
Household Bills	10%	99
Medicine & health products	5%	49
Hygiene items	5%	44
Communication	3%	29
Other	7%	68
<b>Total</b>		<b>946</b>

The majority of expenditures are for food items and accommodation – both comprising 70% of the total monthly expenditure of refugees from Ukraine. If we add household bills, that is four fifths of the disposable income.

**Graph 28: Structure of expenditure in the last 30 days:**

N=638

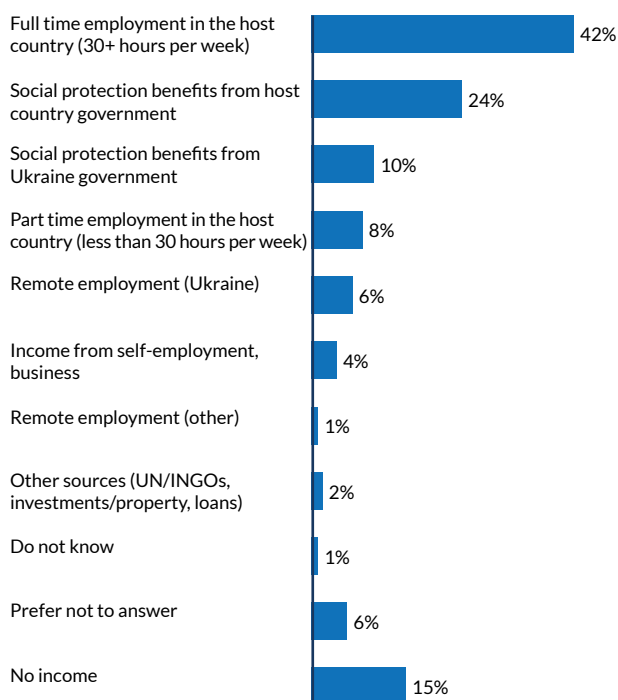


Approximately two in five households (42%) report that a source of income for their families in the last month or since arrival is full-time employment. One in four households rely on social protection benefits from the Lithuanian systems. About one in ten households adds that they rely on social protection benefits

from the government of Ukraine. Social protection benefits from Lithuania are more often distributed to families with a person with a disability (46%), households with older people (43%), households without an employed person (37%), but barely cover new arrivals (5% among HH with only new arrivals). 26% of HH with children receive social protection benefits from Lithuania. Social protection benefits from the Ukrainian government are concentrated in households with a person with a disability (25%), households with an older person (34%), households with a chronically ill member (20%), but rarely cover households with children (6%).

**Graph 29: What are the sources of your household income in the last 30 days, or since arrival if it was less than 30 days ago?**

N=638



Among the new arrivals, there is a noticeably higher proportion of households without income. There is also a significantly lower proportion of new arrivals who are in full or

part-time employment and lower proportion of new arrivals who have social protection benefits from the host country. In general, 42% of households of new arrivals are without income.

**Graph 30: What are the sources of your household income in the last 30 days, or since arrival if it was less than 30 days ago?**

N=638

	Total	Old arrival	New arrival
Full time employment in the host country (30+ hours per week)	42%	44%	32%
Social protection benefits from host country government	24%	27%	8%
Social protection benefits from Ukraine government	10%	10%	9%
Part time employment in the host country (less than 30 hours per week)	9%	9%	4%
Remote employment (Ukraine)	6%	6%	5%
Income from self-employment, business or activities generating money	4%	5%	3%
Remote employment (other)	1%	1%	2%
Other sources (UN/INGOs, investments/property, loans)	2%	2%	1%
Do not know	1%	1%	0%
Prefer not to answer	6%	6%	6%
No income	15%	10%	42%

Approximately 24% of refugee households from Ukraine receive social protection benefits from the Lithuanian government, and as a proportion of individuals 27% are covered by social protection systems.

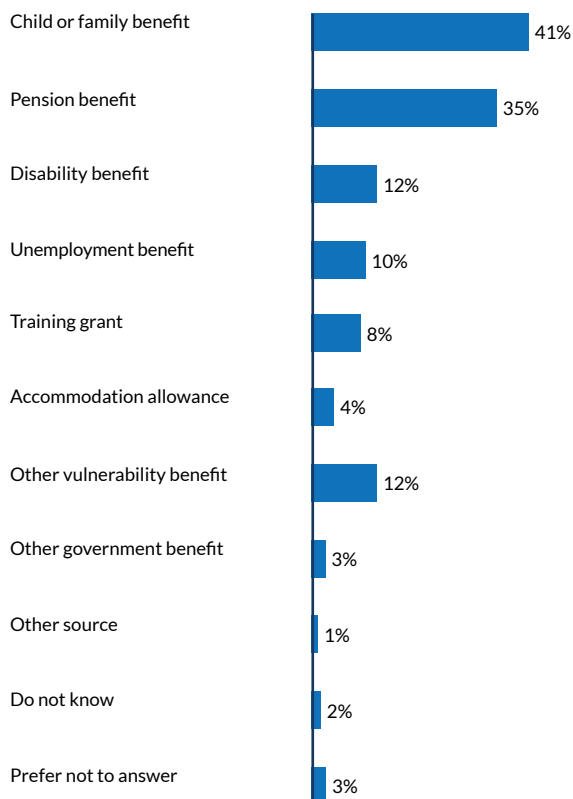
Among these households, those receiving child or family benefit (41%) and pension benefit (35%) have the highest share. While the former are among young and middle-aged refugees

from Ukraine, the pension benefits are among elder people.

Approximately one in ten households receive disability benefit (12%), other vulnerability benefit (12%), unemployment benefit (11%) and/or education grant (8%). Unemployment benefits are concentrated in the middle-aged refugees from Ukraine.

**Graph 31: In the last 30 days which social protection benefits do you receive from the Lithuania government?**

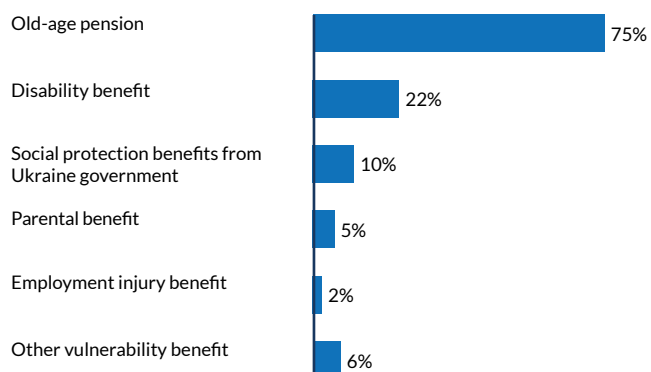
N=638



Approximately 10% of refugee households from Ukraine in Lithuania report receiving social protection benefits from the Ukrainian government. Among them, three in four households say they receive an old-age pension and one in five a disability benefit.

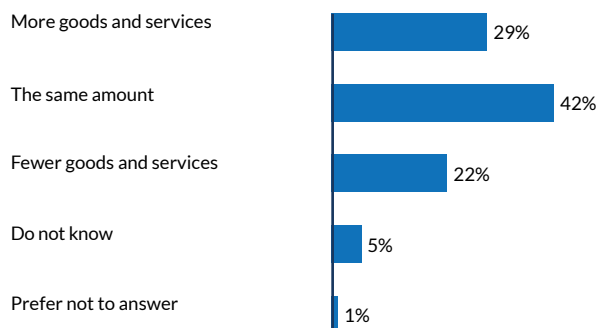
**Graph 32: In the last 30 days which social protection benefits do you receive from the Ukrainian government?**

N=638



**Graph 33: Compared to your first months in the host country Lithuania, do you think you can now afford more goods and services, the same, or fewer goods and services?**

N=638



**27% have a family member in Ukraine who is supporting their household financially**

Just over 70% say their household is not supported by a family member who has not yet left Ukraine.

Approximately three in ten refugee households from Ukraine consider that, compared to the first months of their stay in Lithuania, they can afford more goods and services today than



before. This response was given twice as often by new arrivals compared to the overall level.

Graph 34: **Compared to your first months in the host country Lithuania, do you think you can now afford more goods and services, the same, or fewer goods and services?**

N=638

	Total	Old arrival	New arrival
More goods and services	29%	31%	16%
The same amount	42%	43%	39%
Fewer goods and services	22%	22%	25%
Do not know	5%	3%	19%
Prefer not to answer	2%	2%	1%

The highest proportion are those who consider that there is no change in the amount they spend on goods and services compared to the first months of their stay in the host country. Virtually one in five households (22%) shared a concern that they could afford fewer goods and services. This response was more frequently given by newly arrived refugee households from Ukraine. Older people more often report being able to afford fewer goods and services, while middle-aged people more often report being able to afford more. When it comes to gender, women more often can afford fewer, while men – more goods and services compared to their first months in Lithuania.

The data shows that around 25% of the households possess savings enough to live on for one month in case of an emergency. However, 23% of the households have no savings to speak of. Older people have fewer savings than the other groups. More young people have savings, but they will be enough for them for a shorter period of time. Fewer middle-aged people than young have savings, but those who have, can survive on them a bit longer.

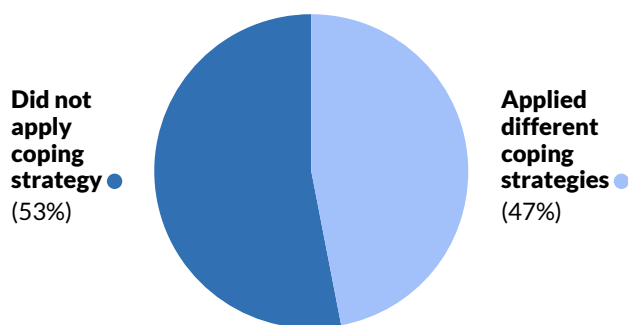
According to the respondents, the following types of services would help them improve their financial situation:

- Support for accessing social assistance (35%)
- Language training (34%)
- Job matching (21%)
- Access to financial services (19%)
- Individual counselling (17%)

## VULNERABLE GROUPS

Around 47% of households from Ukraine in Lithuania report that they were able to apply different coping strategies in the last 30 days. Meanwhile the proportion of households that used no coping strategies is 53%. This aligns with findings that nearly every second household lacks sufficient income to meet basic needs, while almost 40% report income that only covers food but falls short for utilities, medicine, or clothing.

Graph 35: **% of HHs by coping strategy**  
N=638



Possible situations are divided into the following categories, with the question focusing on whether respondents have been in such a situation in the last 30 days:

- Stress coping mechanisms: including spending savings, selling household assets/

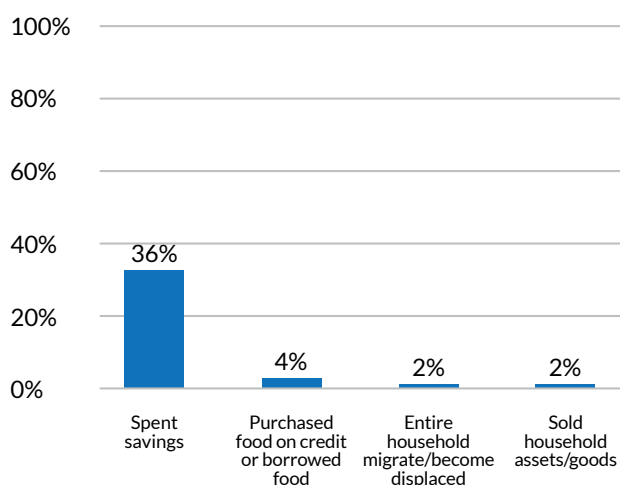
goods, purchasing food on credit or borrowing food, entire household migrating / becoming displaced.

- Crisis coping mechanisms: reducing essential health expenditures, withdrawing school-aged children or youth from school/university, selling productive assets or means of transport, reducing essential education expenditures.
- Emergency coping mechanisms: engaging in high-risk or dangerous work/jobs, involving school-aged children in income generation, selling house or land (including inside Ukraine).
- Food coping mechanisms: the frequency with which respondents have had to implement various coping measures to obtain food in the last week.

Stress management strategies are the most commonly used, in 2024 - the share of those using the listed approaches is 38% (n=244). 14% used crisis coping strategies while 6% of households are in the most vulnerable position - using emergency coping strategies.

**Graph 36: % of families using stress coping mechanisms**

N=638



Over 36% use spending their savings as a coping mechanism. Mechanisms such as buying food on credit or borrowing are used significantly less often, followed by migration of the whole household and selling household goods/assets.

New arrivals are significantly more often forced to spend savings due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.) than those already settled in Lithuania. The counties with higher share of households who spent savings due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs are predominantly those where the share of new arrivals is higher - Vilnius, Klaipeda, Panevezys. Kaunas, one of the counties with fewer new arrivals, has a lower share of households who needed to spend savings due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs.

**Graph 37: In the last 30 days, did your household spend savings due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, etc.)?**

N=638

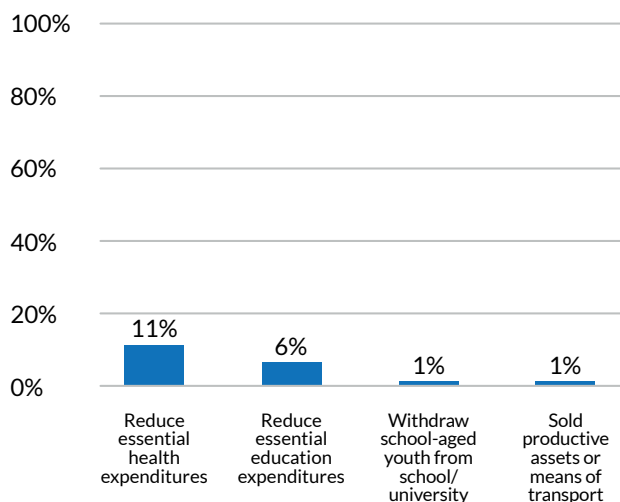
	Yes
<b>Total</b>	<b>36%</b>
Vilnius County	38%
<b>Klaipeda County</b>	<b>49%</b>
Kaunas County	23%
<b>Siauliai County</b>	<b>41%</b>
Panevezys County	42%

Approximately 4% declared that they had purchased food on credit or have borrowed food due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs. Lower share - approximately 2% - reported that their household had to migrate / become displaced due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.). About 2% stated that their households had to sell household assets/

goods (radio, furniture, TV, etc.) due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.).

**Graph 38: % of families using crisis coping mechanisms**

N=638



Reducing essential health expenditures is the most frequently chosen approach to dealing with crises, followed by reducing essential education expenditures, withdrawing school-aged children or youth from school/university and selling productive assets or means of transport.

**Graph 39: In the last 30 days, did your household reduce essential health expenditures (including drugs) due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, etc.)?**

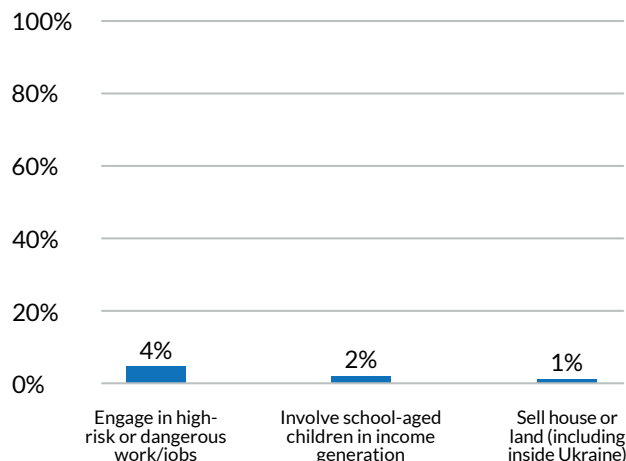
N=638

	Yes
<b>Total</b>	11%
<b>Klaipeda County</b>	26%
<b>Vilnius County</b>	6%
<b>Kaunas County</b>	7%
<b>Panevezys County</b>	18%
<b>Siauliai County</b>	6%

Over the past 30 days nearly 11% of households have had to reduce their essential health expenditures (including medicines) due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.).

**Graph 40: % of families using emergency coping mechanisms**

N=638



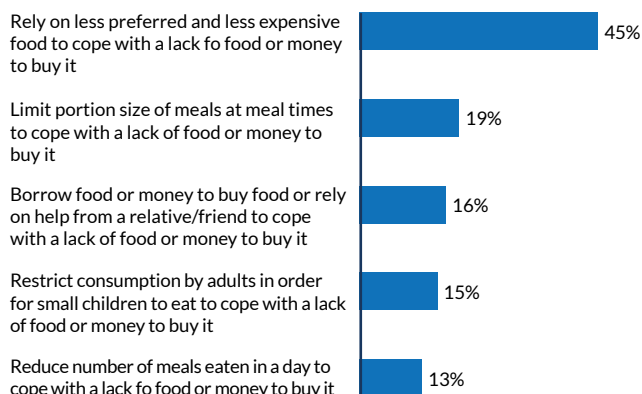
Emergency coping mechanisms are most often related to starting high-risk work (4%) and much less often involving students in income generation (2%). The respondents rarely sold land or a house (1%).

The data shows that in the last 30 days 4% of refugee households from Ukraine in Lithuania had to engage in high-risk or dangerous work/jobs/sources of income due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.). Half of those who provided this answer are based in Vilnius County.

About 2% of households with school-age children between 6 and 17 years (n=3) said they had to involve their children in income-generating activities in the past 30 days because of a lack of food or money to buy food.

### Graph 41 % of families who relied on coping mechanism at least once in the past week

N=638



Most significant is the proportion of those households that have had to rely on less preferred and less expensive food at least once in a typical week to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it – 45%. Around a quarter (24%) of households (n=153) reported that every day they had to rely on less preferred and less expensive food to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it.

Almost one in five households (19%) of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania noted that at least once a week they have had to limit the portion size of meals at meal times to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it. One in ten households said this happened during the day. For about 7%, limiting portion size of meals at meal times to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it was daily. This was experienced significantly more often by new arrivals than by those refugees who arrived earlier.

Around 16% of households said that at least once in the last seven days they had to borrow food or money to buy food or rely on help from a relative or friend to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it. This was a daily problem for 6% of households. It happened more often to new arrivals than to households who had been in

Lithuania for a longer time.

Almost 15% of households of parents with at least one child up to the age of 17 say that at least once in the last seven days the adults have had to limit consumption to allow the child/children to eat to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it. For 10% of households this happened on average every other day, and for about 6% it was a daily difficulty.

In order to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it, a total of about 13% of households say that in the last seven days they have reduced the number of meals eaten in a day. About 5% said that this had been necessary on a daily basis in the last week.

### SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABILITY

The data show that among the survey population, the proportion of households that have a family member with disability is 11% (n=67). The proportion of households with a child or children (under 18 years old) is 45%. Households in which at least one family member is unemployed account for 45%. About 23% are households with at least one family member over the age of 65. The proportion of households with a family member who has a chronic illness is 39%.

### Graph 42: Vulnerable Groups

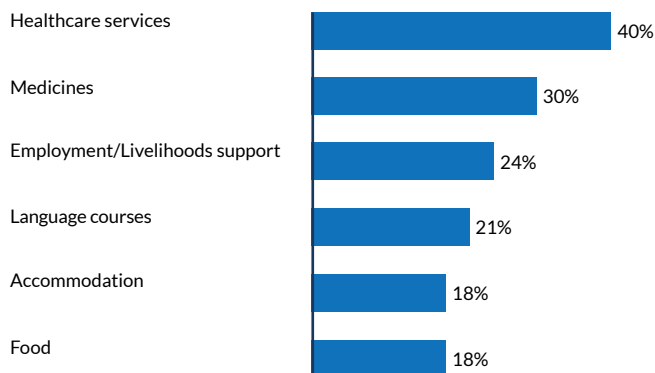
N=638

	% of HHs*
HH with person with disability	11%
HH with children	45%
HH without employed members	45%
HH with older persons	23%
HH with chronically ill member	39%

\*Sum of % is more than 100% because HH can belong to more than one group.

**Graph 43: Priority needs for households with a family member with disability**

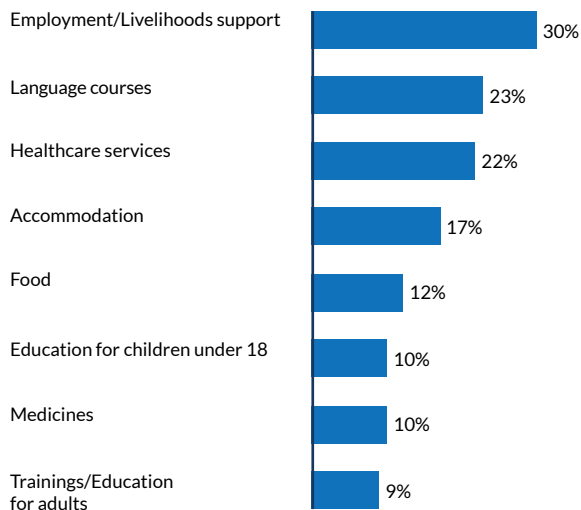
N=67



Among households with at least one family member with a disability, the need for access to healthcare services, medicines (30%), employment and livelihood support (24%) and language courses (21%) emerged as the highest priority necessities.

**Graph 44: Priority needs for households with at least one child aged under 18**

N=284

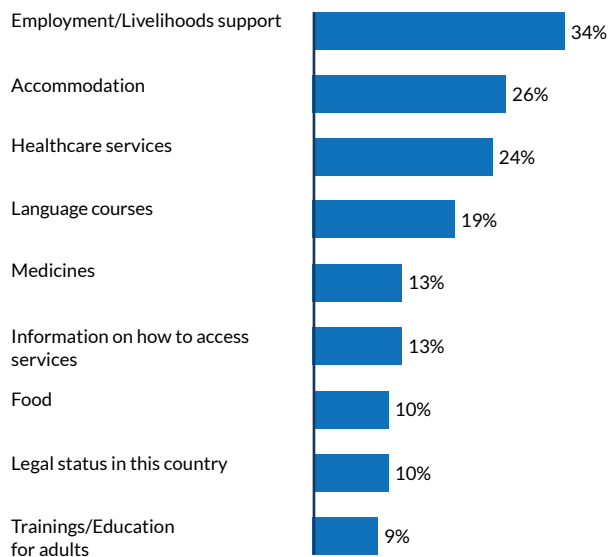


For households with parents with children, their essential needs are the availability of employment and livelihoods support (30%),

language courses to integrate themselves as fully as possible into the host community (23%) and access to healthcare services (22%).

**Graph 45: Priority needs for households with at least one unemployed family member**

N=257



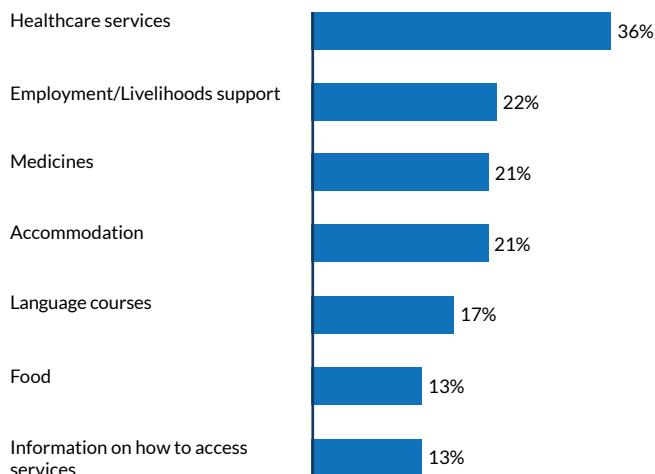
Practically every second household with refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania has at least one unemployed person in the family. For them, the key needs are the possibility to find employment and livelihoods support (34%), the possibility to secure accommodation (26%), access to health services (5%) and to language courses (19%). Around 13% of them reported a need to access medicines and 11% a need for food.

It is necessary to underline that among this vulnerable group there is a higher proportion of those who share a need for information on accessing different services.

Furthermore, one in ten households with at least one unemployed person in the family said they needed support on securing legal status in the host country.

**Graph 46: Priority needs for households with at least one older person (aged over 65)**

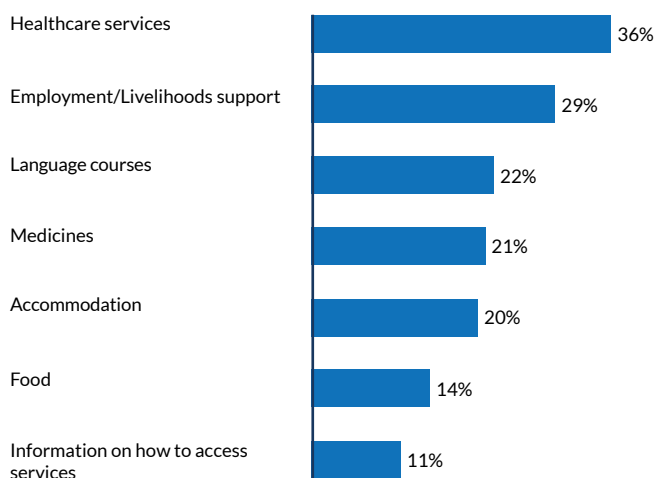
N=149



In total, about 23% of households have at least one family member over the age of 65. Understandably, access to health services (36%) is the highest priority need for these households. Other priority needs include the need to access the labour market to secure employment (22%), medicine (22%) and accommodation (21%).

**Graph 47: Priority needs for households with at least one family member with chronic illness**

N=251

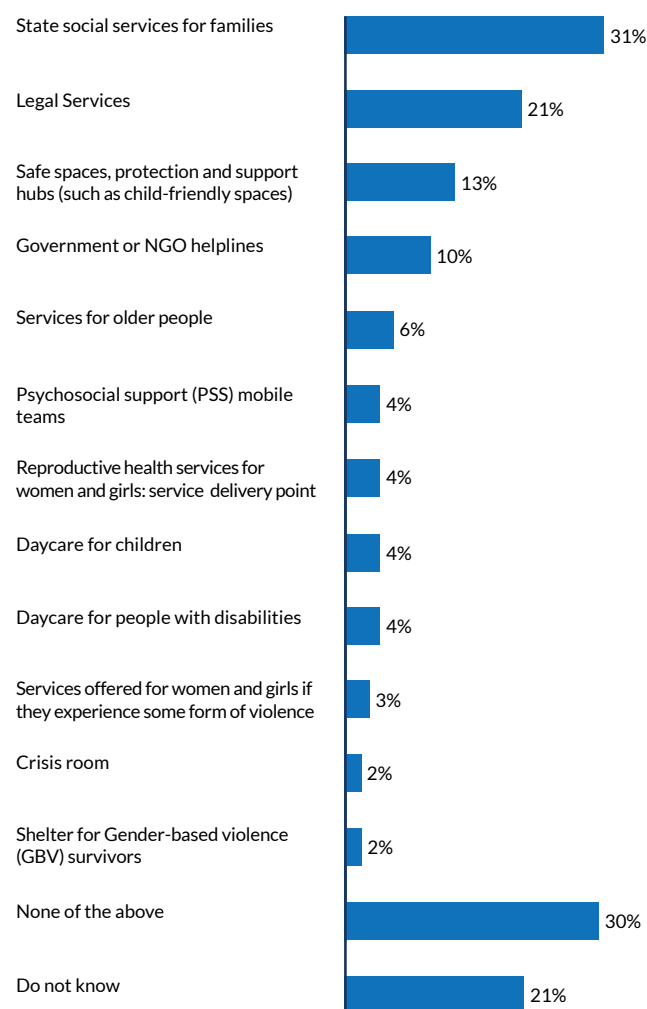


Almost two in five households (39%) of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania report having at least one family member with a chronic illness. As the most key priority needs, they highlight access to health services (36%) and employment opportunities (29%). The need for access to language courses (22%), medication (21%) and the opportunity for accommodation (20%) are also highlighted. The need for food (14%) and information on full access to services (11%) is also mentioned.

## INFORMATION REGARDING SERVICES

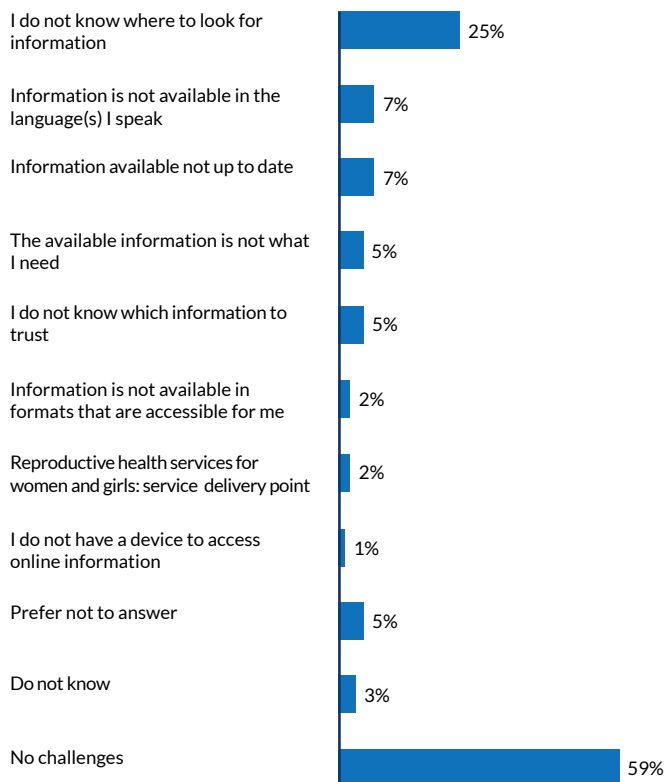
**Graph 48: Are you aware of the following services in the area where you are residing?**

N=638



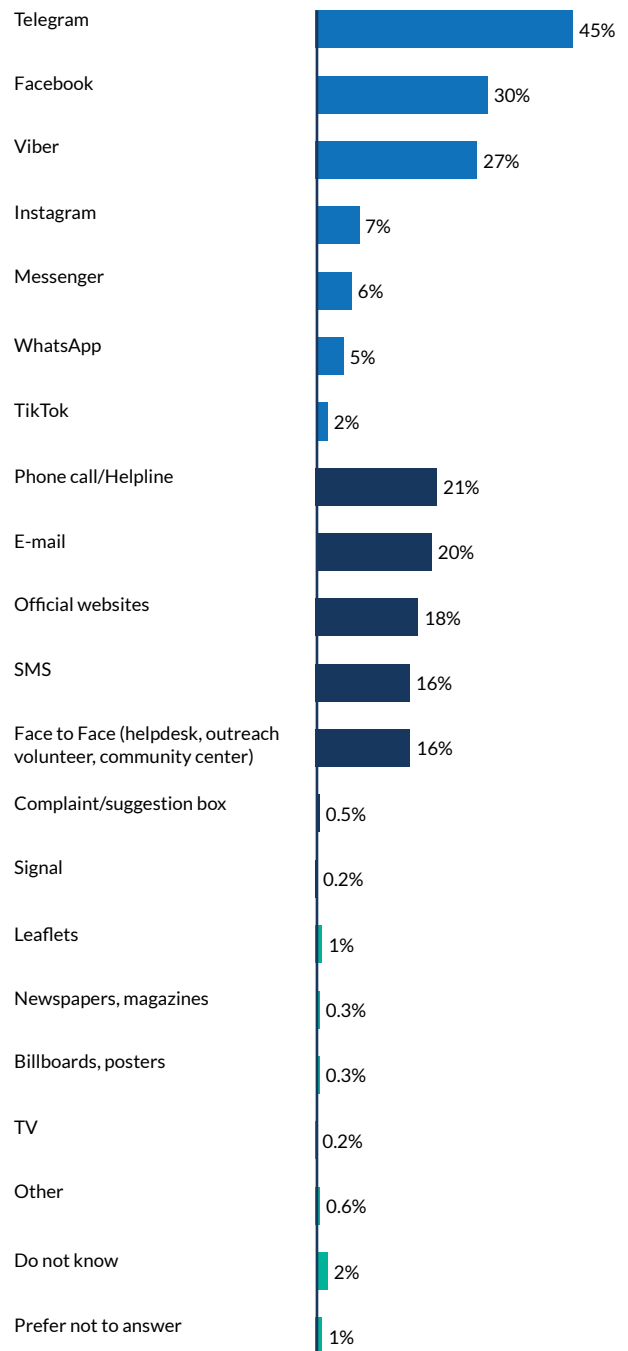
A significant proportion of respondents (around 50%) are not very aware of services in the area where they are residing. The level of awareness is highest for the state social services for families (31%), legal services (21%), safe spaces, protection and support hubs (such as child-friendly spaces) (13%), government or NGO helplines (10%), etc. Refugees from Ukraine living in rural area are less aware of government or NGO helplines, but more aware than others about state social services for families and safe spaces, protection and support hubs (such as child-friendly spaces). People living in collective centres are more aware of government or NGO helplines, while they know less about legal services.

**Graph 49: What challenges are you facing in accessing information that you need at the moment (including information on rights and entitlements, access to services)?**  
N=638



The top five sources of information for respondents were Telegram (45%) and Facebook (30%), followed by Viber (27%), phone call/ helpline (21%) and email (20%).

**Graph 50: What is your household's preferred means (channel) of receiving information?**  
N=638



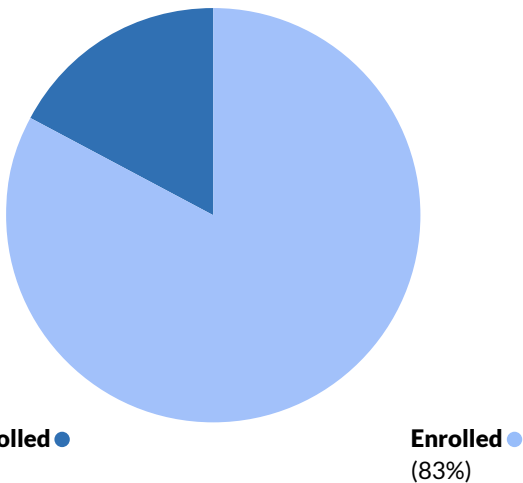
# EDUCATION

## ATTENDANCE/ENROLMENT

Regarding school-age children attending school in the 2023/2024 school year, at the time of the fieldwork about 83% of school-age children were enrolled in school, while 17% were not enrolled (n=52).

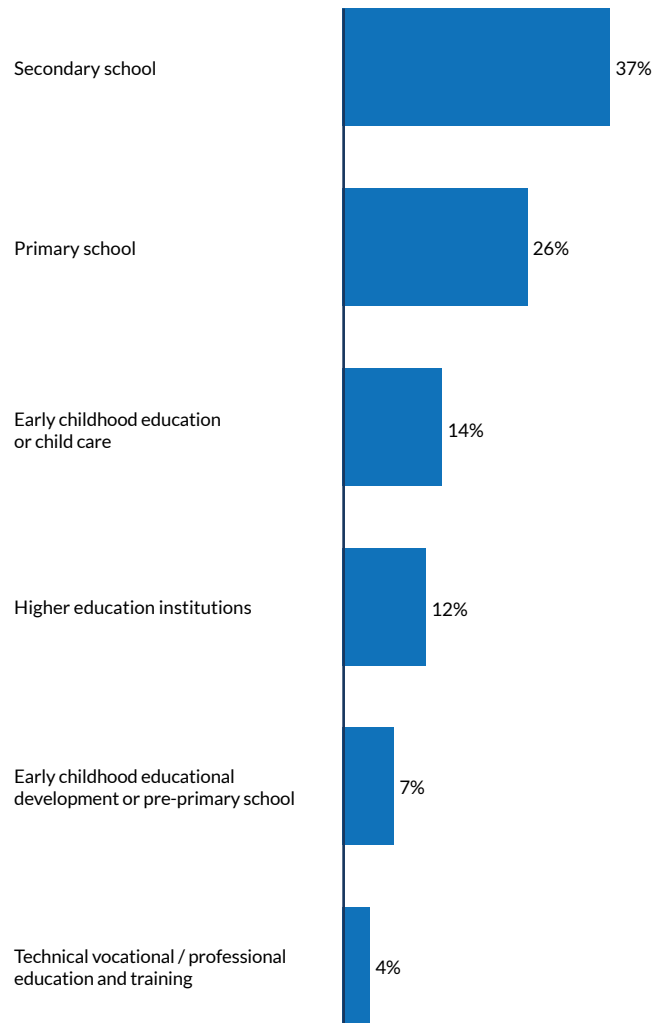
The level of enrolment differs in different age groups. It is 76% for children in the age group 3-7-year-old, increase to 85% among 7 to 12-year-old and goes down to 70% for the age group 13-18. For those that are at university degree age (18-24) the enrolment rate is 37%.

Graph 51: % of school-aged children reported attending 2023/2024 school year in host country  
N=298



Regarding the level of education in the school year 2023-2024, among refugees from Ukraine under age 24, nearly 37% were in secondary school, about 26% - in primary school, 14% - early childhood education or child care. Nearly 12% were studying in higher education institutions.

Graph 52: During the 2023-2024 academic year, what level of education is/was this child/young person attending?  
N=638



Around 81% of the parents said that their children feel generally supported by education professionals at school/kindergarten/nursery/university.

Regarding school-age refugee children from Ukraine who are not enrolled in a school/kindergarten/nursery schools which are part of the national education system in Lithuania, the following reasons are most frequently highlighted:

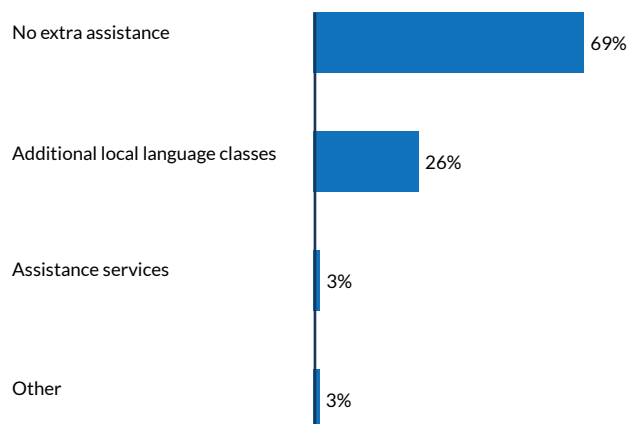


Graph 53: **What are the reasons your child/ young person does not attend school/ kindergarten/nursery that is part of the national education system in Lithuania?**  
N=157

	Yes
Still enrolled in a school in Ukraine and is attending this school remotely/online while staying abroad	36%
Already graduated	29%
Child too young	9%
We are waiting for a response to the application	8%
No longer enrolled in a school in Ukraine but is using remote/online teaching tools at home to continue learning	6%
Family preference/no particular reason	5%
Not enrolled in Lithuania because it wants to avoid the burden of studying in Lithuania and in Ukraine at the same time	3%
Language barrier	2%
The Lithuania schools are too expensive	2%
Intention to move to another country	2%
Dropped out due to bullying/trauma	2%
Dropped out because of a language, cultural or social barrier	1%
Lack of inclusive schools (allowing the enrolment and learning of children with disabilities)	1%
I do not want to put additional burden on child(ren) to follow both (Ukraine+ host country) curriculum	1%
Attending face-to-face-education with teachers/other educational personnel in an informal education facility outside of the education system of Lithuania	1%
There was no space in school	1%
Lack of information: we do not know how, where and when to enrol	1%
Other	1%
Do not know/ Prefer not to answer	5%

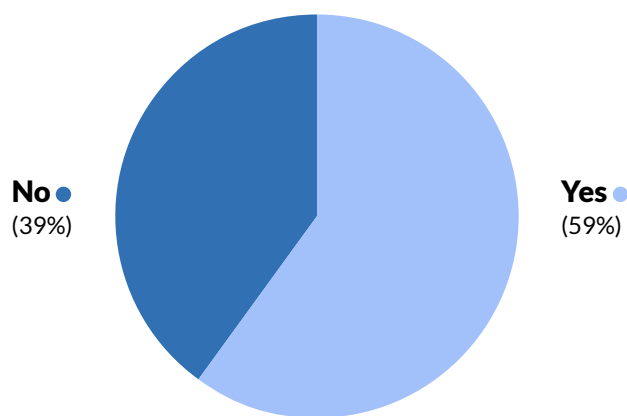
The data shows that among refugee children from Ukraine who study in Lithuania, about 59% participate in extracurricular activities, 43% have the opportunity to be enrolled in in-person mother tongue classes, and about 26% of them receive additional local language classes at school. With regard the assistance in school, 69% point out that their children do not receive extra assistance in school (N=239).

Graph 54: **What, if any, extra assistance is this child receiving in school?**  
N=346



In terms of opportunities for educational assistance, among children from refugee families who are of school age, about 59% participate in extracurricular activities. This is about two-thirds of 7–12-year-olds and about half of 13–18-year-olds.

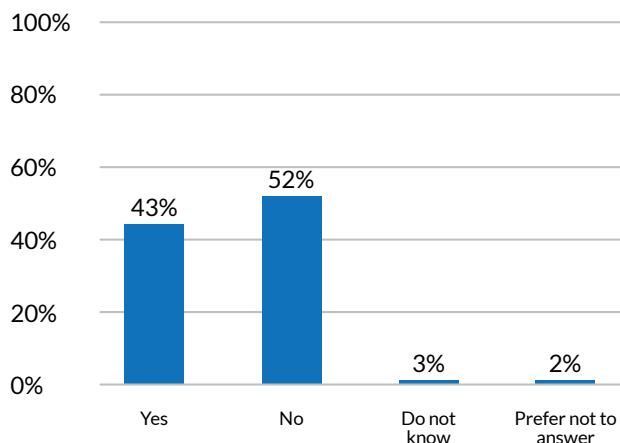
Graph 55: **Is this child participating in extracurricular activities?**  
N=381



A significant proportion of children are enrolled in mother tongue classes. Two in five school-age children, or about 43%, have this opportunity to attend in-person mother tongue classes.

**Graph 56: Does this child have the opportunity to be enrolled in in-person mother tongue classes?**

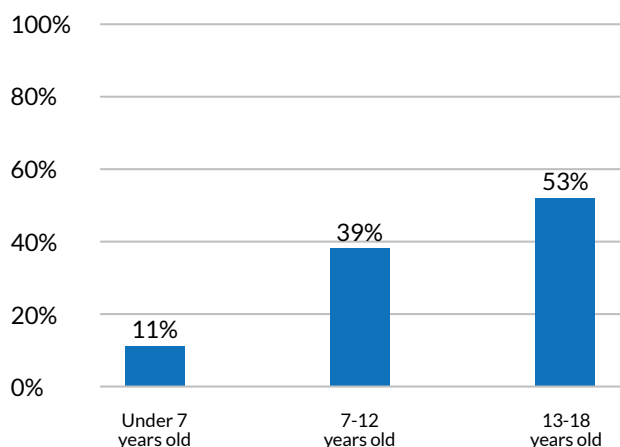
N=381



Around 39% of pupils from refugee families from Ukraine are formally enrolled in a school in Ukraine in the school year 2023-2024, even when being abroad. This relates to about 11% of children under 7 years old, reaching 39% of children age 7-12 and about 53% of children aged 13-18.

**Graph 57: Children, still enrolled in a school, kindergarten or nursery in Ukraine in school year 2023-2024 even when being abroad by age**

N=450



**Graph 58: Is/was this child/young person formally enrolled in a school in Ukraine in school year 2023-2024, even when being abroad?**

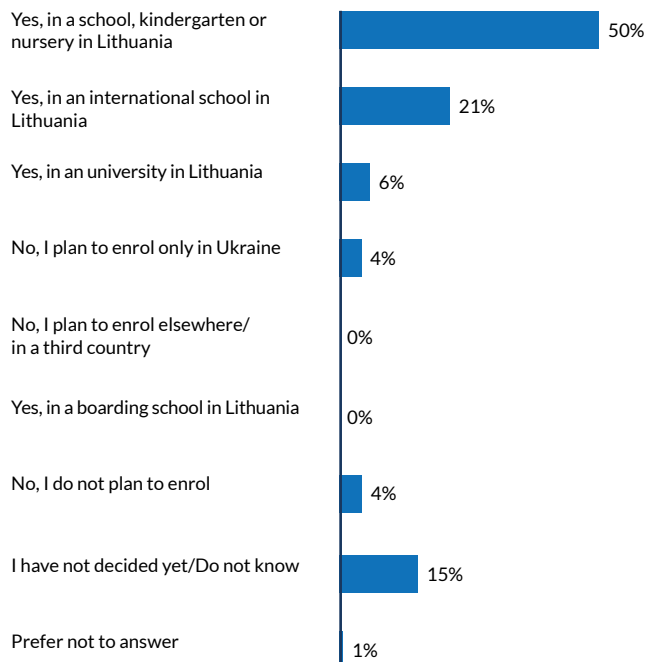
N=450



The overwhelming majority of pupils from refugee households from Ukraine will be enrolled in school in the 2024/2025 school year. Every second child (50%) will be enrolled, depending on their age, in a kindergarten, nursery, or school in Lithuania, every fifth child (21%) in an international school, again in Lithuania. About 6% will be students at a university in Lithuania.

**Graph 59: Will you enrol this child/young person in a school/kindergarten/nursery that is part of the national education systems in Lithuania for next year, 2024/2025?**

N=450

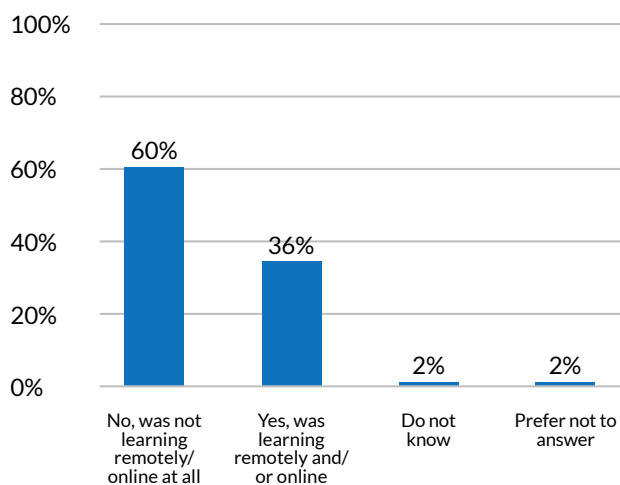


Less than 4% say they hope their children will be able to enrol in school in Ukraine while 15% of refugee parents from Ukraine admit that they do not know or have not yet decided where their children will be enrolled for the 2024/2025 academic year.

The method of remote or online education was used by 36% of children from refugee families from Ukraine. Predominantly, the majority of children studied in-person - approximately three out of five.

**Graph 60: Is/was this child/young person learning remotely or online in the school year 2023-2024?**

N=450

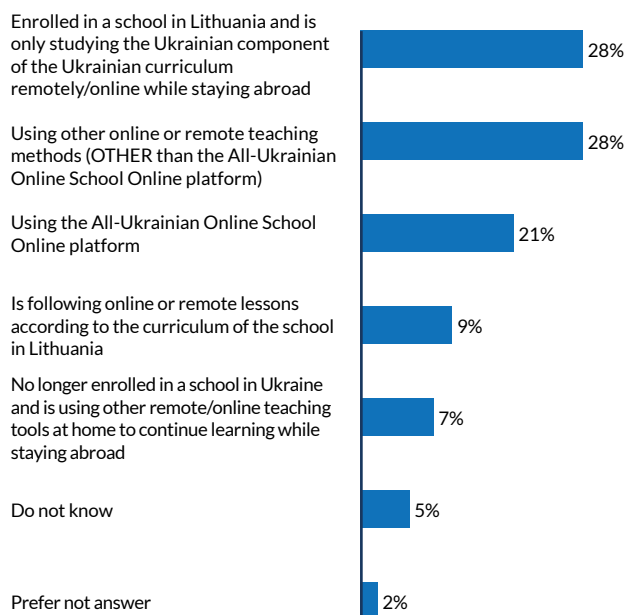


Among children who had the opportunity to study by remote or online method, about 28% have been enrolled in a school in Lithuania and have been only studying the Ukrainian component of the Ukrainian curriculum remotely/online. A similar proportion, again approximately 28%, have used other online or remote teaching methods (other than the All-Ukrainian Online School Online platform). Approximately one in five (21%) children who have studied remotely or online have used the

All-Ukrainian Online School Online platform. Approximately 9% follow online or remote lessons according to the curriculum of the school in Lithuania. Another 7% report that they are no longer enrolled in a school in Ukraine and have been using other remote/online teaching tools at home to continue learning while staying abroad.

**Graph 61: What type of remote or online learning was the child/young person enrolled in or conducting during the school year 2023-2024?**

N=162



Approximately nine out of ten school-aged children who have had remote and/or online learning in the 2023/2024 academic year have been supervised by a teacher or other qualified educator from Ukraine. Nearly 85% have been in contact with a Ukrainian teacher from a school in Ukraine, about 3% with a Ukrainian teacher who is also from outside Ukraine. Another 1% have been in face-to-face contact with a Ukrainian teacher or other educator in Lithuania to assist in learning online or remotely,

and 1% have participated in face-to-face-education with teachers or other educational personnel in an informal education facility outside of the education system of Lithuania (e.g. organizations providing ‘Ukrainian schools’ or ‘Ukrainian classes’ abroad).

**Graph 62: Is/was this child/young person studying under supervision of a teacher or other qualified educator from Ukraine?**

N=162

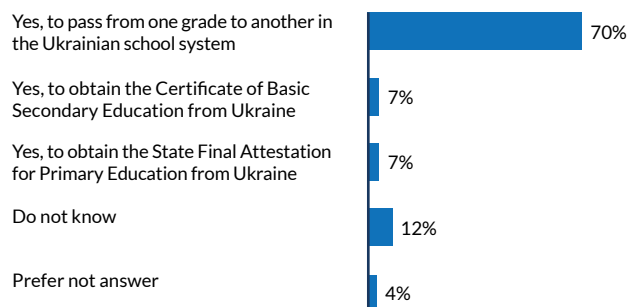


Seven out of ten school-age children who studied remotely or online in the 2023/2024 academic year have participated in exams, tests or evaluations to pass from one grade to the next according to the Ukrainian School System. About nine in ten of them are under 12 years old, and about 61% are 13-18 years old.

Approximately 7% of pupils have participated in exams, tests or evaluations while studying remotely/online in order to obtain a Certificate of Basic Secondary Education from Ukraine, while another 7% have completed the State Final Attestation for Primary Education from Ukraine.

**Graph 63: Did this child/young person participate in exams, tests or evaluations while learning remotely/online?**

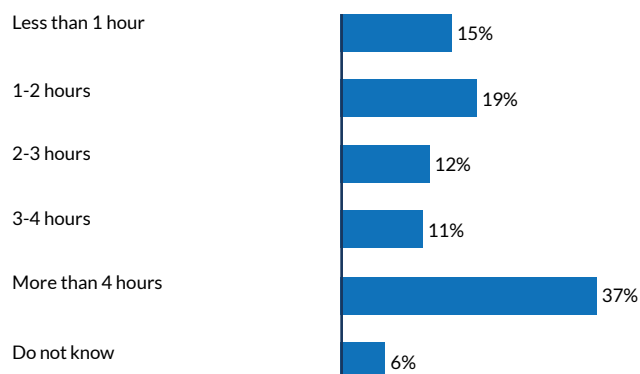
N=162



Among children who have studied remotely or online during the 2023/2024 academic year, the highest proportion are those who have studied more than 4 hours per day, 37%. However, the proportion of pupils who have studied less than two hours per day is significant, 34% in total.

**Graph 64: How much time does the child/young person spend per day learning remotely/online in 2023-2024?**

N=162



About half (46%) of the school-age pupils from refugee families from Ukraine who studied either distance or online in the 2023/2024 school year will remain enrolled in school in Ukraine and continue to attend that school

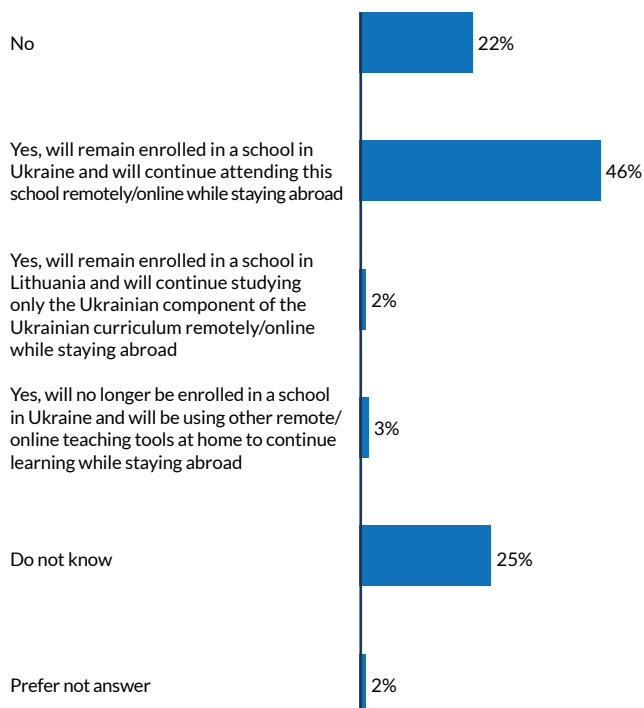
only remotely/online while they are living in Lithuania.

On the other hand, about 21% would not continue to attend distance learning/online in the 2024/2025 academic year.

The proportion of respondents who do not know and cannot estimate whether their children will continue to study remotely/online in the 2024/2025 academic year is at around 25%.

**Graph 65: Will this child/young person continue learning remotely/online in the school year 2024/2025?**

N=162

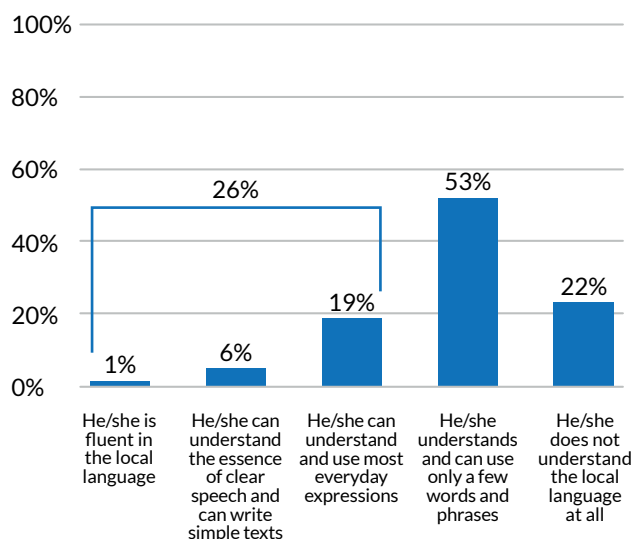


## LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

No more than a quarter of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania say that they speak Lithuanian to the level at which they can at least understand Lithuanian and use everyday expressions.

**Graph 66: Which of the following options best describes this person's knowledge of Lithuanian language?**

N=1040



On average only about 7% can at least understand the essence of clear speech and can write simple texts.

**Graph 67: Which of the following options best describes this person's knowledge of Lithuanian language?**

N=1040

	Total	Age 7-12	Age 13-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-49	Age 50-64
<b>Does not understand the local language at all</b>	22%	17%	13%	23%	30%	21%	25%
<b>Understands and can use only a few words and phrases</b>	53%	56%	45%	53%	53%	54%	54%
<b>Can understand and use most everyday expressions</b>	19%	17%	31%	17%	13%	19%	15%
<b>Can understand the essence of clear speech &amp; can write simple texts</b>	6%	11%	9%	7%	4%	5%	4%
<b>Is fluent in the local language</b>	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%	1%	2%

Compared to men, and to the average level for refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania,

the proportion of women who can at least understand and use most everyday expressions in the Lithuanian language is only slightly higher.

Graph 68: **Which of the following options best describes this person’s knowledge of Lithuanian language?**

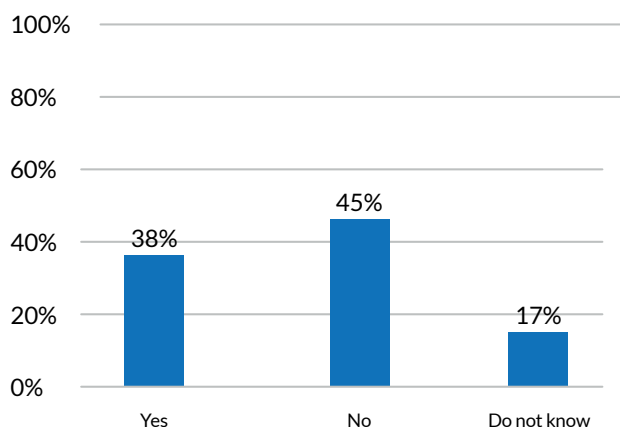
N=1040

	Total	Male	Female
Does not understand the local language at all	22%	29%	18%
Understands and can use only a few words and phrases	53%	49%	55%
Can understand and use most everyday expressions	19%	15%	21%
Can understand the essence of clear speech and can write simple texts	6%	6%	6%
Is fluent in the local language	1%	2%	1%

Approximately 38% are likely to enrol in a Lithuanian language course in the next 6 months. Nearly two thirds of those who generally have poor or no understanding of Lithuanian are willing to enrol in a language course and learn it.

Graph 69: **Are they likely to attend Lithuanian language courses in the next six months?**

N=1353

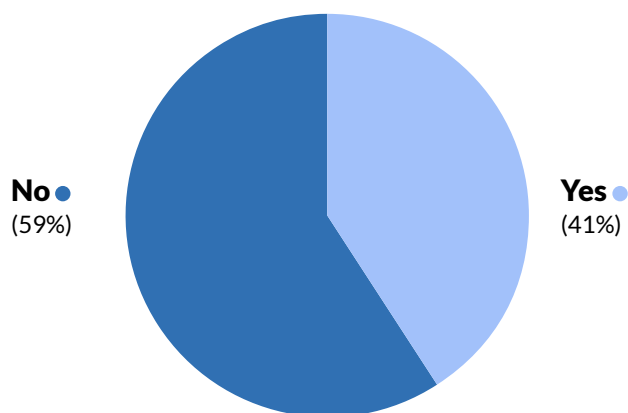


According to these results, the availability of language courses for households to support their successful integration into the host country society is highly recommended.

Around 41% of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania have attended a Lithuanian language course (n=549). Nearly three quarters of them said they were generally satisfied with the level of instruction, approximately 17% took a neutral position, and about one tenth were disappointed with the language course.

Graph 70: **Has this person attended Lithuanian language courses?**

N=1353



## SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND LIVELIHOOD

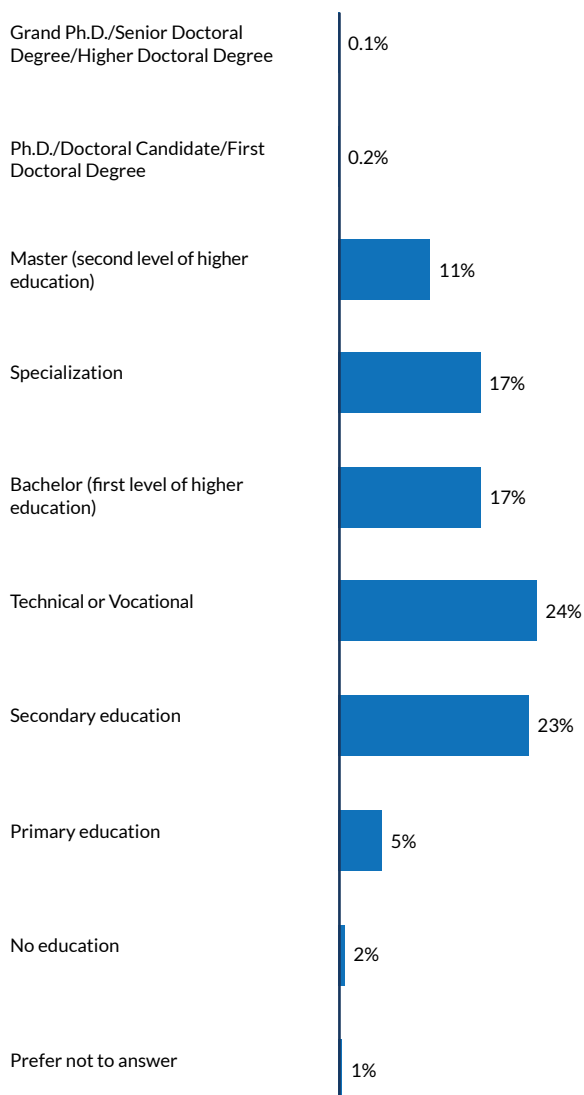
### Education Profile

In general, the refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania in active working age between 15 and 64 are well educated. A cumulative total of 46% have higher education with at least a Bachelor’s degree (n=431).

Those with technical or vocational education account for about 24% of the respondents; those with a completed bachelor’s degree are

17%, specialization - 17%, master's degree - 11%, and overall, 0.3% - Ph.D./Doctoral Candidate/First Doctoral Degree or Grand Ph.D./Senior Doctoral Degree/Higher Doctoral Degree/Second Doctoral Degree. Nearly 47% have completed secondary, technical or vocational education.

Graph 71: **What is the highest level of formal education (this person) has attained to date?**  
N=945



Among women there is a higher proportion of graduates compared to the proportion of

men. Men, on the other hand, have a higher proportion of secondary and technical or vocational education than the proportion recorded among women.

Graph 72: **What is the highest level of formal education (this person) has attained to date?**  
N=945

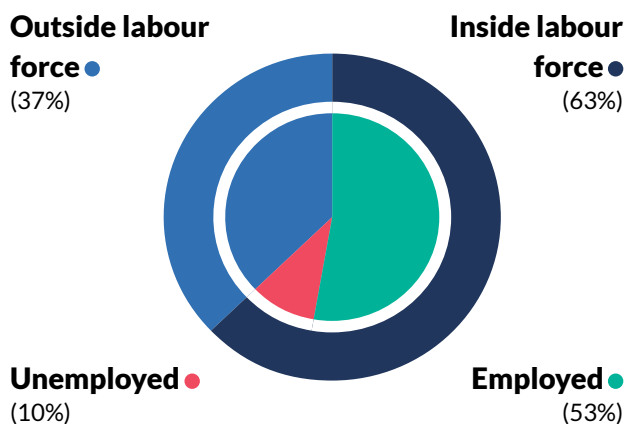
	Total	Male	Female
Grand Ph.D./Senior Doctoral Degree/Higher Doctoral Degree, etc.	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Ph.D./Doctoral Candidate/First Doctoral Degree	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Master (second level of higher education)	11%	7%	14%
Specialization	17%	11%	20%
Bachelor (first level of higher education)	17%	10%	21%
Technical or Vocational	24%	29%	22%
Secondary education	23%	30%	18%
Primary education	5%	8%	3%
No education	2%	4%	1%
Prefer not to answer	0.7%	1%	0.5%

### Employment. Challenges for Finding Work

Approximately two thirds of refugees from Ukraine are in active working age (16-64 years, n=911), and a total of about 53% of them are employed in Lithuania. One out of ten refugees from Ukraine of working age are unemployed. In total, about 37% of all refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania are outside the labour force (n=534). About 11% of young people (16-24-years-old) are not in education, training or employment (n=28).

Graph 73: **Labour Force Participation (out of working age population 16 to 64)**

N=903



**Employment:** Employment includes individuals of working age who have engaged in income-generating activities in the past week. This encompasses formal employment, self-employment, agricultural/fishing work, diverse income generation, temporary absence from paid roles, and unpaid contributions to family businesses.

**Unemployment:** # of working-age who were not employed during the past week (as per the definition above), who looked for a paid job or tried to start a business in the past four weeks, and who are available to start working within the next two weeks if ever a job or business opportunity becomes available.

**Outside labour force:** # working-age individuals who were not employed during the past week, and who either cannot start working within the next two weeks if a job or business opportunity becomes available, or did not look for a paid job or did not try to start a business in the past four weeks.

**Inside labour force:** Employed and Unemployed.

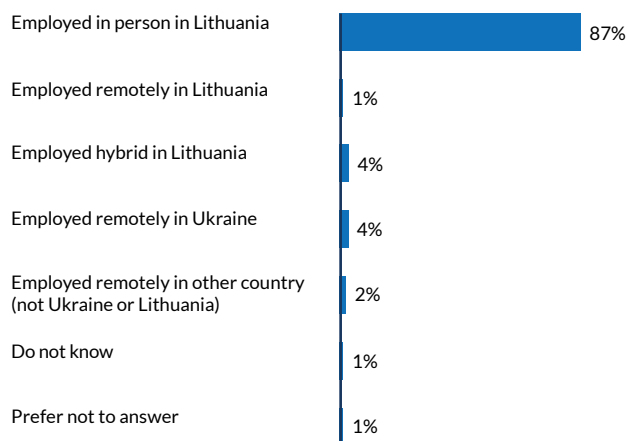
85% of those who are employed confirm they have written / formal contract. 12% are with informal work arrangement

85% of employees confirm that they have a formal contract, while 12% have an informal working agreement (n=459 working individuals).

Among those who are employed, nearly 87% work in the host country Lithuania (n=399), while about 4% work under a hybrid model in Lithuania and another 4% in Ukraine. About 1% are remotely employed in Lithuania, and 2% have an employment contract in a country other than Lithuania and Ukraine.

Graph 74: **What is (this persons) main employment arrangement when it comes to work modality?**

N=459



Among refugees from Ukraine aged 16-64 who have not worked for anyone for pay in the last week, do not run their own business and have not tried to start their own business, and will not start working in the next two weeks, the most common types of activities are currently studying (29%), looking for work (26%), helping in the household (23%) or attending



professional training (1%). About 6% have a long-term illness and another 3% are retired.

**Graph 75: Which of the following best describes what (this person) is mainly doing at present?**  
N=451



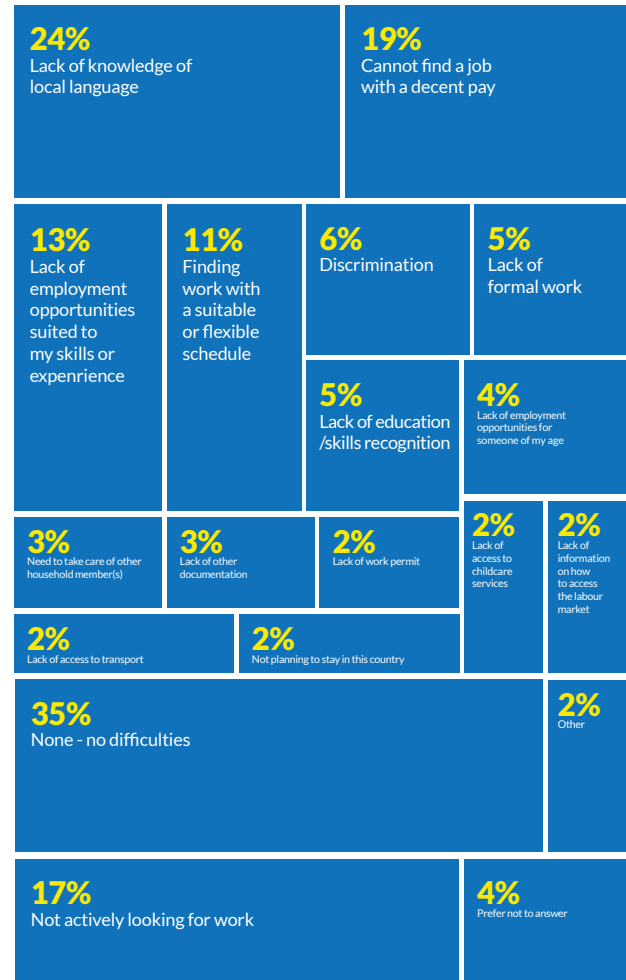
Among refugees of active working age from Ukraine in Lithuania, about half have been in the labour market in Ukraine before leaving their home country.

Those who were studying accounted for about 20%, and about 11% were engaged in entrepreneurial activity (running some kind of business, farming or other money-making activity). Nearly 6% were engaged in household or family duties, including child and elderly care. Respondents shared different types of difficulties they faced when looking for a job in Lithuania. The most serious obstacles were not knowing the local language (24%) and not being able to find a job with decent pay (19%). Other significant obstacles also included a lack of job opportunities suitable for the individual's skills or experience (13%), and a lack of the ability to

work a suitable or flexible schedule (11%). The proportion of those who reported discrimination as an obstacle is 6%.

Other barriers include difficulty in finding formal employment (reluctance to work informally) (5%), lack of necessary education and skills (5%), lack of job opportunity due to individual's age (4%), etc.

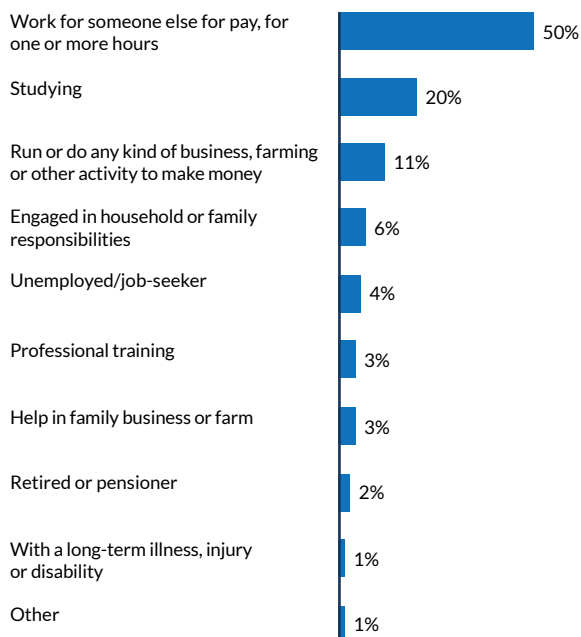
**Graph 76: Which difficulties (if any) has (this person) encountered finding work in this country?**  
N=945



Since leaving Ukraine, a significant proportion of refugees have changed their field of work.

### Graph 77: Which of the following best describes what the individual was mainly doing before leaving Ukraine?

N=945



The most significant increase in the number of people employed in manufacturing was 10 percentage points. While 7% worked in manufacturing in Ukraine, 17% now work manufacturing in Lithuania. A significant proportion of refugees from Ukraine have changed their employment and now almost twice as many work in the area of accommodation and food service activities - an increase of 6 percentage points from 6% to 12%.

The share of those who worked in service activities increased by 5 percentage points from 11% to 16%.

There has also been an increase in those employed in construction, from 8% to 10%. At the same time, there was a drastic decline in people whose occupation is related to financial and insurance activities - a drop of 8 percentage points from 10% to 2%.

Those employed in the public administration and defence, as well as the compulsory social security sector, also changed their field of employment in the host country and decreased by 3.5 percentage points - from 3.7% to 0.2%.

### Graph 78: Main activity of the place or business where individual was/is working?

N=595 / 459

	Main activity of the place or business where individual was working before leaving Ukraine	Main activity of the place or business where individuals work now
Other services activities	11%	16%
Financial and insurance activities	10%	2%
Construction	8%	10%
Human health and social work activities	7%	6%
Manufacturing	7%	17%
Transporting and storage	7%	7%
Information and communication	7%	5%
Accommodation and food service activities	6%	12%
Education	6%	7%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6%	3%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4%	2%
Administrative and support service activities	4%	2%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4%	0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3%	3%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3%	3%
Real estate activities	1%	0%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1%	1%
Activities of households as employers; producing activities of households for own use	1%	1%
Mining and quarrying	1%	0%
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities	0%	0%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0%	0%
Other	3%	4%
	N=595	N=459

The majority of those who worked in Ukraine in the sectors of: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, construction, services, activities of households as employers – work in the same field in Lithuania.

common change in sectoral occupation in Lithuania are observed among those who in Ukraine worked in the field of professional, scientific and technical activities; financial and insurance activities; administrative and support service activities; water supply; public administration and defence, etc.

The most significant dispersion and the most

Graph 79: **Occupation matrix - main activity of the place or business where individual was working before leaving Ukraine and where they work now**

**Main activity of the place or business where individual was working before leaving Ukraine, N=595**

**Main activity of the place or business where individuals work now, N=459**

Main activity of the place or business where individual works now	Main activity of the place or business where individual was working before leaving Ukraine							
	Other services activities	Manufacturing	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities	Transporting and storage	Information and communication	Human health and social work activities	Education
Other services activities	71%	3%	8%	29%	5%	9%	10%	13%
Manufacturing	6%	55%	14%	13%	15%	5%	14%	8%
Construction	3%	23%	72%	—	5%	9%	—	—
Accommodation and food service activities	6%	6%	—	46%	5%	—	3%	8%
Transporting and storage	3%	3%	3%	—	59%	—	—	—
Information and communication	3%	—	—	—	—	59%	—	4%
Human health and social work activities	—	—	—	4%	3%	—	55%	—
Education	—	3%	—	—	—	14%	—	58%

What is the main activity of the place or business where (this person) works now	Main activity of the place or business where individual was working before leaving Ukraine								
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Financial and insurance activities	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Activities of households as employers	Public administration and defence
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50%	—	—	3%	—	—	10%	—	14%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	—	39%	8%	3%	—	—	—	—	7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	—	—	46%	—	—	—	10%	—	7%
Financial and insurance activities	—	—	—	22%	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	—	—	—	—	80%	—	—	—	—
Professional, scientific and technical activities	—	—	—	—	—	33%	—	—	—
Administrative and support service activities	—	6%	—	6%	—	—	10%	—	—
Activities of households as employers	—	—	—	3%	—	—	—	67%	7%
Public administration and defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

# HEALTH

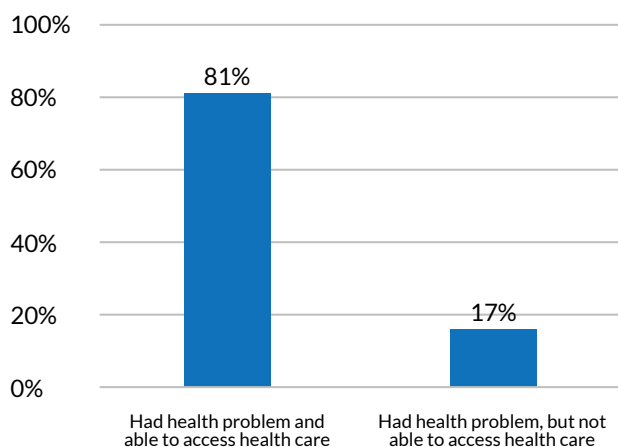
## ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

**32% had health problem and need to access health care**

Nearly a third of the refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania had a health problem in the last 30 days that required medical attention. Among those aged over 60, the proportion that needed health care was the highest (65%). The data also shows that among children aged 0-4 years, it was common to have had to seek health care in the last 30 days (44%). Among the other age groups, 5-17 years, 18-34 years, 35-59 years, these proportions decreased and were limited to about 25%. 17% of those who needed health care (32%) did not receive it. The proportion of those who were not able to access necessary health support was highest (31%) among refugees aged between 18 and 34 years. For those aged between 35 and 59, this proportion decreased to 19%, and for those aged 60 and over it was 16%.

Graph 80: % of refugees with access to health services

N=1445



*\*Missing percentages are on account of "Do not know" and "Prefer not to answer".*

For children, these cases were less frequent, with the proportion not receiving health care in the 5 to 17 age group being 7% and for those aged 0 to 4 years being 4%.

Women were more likely to need health care (36% vs. 26%) and more likely to not receive it (18% vs. 15%). According to the data obtained, among refugee women who did not receive the health care needed, there were 28% who indicated that they faced barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health services in the past three months. The main barriers were that medical professionals refused to provide care and lack of health insurance in Lithuania.

**39% of HHs have chronically ill member**

When looking at access to health services, it is important to also address cases where health care should be received regularly or the condition is tied to frequent medication and monitoring by a doctor. This group mainly includes chronically ill persons. The proportion of chronically ill refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania is 39%.

Refugees who needed health care (32%) but did not access it (17%) listed the following barriers they faced:

- Lack of health insurance in Lithuania (35%);
- Medical staff did not want / refused to provide care (23%);
- Financial: Could not afford fee at the clinic or cost of medication (19%);
- Long waiting times (18%);
- Financial: could not afford fees at hospital (9%);
- Financial: Could not afford transport (8%);

- Access to Health Facilities: Unable to make an appointment (6%);
- Personal Factors: Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own (6%);
- Knowledge and Information: Lack of knowledge of how to access health services - don't know where to go (5%);
- Language barriers (ex: unable to communicate with health staff) (5%);
- Unavailable Services: Specific medication, treatment or service needed unavailable (5%);
- Access to Health Facilities: Health facility too far / transportation issue (3%);
- Personal Factors: Disability prevents access to health facility (1%);
- Other barriers (5%).

The main barrier to accessing health services is the lack of health insurance in Lithuania and the lack of support from medical professionals (23%). The next most frequently cited barriers were the inability to pay the clinic fee or the cost of medication and the need to wait for an excessively long period of time.

Around 74% of the respondents claim that no one from their household has experienced significant difficulties registering with a General Practitioner in Lithuania. Those who report difficulties are mainly young people (18-34). For babies and infants, the main reasons are long waiting times and inability to make an appointment, for school age children difficulties to have an appointment and medical staff did not want / refused to provide care are more often mentioned than average. For young people 18-34 the main reason is lack of health

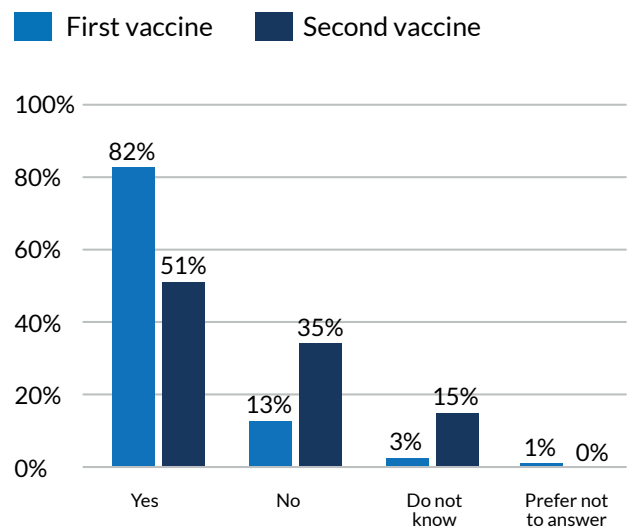
insurance in Lithuania, while for middle-aged (35-59-year-old) the main reasons are financial: could not afford fee at the clinic or cost of medicaments and lack of health insurance in Lithuania. Older people (60+) more often than average mention long waiting times, medical staff did not want / refused to provide care, unavailable services: specific medication, treatment or service needed and personal factors: wanted to wait and see if problem got better. People with disabilities more often mention long waiting times and inability to make an appointment. Those who are unemployed significantly more than others mention financial reasons: could not afford fee at the clinic or cost of medicaments (30%) and lack of health insurance in Lithuania (56%).

## CHILD HEALTH

The share of children with the first dose of the measles vaccine is 82%, against 13% who have not received one. A second vaccine was received by 51% of the children.

Graph 81: **Measles-containing vaccine for children aged 9 months - 5 years**

First vaccine, N=91 / Second vaccine, N=75



## MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

According to the data, compared to men (18%), almost twice as many women (32%) reported to have felt so upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed that it affected their daily functioning in the past two weeks at the time of the study.

**26%** % of people that feel so upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed that it affected their daily functioning

**49%** % of individuals with mental health or psychosocial problems who tried to access MHPSS support

**93%** % of individuals who received HPSS support

Children between the ages of 5 and 17 were the least likely to feel this way. The number of cases in the 18 to 34 and 35 to 59 age groups was relatively equal, while among those aged 60 and over there was a higher percentage of people who had experienced a similar condition in the last four weeks. 31% of men aged over 60 felt emotional discomfort that interfered with their daily activities, while among women aged over 60, this proportion was significantly higher at 44%. As mentioned above, across all adult age groups women more often reported presenting such feelings than men. A difference was observed only among children aged between 5 and 17 years, where these situations were more frequent for boys (17% vs. 14%).

Graph 82: **During the last four weeks did you/he/she currently feel so upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed that it affected your/the person's daily functioning?**  
N=1,382

		Yes	No	Do not know	Prefer not to answer
Sex	Male	18%	79%	2%	2%
	Female	32%	65%	2%	2%
Age	5-17	16%	83%	1%	1%
	18-34	28%	69%	1%	2%
	35-59	28%	67%	3%	2%
	60+	40%	57%	2%	2%

Graph 83: **Have you/he/she tried to find support for this problem?\***

N=363

		Yes	No
Sex	Male	47%	48%
	Female	50%	47%
Age	5-17	67%	27%
	18-34	55%	43%
	35-59	43%	52%
	60+	40%	60%

\*Missing percentages are on account of "Do not know" and "Prefer not to answer"

Although by a small statistical difference, women are more likely to reach out for support in the presence of psychological strain and stress. In the age distribution, it is noticeable that with age such problems are increasingly ignored and help is sought less often. If among those aged between 18 and 34 the proportion of those who sought help was 67%, among those aged 60 and over it dropped to 40%.

Those who received some type of mental health and psychosocial support were asked to indicate

what specific type of support they received. The resulting data are as follows:

- Psychotherapy / counselling (47%);
- Informal support from a friend, family member or community member (38%);
- Group or individual support using a structured intervention designed to improve wellbeing (14%);
- Psychiatry/medication management (11%);
- Creative, recreational, arts, and sports activities or cultural/community events that include MHPSS elements (9%);
- Spiritual support (8%);
- Support from the school / educational institution (2%);
- MHPSS campaigns (1%);
- Support from my employer (e.g. flexible work time) (1%);
- Training for caregivers about how to support a child in distress (0.6%).
- None (7%).

A major proportion of refugees received professional support for their problem in the form of psychotherapy/counselling (47%). Although this was the most common measure taken for all age groups, children (5 - 17 years) were most likely to have received this type of support (58%). Older refugees, aged 60+, were least likely to have received psychotherapy (30%).

The only support that was more preferred by women or men was “Creative, recreational, arts, and sports activities or cultural/community events that include MHPSS elements”, which women attended much more often.

**79% showed improvement after receiving mental health and psychosocial services**

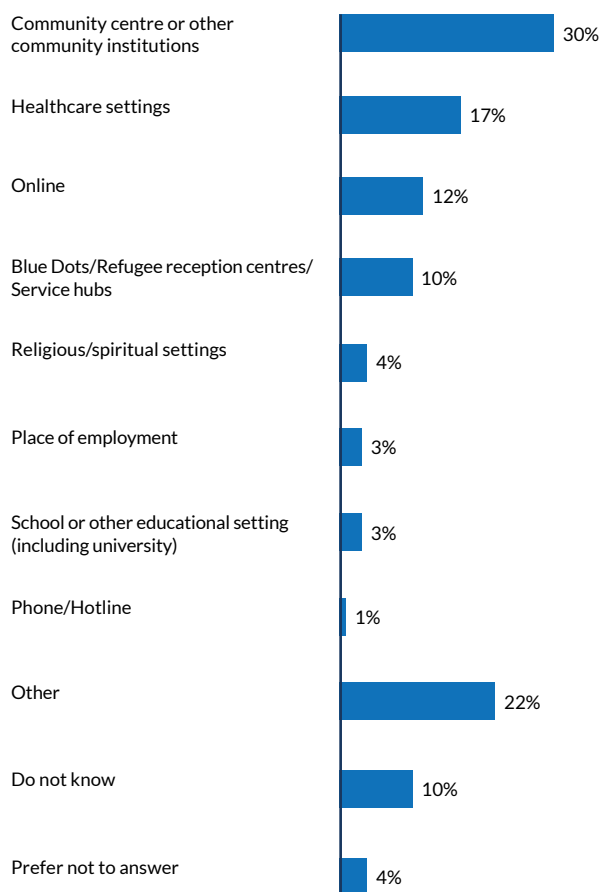
In total, 79% of those who received some type

of support experienced an improvement in their condition, with 37% experiencing a significant improvement and 42% a slight improvement. 16% had no improvement in their condition and 0.6% had a worsening.

Refugees from Ukraine most often received MHPSS services in community centres or other community institutions (30%). Just over 17% visited health facilities for this purpose. Those who sought support online were 12%. In refugee reception centers/service hubs, about 10% received help in total. The remaining options had percentage accumulations of less than 4%.

**Graph 84: Where did you/he/she receive MHPSS services?**

N=162



While this is one of the most preferred channels for help with mental health problems, it is noticeable that the 18 to 34 age group was more likely to seek help online. Children aged between 5 and 17 were much more likely than others to have received mental health help at community centres or other community institutions. There is a trend among those who have visited healthcare settings: as age increases, those in need increasingly turn to the services provided there, with the proportion reaching 22% among those aged between 35 and 59. For those aged 60 and over, however, this proportion falls to 11%.

**77% had no challenges in accessing the needed mental health and psychosocial support or services**

Those who have encountered barriers to accessing mental health and psychosocial services most often cite the following (n=134):<sup>6</sup>

- Did not know where to go (9%);
- Did not believe this problem needed support (3%);
- Cannot afford fee at the clinic (3%);
- Language barrier (3%);
- Concern about stigma / judgement (3%).

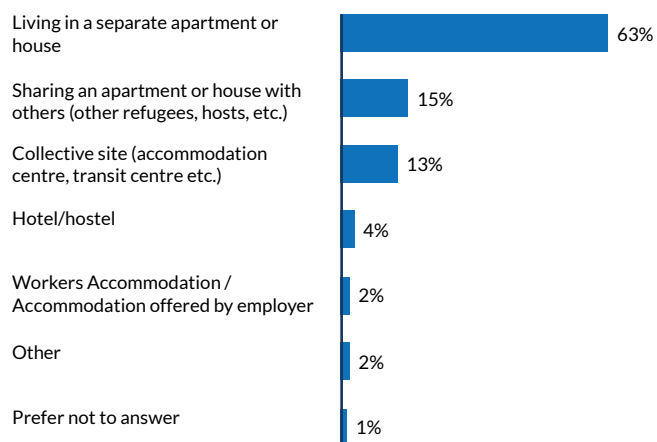
The main challenge refugees face in accessing psychological support is not knowing where to go. This is followed by a lack of confidence that the problem needed support and the inability to pay the clinic fee. Less than 3% had a problem with the language barrier, with the same proportion citing worry about being judged. In very rare cases, lack of such services, lack of time, safety concerns, lack of trust in the local provider, distance from the location to be reached were mentioned.

<sup>6</sup> Percentage accumulations shows here are with values above 2%.

## ACCOMMODATION

The majority of refugee households from Ukraine live in apartments or houses in the country (n=501). Approximately 63% of households live in a separate apartment or house, with no people outside their household. 15% share and apartment or house with others and 13% live in collective sites.

Graph 85: % of HHs by accommodation arrangement  
N=638



Only 4% of refugees are accommodated in hotels or hostels in the country. The lowest proportion is of those who received accommodation from an employer (2%). While among all age groups the largest share is of those living in apartments or houses where only their household is accommodated, some trends can be observed. Refugees in the 18-29 age group are most likely to live in a house or apartment that is also shared by people outside the family (24%). Those aged 60+ are significantly more likely than others to be in collective sites (32%). Among those living in collective sites, there are worrying trends

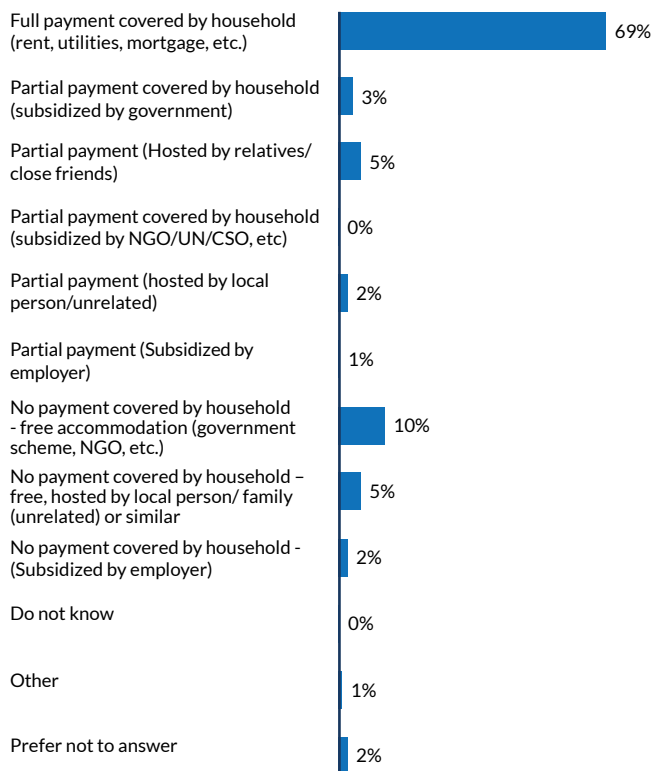


related to the financial situation of people housed there. Overall, nearly 49% reported having savings to live on for only a few weeks or a month. However, it should be noted that this proportion is also relatively high among those living in separate flats/houses (39%) and those living in flats/houses shared with other people (38%). Nearly 60% of those living in rural areas of the country are in collective sites (n=25).

### 93% of refugees live in urban areas

93% of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania live in urban settings in the country. Relatively equal proportions of those living in urban (68%) and rural settings (62%) indicate that their household will remain in the same location over the next 12 months. Among those living

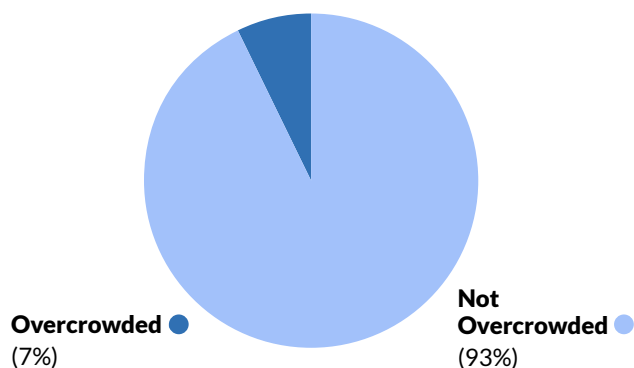
**Graph 86: % of HHs by accommodation payment arrangement**  
N=638



in a rural setting, there are relatively higher proportions of those who plan to move to another location in Lithuania (5%) and return to their previous location in Ukraine (7%). There is also a significantly higher proportion of those who have not yet decided where they will live in the next 12 months (26% vs. 18%).

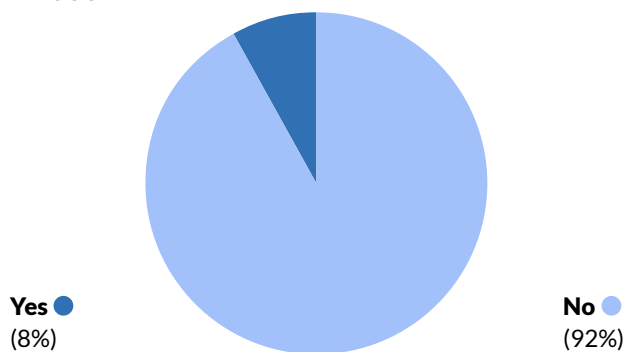
Nearly 70% of households pay all their own accommodation costs (n=440). A total of 13% are covered by government programmes. The proportion of households that are housed free of charge under a government programme is 10%, and those housed under a government programme that cover part of the payments is 3%. The next most common cases are those placed with friends/relatives (10%), with 5% paying part of the net amount and 5% paying nothing.

**Graph 87: % of HHs in overcrowding conditions**  
(HH with 3 and more people in a room)  
N=638



The conditions for determining overcrowding is three or more people living in one room. The proportion of families living in such conditions is 7%. People living in overcrowded households are more often in collective site (accommodation center, transit centre, etc.) or sharing an apartment or house with others or in workers accommodation.

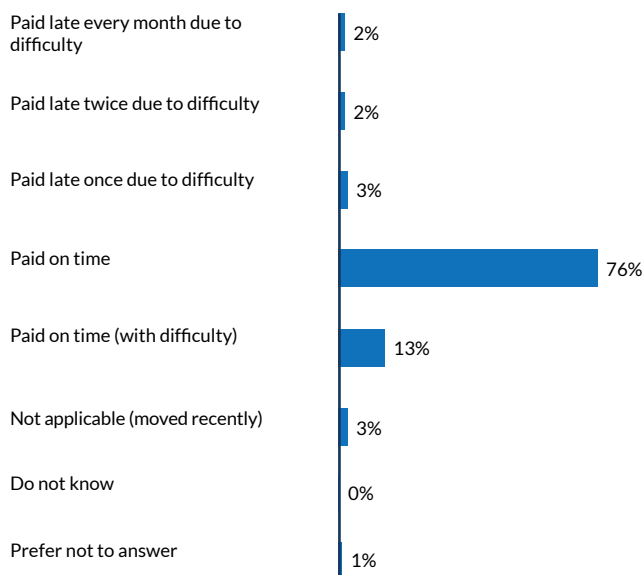
Graph 88: % of HHs under pressure to leave  
N=638



The majority of households confirmed that they were not pressured to leave their accommodation. However, 8% indicated that they had been pressured to do so.

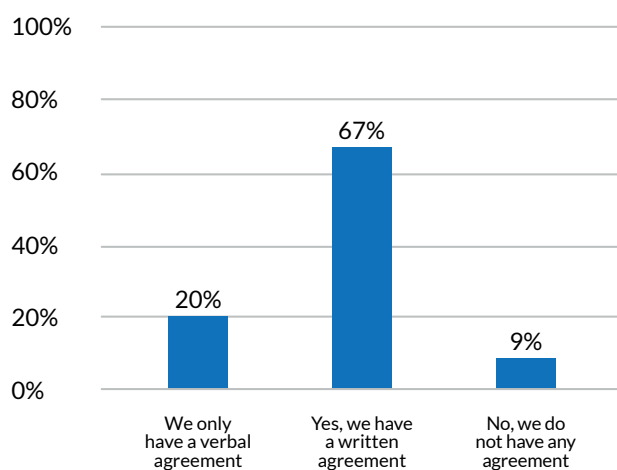
The vast majority (76%) of households of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania confirm that they pay the accommodation rent on time and have no financial distress related to paying for accommodation on time. A total of 7% paid late, in most cases only once (3%).

Graph 89: % of HH paying rent without financial distress  
N=638



Nearly 13% paid on time but with difficulty. The late payers were mostly those living in urban areas, with only a small share of those living in rural areas who paid on time but with some difficulty (9%). According to the data obtained, the period for which late payers believe they can stay in their current accommodation is typically between one and three months.

Graph 90: Does your household have a written documentation to prove your occupancy arrangement for your accommodation?  
N=638

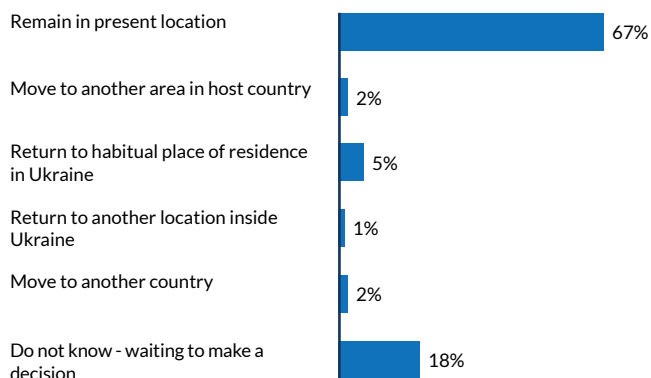


*\*The missing percentages are on the account of "Prefer not to answer" and "Other"*

Slightly more than 67% of refugees from Ukraine have a written document to prove their accommodation agreement. 20% only have a verbal agreement and 9% have no form of agreement. In rural areas, verbal agreements (24% vs. 20%) and no agreement of any kind (14% vs. 9%) are more common. The lack of a written document often results in a lack of knowledge of how long a household can stay in their accommodation. Approximately one in two without any accommodation agreement do not know how long they will be able to live in the same place, among those with a verbal agreement just under 30% have such uncertainty.

### Graph 91: What are your HH's intentions regarding your location within the next 12 months?

N=638



*\*The missing percentages are on the account of "Prefer not to answer" and "Other"*

67% of refugee households from Ukraine intend to stay in the same location where they currently live. Those intending to relocate total 8%, with the highest proportion of those intending to return to the previous location where they lived in Ukraine (5%). Just under 1% intend to return to Ukraine, but to a different location from the one they previously inhabited. Equal proportions of those who declared their intention to move to another location in Lithuania and to move to a third country.

The proportion of those who are not yet clear where they will live in the next 12 months is at 19%. While a total of around 44% said they had only visited Ukraine once (21%) or had not had the opportunity to visit at all (23%), the highest proportion said they had not even considered the possibility of returning to their country (42%). This means that the options they are likely to consider rarely include returning to Ukraine.

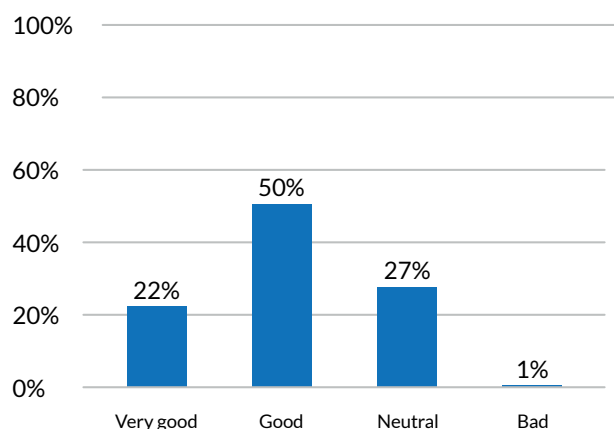
## SOCIAL COHESION

Around 72% of refugees from Ukraine describe the relations between refugees and the host communities in the location where they live

as positive. Approximately one in five rate the established relations as very good (22%). The proportion of those who think they are rather good is 50%.

### Graph 92: How would you describe the relationship between the refugee and the host communities in the location where you live?

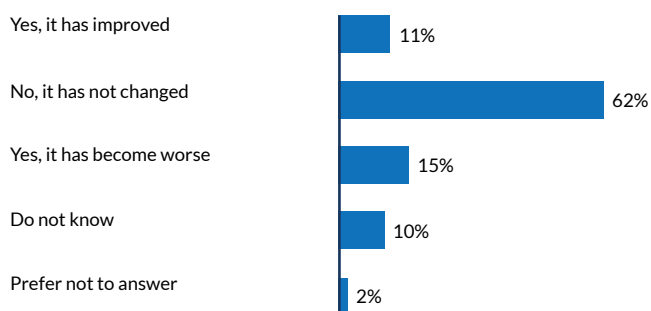
N=638



The share of those who think that the established relationship is neutral takes precedence over those who think it is very good (27%). Less than one per cent of refugees think refugee-local community relations are poor. According to the data obtained, among those living in rural areas there is a stronger sense of good communication with the local population, with the proportion describing the relationship as very good being twice as high as those living in urban areas (41%). They were also less likely to describe relations as neutral. The data also shows that older people, aged 39+, are more likely to feel well connected to the local community and describe relationships as 'very good'. Those who do not classify the relationship as very good have a specific gender pattern – men more often describe the relationship as neutral, while women – as good. Young people also tend to say its neutral, while middle-aged

people tend to say it is “good” or “very good”. Refugees from Ukraine living in rural areas tend to describe the relationship between the refugees and the host communities in the location where they live as “very good” two times more often compared to those living in urban areas (41% vs 21%).

**Graph 93: Has the relationship changed since your household first arrived in this location?**  
N=638



In the majority of cases, respondents said that they did not observe any change in the relationship between refugees and the local population. Just over 11% felt that the relationship had improved since their household arrived in the country and 15% felt that it had worsened. There was also a relatively high proportion of those who could not answer (10%). Similarly to the data analysed above, rural areas had approximately twice the proportion of respondents who said that they perceived an improvement in their relationship with the local population (19%). On the other hand, those living in urban settings were significantly more likely to report a deterioration in relations (16% vs. 2%). Refugees aged between 30 and 49 reported a change in relations in a negative direction most frequently.

28% of HHs reporting hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local population

72% of HHs reporting the incident happened within the last six months (2024)

Women more often experienced hostile behaviour than men (30% vs 20%). While young men experience more hostile behaviour among men, among women, more exposed to hostile behaviour are middle-aged women (35-59-year-old). N women=160, N men=21.

72% of hostile behaviour incidents occurred within the past six months (n=130). The types of hostile behaviour that were observed/experienced are as follows<sup>7</sup>:

- Verbal aggression (55%);
- Discriminatory behaviour (55%);
- Hostile comments in social media (33%);
- Hostile comments in news forums online (20%);
- Physical attack (4%).

Such forms of violence have been reported mainly by those living in urban environments, with more types of violence being perpetrated. Those living in rural settings were predominantly subjected to verbal aggression, with no reports of online aggression, physical harm and discrimination.

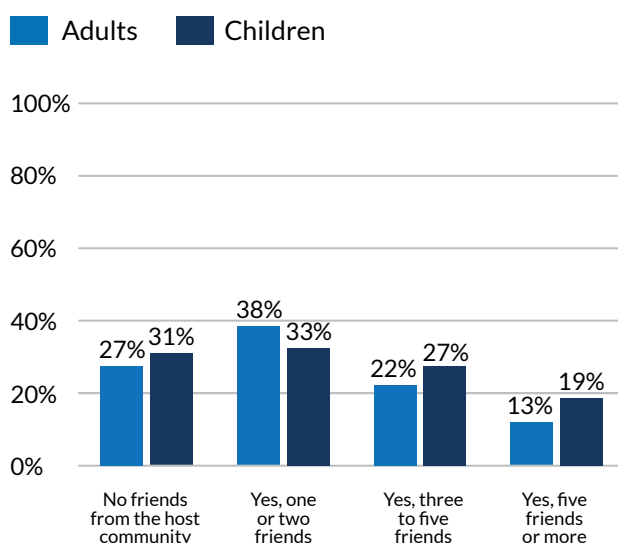
- Nationality discrimination (59%);
- Language discrimination (51%);
- Refugee status (28%);
- Ethnicity (23%);
- Cultural differences (18%);
- Competition for resources (12%);
- Competition for jobs (6%);
- Socio-economic status (5%);
- Gender (3%);
- Sexual orientation (1%)

<sup>7</sup> Among those who answered with “Yes” to “Have you or anyone in your household experienced what you felt was hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local population since arriving to Lithuania?”

The reasons for hostile behaviour from the local community are more often perceived to be related to refugees' origin, language barrier and refugee status than to their social status, gender and sexual orientation. The main reason why refugees from Ukraine believe that the local population shows hostile behaviour is their nationality. 51% believe that the reason is language discrimination. This is followed by refugee status, ethnicity and cultural differences. Refugees living in rural area tend to point out refugee status more often (57%), while refugees in urban areas mention mostly nationality discrimination (61%), language discrimination (52%) and less often refugee status (27%).

The statistical distribution shows that those reporting violence on the Internet more often than others cite refugee status as the reason. The opinion that the reason is competition for jobs and resources (housing, food/markets, etc.) is also relatively more common among them. The others are more strongly united around the

Graph 94: **Friends from host community of adults and children refugees from Ukraine**  
N=638



statement that the reasons are their nationality and the language they speak.

A total of 73% of adult refugees from Ukraine reported having at least one friend from the local community (n=466). For children, this proportion decreases to 69%. Older adults were more likely than children to have only one or two friends, while children were more likely to have been able to form friendships with three to five members of the local community. For the purpose of this analysis, having five or more friends from the local community will be considered a mark of successful integration. According to the data, 13% of adults fall into this group, while among children this proportion is 9% (reported by their parents). As expected, new arrivals have fewer friends. Women and young people have more friends than men and older people.

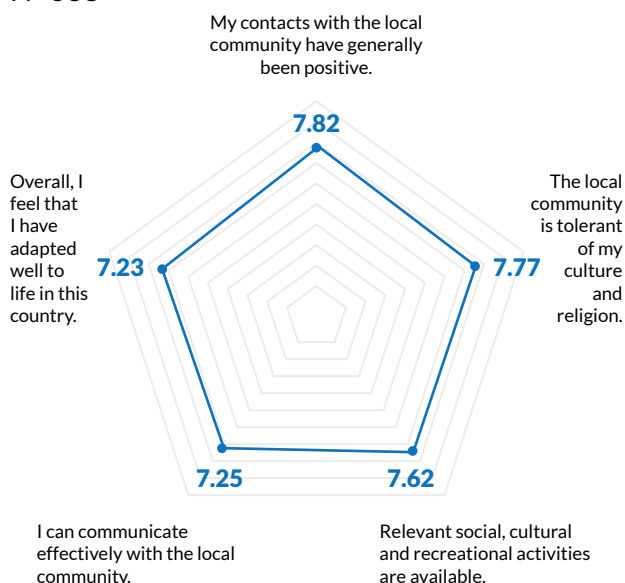
Children from households residing in rural areas are more likely to make friends among the locals. For adults, the opposite trend is observed, 31% of those living in rural settings do not have any friends, while among those living in urban settings, it is about 4 percentage points less (27%). It should be noted that the proportions of well-integrated in both types of localities are equal (13-14%). A larger difference is observed among those reporting having three to five friends, which is about twice as high among those living in urban settings (22%).

Various integration factors, such as positive contacts with the local community, a sense of tolerance and effective communication with the local population are positively assessed by refugees. For each of the listed options, a relatively equal share of ratings is distinguished in the neutral value of the rating scale (10%-13%). The highest level of agreement is shown with regard to having positive contacts and

tolerance in relations with the local community, with percentages in the positive part of the scale comprising 85% and 80%. This is followed by the provision of opportunities to participate in social and cultural activities. In last place, but again with strong agreements of around 75%, are the availability of effective communication with the local community and the feeling of adaptation to life in the country.

Graph 95: **To what extent... (Mean)**

N=638



\* Respondents answered on a scale of 0 to 10 where 1 is Strongly disagree, 5 Neutral and 10 Strongly agree

While those living in rural areas showed significantly stronger agreement with statements that their contacts with the local population were positive and that the local community was tolerant of their culture, they were less likely to state categorically that they felt well adapted to life in the country.

Young people aged between 18 and 29 most explicitly reported having the opportunity to participate in social, cultural and recreational activities, followed by tolerance in the local community. Those in the 30 to 39 age group

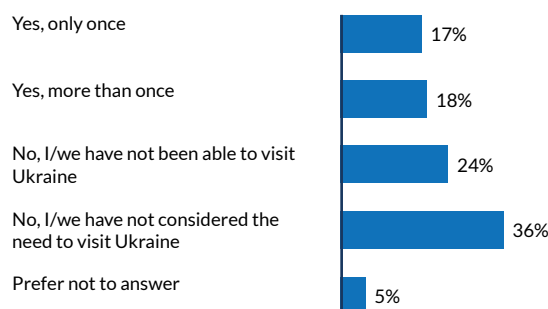
were relatively less likely than others to strongly agree with the survey statements, and were least likely to agree that their communication with locals was effective and that they felt well adapted to local life. Refugees in the 40-49 age group were the most emphatic in their positive evaluations, with the highest share of views that they had positive contact with the local population and that the local community was tolerant of them. Although relatively less assertive, similar trends were observed among refugees aged over 50. There is stronger support for the statements that they have positive contact with locals and the local community is tolerant.

## VISITS TO UKRAINE

Overall, about 35% of respondents state that at least one household member has managed to return to Ukraine at least once since the start of the Russian military invasion of Ukraine after 24 February 2022, with 17% specifying that they have managed to return only once and another 18% more than once.

Graph 96: **Have you (or any other household member) been back to visit Ukraine after 24 February 2022?**

N=638



About 9% of men and about 40% of women have managed to visit their home country at

least once or more than once. It is noteworthy that of all respondents who answered affirmatively that they or another member of their household had managed to visit Ukraine since the beginning of the invasion, about 96% were women and the other 4% were men. Young people (18-24-year-old) travel more often than other age groups. For older refugees, a smaller share travel to visit Ukraine.

**Graph 97: Have you (or any other household member) been back to visit Ukraine after 24 February 2022?**

N=638

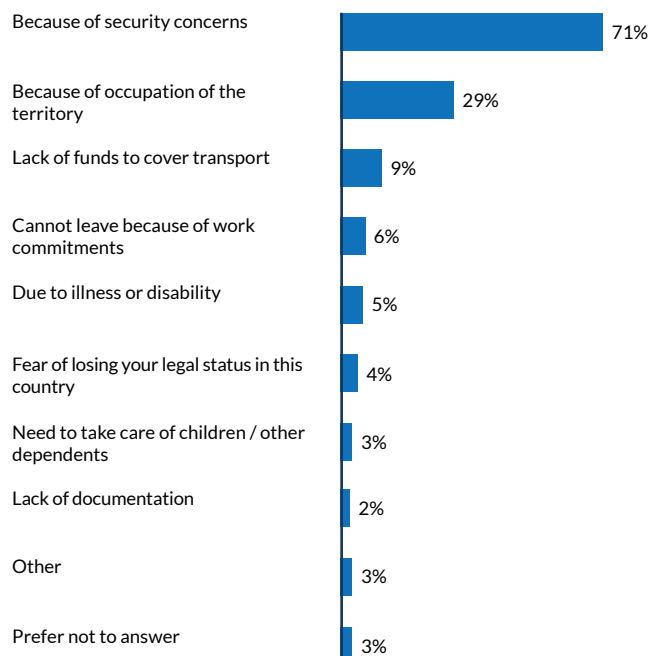
	18-24 years old	25-64 years old	65+ years old
<b>Yes, only once</b>	15%	18%	17%
<b>Yes, more than once</b>	32%	18%	6%
<b>No, I/we have not been able to visit Ukraine</b>	18%	23%	31%
<b>No, I/we have not considered the need to visit Ukraine</b>	30%	36%	44%
<b>Prefer not to answer</b>	5%	6%	1%

The largest share is of those who have not considered visiting Ukraine - around 36% (n=231). Almost one in four households (24%) admit that they have not been able to visit Ukraine since the full-scale invasion began. Respondents who have not had the opportunity to visit Ukraine report a variety of reasons for this.

The largest shares are of respondents who report that they have not had the opportunity to visit their home country due to security concerns (71%), because the territory where they live in Ukraine is currently occupied (29%) and due to the lack of funds to cover transport costs (9%).

**Graph 98: Why haven't you been able to visit Ukraine?**

N=150

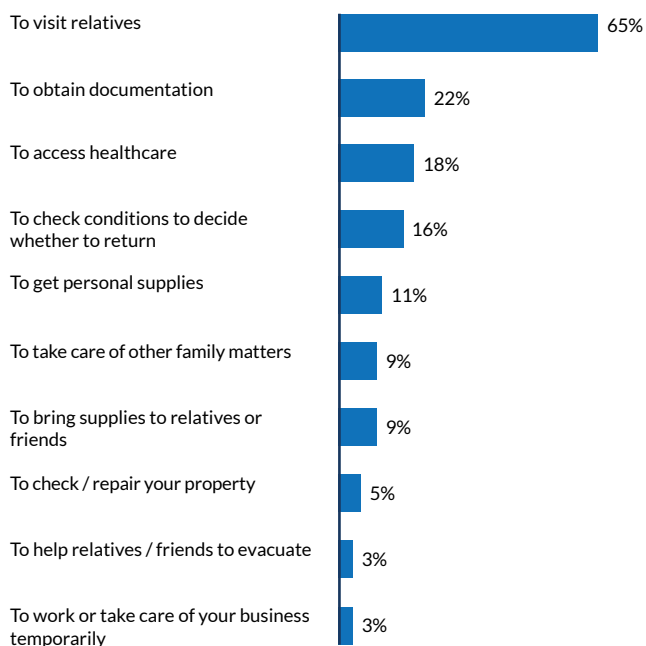


Among respondents who say they have managed to visit Ukraine at least once since the full-scale invasion on 24 February 2022, the main reason was most often to visit their relatives (65%). Those were most often respondents under the age of 39 and mostly women.

Other reasons for the visit included the need to obtain documentation (22%), to access healthcare (18%, equally distributed among all age groups), to check conditions to decide whether to return (e.g. security conditions, availability of jobs, accommodation, basic services, etc.) (16%, mainly middle-aged and elder people), to get personal supplies (11%), etc. Documents more often is the reason for those who were not able to obtain them in Lithuania (every third person who was unable to obtain documents in Lithuania travelled for this reason).

### Graph 99: What was the main reason why you went back to Ukraine last time?

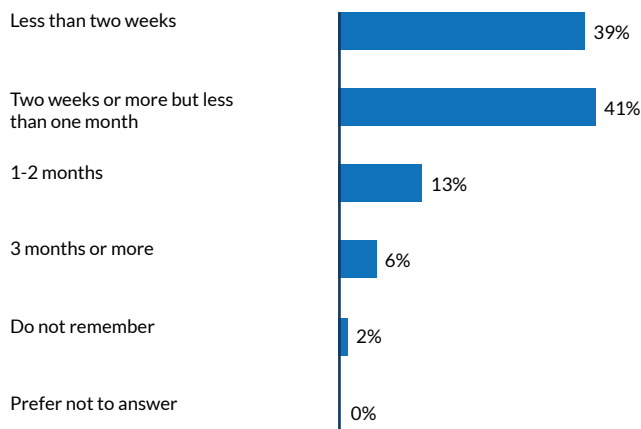
N=225



Among those who say that they returned to Ukraine due to the need to obtain documentation, they most often indicate identity documents (passport, national ID, etc.) and civil status documents (birth, death, marriage, divorce certificates).

### Graph 100: How long did you stay in Ukraine during your most recent visit?

N=225



The vast majority of refugees from Ukraine who have returned to the host country Lithuania back after their visit to Ukraine have not encountered any difficulties.

Almost 86% of refugees from Ukraine who have travelled at least once to their home country since 24 February 2022 and have returned to Lithuania have not encountered any difficulties in re-entering. Young and middle-age people (40% and 35%) travel more often, while older refugees travel less (mainly once) with a majority of them not having travelled to Ukraine (72%).

Around 13% of refugees from Ukraine who returned to the Lithuania after their visit to Ukraine encountered difficulties related to procedures when crossing the border back into Lithuania.

## INTENTION TO STAY/LEAVE HOST COUNTRY

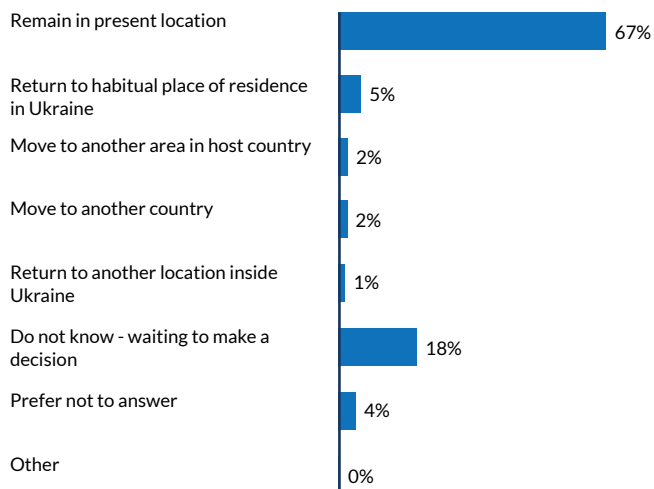
In terms of plans for the foreseeable future, nearly two-thirds of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania believe that they will remain in their current location for the next 12 months. This opinion is shared more often by men and by people up to 49 years of age.

No more than 5% believe that in the coming 12 months they will have the opportunity to move back to their habitual place of residence in their home country. This hope is reported more often by women and by people aged 60+, and significantly less often by men and by the youngest (18–29-year-olds). This can be related to the fact that the largest share of refugees from Ukraine resided in the eastern part of the country - Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk and Kherson, which are under Russian military occupation or are close to such areas.



**Graph 101: What are your HH's intentions regarding your location within the next 12 months?**

N=638



Around one in five respondents cannot foresee where their household will be in the next 12 months. This answer is most often given by people over the age of 50.

**Graph 102: Cross-tabulation: HH's intentions regarding their location within the next 12 months per Gender & Age groups**

N=638

	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
<b>Remain in present location</b>	67%	71%	67%	73%	64%	73%	64%	61%
<b>Return to habitual place of residence in Ukraine</b>	5%	2%	6%	2%	5%	5%	3%	12%
<b>Move to another area in host country</b>	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	3%	0%	1%
<b>Move to another country</b>	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%
<b>Return to another location inside Ukraine</b>	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	3%
<b>Do not know - waiting to make a decision</b>	19%	19%	18%	17%	20%	13%	25%	22%
<b>Prefer not to answer</b>	4%	4%	4%	5%	6%	5%	2%	1%

## RECOMMENDATIONS

**Refugees with Specific Needs:** Analysing the main findings of the 2024 SEIS and demographic profile of refugees from Ukraine, it becomes evident that refugees with specific needs, such as children, persons with disabilities, and older people, are in need of inclusive services, adjusted to age, gender and other specific needs. In this regard, systematic and continuous vulnerability assessments, which facilitate identification of refugees with specific needs and referrals to service providers, are crucial for effective assistance. While the state protection authorities are primarily responsible for enrolling refugees with specific needs into the social protection system, humanitarian actors could complement the state support with targeted assistance to ensure timely and effective support, thereby reducing reliance on negative coping strategies.

**Legal and Civic Status, and Documentation:** Findings show that refugees encounter challenges with accessing information about temporary protection registration and extension procedures as well as understanding the civil status registration system. It is important to ensure that refugees from Ukraine maintain effective access to legal status, protection and rights, with special attention given to vulnerable groups. Enhancing awareness among refugees about various registration systems through for instance information materials, campaigns, and individual counselling is essential. A differentiated communication approach is needed, including more individual counselling for older people, persons with disabilities, and newly arrived refugees as well as practical assistance with online registration processes.

**Child protection:** One in three household members is a child, mostly aged 5-17. In some

cases, children face challenges accessing emotional and psychosocial support and have concerns about the risk of psychological and physical violence in the community where they live. Further, parents have expressed concerns about their children's vulnerability to online violence. To create a safer and more supportive environment for refugee children and their families, parenting programmes focused on emotional and psychological support for parents and children need to be considered. Further, refugee children should have effective access to child protection services and counselling. Finally, digital literacy programmes may help parents to protect children from online risks. These efforts can be supported with awareness campaigns to educate refugee families about online safety.

**GBV:** Awareness about GBV services is low among refugees. The development of proactive information and awareness campaigns concerning GBV services is to be considered. These initiatives should not only focus on improving access to information but also address sociocultural barriers, such as stigma, cultural differences, and fear of retaliation.

**Education:** While in general school enrolment is relatively high in Lithuania, the level of enrolment goes down to 70% for the age group 13-18 and for those who are of tertiary education age (18-24) the enrolment rate is 37%. Thus, more focus on the inclusion of refugee children, in particular aged 13-18, into the education system in Lithuania, is needed. Also, more attention needs to be focused on opportunities for youth to enroll in higher education. Assisting children and youth with Lithuanian language learning might be beneficial to that end. Further, offering activities to foster collaboration and socialization with local children and providing mental health services could be helpful to enhance integration

in the school environment and the wellbeing of refugee children.

**Local Language level:** Around a quarter of Ukrainian refugees in Lithuania have a good knowledge of the local language. Nearly two out of five have attended language courses and are satisfied with the quality, and another two out of five plan to attend courses in the next six months. Improving language skills may enhance refugees' inclusion in the labour market, interaction with institutions, and everyday activities. To further improve local language proficiency among refugees from Ukraine, more tailored approaches to language learning are recommended, including online learning options. NGOs can continue to serve as a bridge, helping refugees access and connect with these courses and offering informal Lithuanian language clubs.

**Employment:** Among working-age refugees, 53% were employed and 10% unemployed, with regular employment being more common than part-time or self-employment. However, findings show that language barriers, low pay, limited decent job opportunities, and unsuitable schedules hindered employment, leading to underemployment and 11% of youth (15-24) being NEET, with rates increasing with age. To improve employment outcomes for refugees, it is recommended to inter alia enhance Lithuanian language programmes to overcome language barriers (see above), provide job matching services to align refugees' skills with decent job opportunities, and offer vocational training to address skill gaps. These and other measures will not only improve employment rates but also ensure that refugees can contribute meaningfully to their host communities in Lithuania.

**Healthcare:** Refugees who responded to SEIS questionnaire reported that key barriers for

them to access health services in Lithuania include lack of health insurance, the refusal of medical staff to provide services, and financial constraints (could not afford fee at the clinic or cost of medicines). More attention should be given to refugees' access to health care and assistance, in particular when refugees do not work and do not have health insurance, and cannot afford to buy health insurance themselves. To this end, the creation of a network of health mediators to support refugees in accessing health services and ensuring their effective inclusion in the national health system could be considered.

**Mental Health and Psychosocial Support:**

The findings show that women are twice as likely as men to experience severe emotional distress affecting daily functioning (32% vs. 18%), and 31% of older adults (60+) reported emotional discomfort that interfered with their daily activities in the four weeks before the questionnaire was taken. Awareness-raising campaigns for refugees as well as service providers may increase accessibility to mental health services. Further, an individual approach – such as face-to-face counselling - should be considered in the situation of older people and children.

**Accommodation:** Most Ukrainian refugee households in Lithuania live in private accommodation (63%), while others share housing (15%) or reside in collective sites (13%), with 27% relying entirely on external financial support for rent and utilities and nearly 20% facing challenges paying rent on time. Especially in larger cities, refugees are faced with high rental costs and lack of housing offered to them. Some newly arrived refugees do not have a residence permit for the first several months of their stay, creating further barriers to accommodation. To address the

housing challenges refugees from Ukraine face in Lithuania, it is recommended to consider targeted housing support programmes for persons with specific needs as well as newly arrived refugees. NGOs may also help with finding accommodation places and providing emergency housing.

**Social Cohesion:** The data indicates a generally positive environment for Ukrainian refugees in Lithuania, with 72% reporting good or very good relations with host communities, particularly in rural areas (urban areas see higher instances of hostile behaviour). Additionally, 73% of adult refugees have at least one local friend, suggesting successful integration. To further strengthen the positive environment for refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania, it is recommended to enhance community-based protection programmes, particularly in urban areas where hostile behaviour is more prevalent. Initiatives could include community empowerment initiatives promoting intercultural dialogue, support services for women and older refugees increasing their self-reliance and inclusion, and family mentorship and friendship programmes expanding social activities to foster good relations and enhance refugee resilience.